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THE

DITION OF NATIONS,

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

WITH COMPLETE COMPARATIVE TABLES

OF

UNIVERSAL STATISTICS,

By G. Fr. KOLB.

47644
a1

TRANSLATED, EDITED, AND COLLATED TO 1880,

By Mrs. BREWER;

WITH ORIGINAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

By EDWIN W. STREETER, F.R.G.S.

Gold Medallist of the Royal Order of Frederic;
Holder of a Gold Medal from H.M. the King of the Belgians.
Author of "PRECIOUS STONES," "GOLD," "PEARLS," &c.

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PREFACE.

THE life-work of the great German Statistician, BARON KOLB, carefully translated into English by MRS. BREWER, is here presented to the Public with the great additional advantage of the Author's supervision of the proof sheets.

Complicated as is the subject matter, and abounding in tables of figures, the work is, nevertheless, as interesting as it is instructive, and I have determined to undertake the risk of producing it.

As Gold, Silver, Precious Stones and Gems form no inconsiderable share in the economic condition of nations, I have supplied notes and statistics on these subjects, which have legitimately, and, I believe, not unprofitably, been added to the work.

EDWIN W. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.
1880.

PREFACE.

I HAVE before me my Grandmother's Sampler, in which Great Britain is industriously mapped and every county distinguished by a different coloured material, the names laboriously marked in black silk, and the principal towns correctly introduced. I cannot plagiarise so good an idea, but am unwilling to relinquish all imitations of such industrious example, and therefore I have occupied my time in collecting the mode of living, conditions, occupations, and stirring incidents of daily toil, and the products and results, not of my own country only, but of all the civilized world, as my research has shown me that the intercourse which Commerce has opened up is of no less extent than of the Globe's circumference. My great teacher has been the eminent statistician, Kolb, whose comparative Statistics have been my earnest study for many years, and whose work, translated, edited, and brought down to the actual present from authentic sources, I have ventured to produce in an English garb. It is no small gratification to obtain from one so eminent in the Science of Statistics that my rendering of the original and continuation have passed muster under the personal review of so acute and experienced a critic.* The work has also the advantage of notes on precious stones and metals, by Mr. Streeter, who has readily undertaken, that which was wholly beyond my power, the publication of the work.

EMMA BREWER.

* *Herr Kolb on March* 28th, 1880, *to Mrs. Emma Brewer, George Street, Hanover Square, London.*

"I have assured myself with satisfaction that you have rendered the original with much intelligence and remarkable fidelity."

Again, on May 25th :—

"I gladly authorise you to express in your Preface that I quite agree with you in the manner in which you have treated the whole subject, and in the alteration of the comparative tables to suit the English Public, and that I consider the same *very desirable* in the English edition. "G. F. KOLB

18, GABELSBERGER STRASSE,
MÜNCHEN."

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INTRODUCTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF STATISTICS.

IT cannot be the object of a book, specially devoted to the practical use of the public, to investigate and determine the theory of Statistics in their detail, to specify the methods of their compilation, or to dwell upon the difficulties which must be surmounted to obtain a reliable result.

The purpose of a book, such as this, is rather to place before the reader the important results of Statistics, critically tested, according to the most approved method. But, while excluding the *Theory* of Statistics, this work must still contain a comparative statement of the social condition and relative proportions of nations, as well as a series of observations upon these points.

It is a very general belief that Statistics consist exclusively of figures; this view is however erroneous, although it is true that figures are pre-eminently serviceable in Statistics.

No doubt figures are at first sight repelling, and we can easily understand that the appearance of volumes, occupied with dry tables, is far from attractive. To the generality of people, it is even a matter of indifference whether such tables be arranged in one way or another; they very rarely produce any impression but of aversion, and they are consequently seldom remembered. One is led to consider how it is that Statistics are so little appreciated, or how it comes to pass that they are so frequently misapplied. Too often they appear to have no other object than to minister to the monarch's love of display, or to provide means for official misrepresentations. They have thus not unfrequently been advanced to cast the false lustre of theatrical tinsel over the social relations of a country, veiling its actual misery, or tricking it out with a web of falsehood and deceit.

Are these the true functions of Statistics? Do they exist only to support and serve practices of such a character? Just as little as the

true science of astronomy sanctions the monstrous fallacies of astrology. If this—the youngest of all the sciences, in spite of its manifold abuses, and in spite of the incapacity of many entrusted with its direction—still constantly commands ever-increasing recognition; if it daily enters more and more into all branches of social life; if it has already so far advanced that scarcely any ordinary situation can be obtained in any department without at least some practical knowledge of its principles, then have we proof positive that it is something more than a showy plaything, and that it contains matter of great general importance.

It is often asserted that Statistics must always remain dry and repulsive, a statement, however, which is soon discovered to be erroneous, even by the most superficial labourer in this field.

It is only to those who refuse to read the figures aright, that they will prove weary and meaningless. To such men volumes of Statistics may possibly appear like stagnant water, from which, in our ignorance, we turn in disgust, or, at least, indifference; yet to the naturalist a few drops seen through a microscope, will open up a new world.

When once we learn to understand figures aright we shall see life and activity developing in all directions; points of attraction everywhere, and even startling facts and wonders, in the highest sense of the word.

Can Statistics be used for other purposes than simply to satisfy curiosity? Are they of value in our daily life? And can they be made practically beneficial? One or two examples will answer these questions. The oldest scientific calculation of the duration of man's life is that of Halley,* formed upon the principle, or basis of the Tables of Births and Deaths, which Breslau attempted as an experiment in 1693. From this source the "Tontine" (an annuity by Survivorship) was developed, as was the whole system of assurances and insurances. Upon this foundation were based many of the institutions and unions, which exercise so powerful an influence upon our social life.

It was not without practical use that Statistics† long ago pointed out that certain lands were inappropriate for European colonization, that they were simply graves for the Peoples of North and Central Europe. Statistics shewed that whereas in France, out of 10,000 inhabitants, 246 died; out of a like number settled in Algeria, 527 died; and this excess occurred in a body of colonists, in the prime of manhood, with all the powers of life active and vigorous, and who, in the mother country, would not give an average of more than 100 deaths in 10,000.

In the year 1853 a German company, desirous of forming a Swiss colony in the neighbourhood of Sétif, induced people by every means in its power to become colonists, and it was to Statistics alone that we were indebted for the arguments and warnings against such a scheme. The failure of the undertaking was calculated beforehand, and made known through a simple little treatise, which had the effect of shaking the resolution of thousands who were prepared to start, and who, at length, gave up the plan altogether. Of those however who did go, 14½ per cent. died the first year, that is to say, 75 out of the 528 individuals. There was soon an end to the Sétif colony.

* The discoverer of the comet called after him, and whose periodical return he first calculated.

† Such as those of Dr. Boudin with relation to Algeria.

In earlier times a general belief obtained that emigrants acclimatized in foreign lands; that the human body gradually adapted itself to the climate. Thus it was that bodies of troops were sent out to far distant lands, and detained there without being relieved, on the supposition that the mortality would decrease the longer the troops remained in the same place. This principle was altogether shattered by Statistics, which proved that the longer the human frame was exposed to the injurious effects of special climates, the greater was the mortality. Thus it came to pass that the administration of the English army, in opposition to its former principles, directed that, as a rule, no troops should remain stationed in distant colonies more than three years. The immediate result of this change, suggested by Statistics, was that whereas under the former regulation the average mortality of British troops serving abroad was 48·58 in 1000, it is now 24·2, or reduced to one-half.

Of all maladies which afflict mankind, lung disorders, or diseases of the respiratory organs, carry off the greatest number of people, but these diseases have not the same potency in all places. If it be asked what countries are to be recommended as most healthy, the question is an intricate one, and would involve us in a very extensive disquisition. Formerly the sufferers were sent to Nice, but experience taught that this place did not possess the qualifications attributed to it, whereas Madeira possessed them in a pre-eminent degree. Statistical enquiries shewed that Palermo, while less distant and less expensive, secured very similar advantages. But of places contiguous to us, the question of the most suitable for this or that disease, the proportion of the afflicted which could be saved, or the fatal development warded off by change of scene and climate, are enquiries which would involve very complicated Statistical statements. A French author,* himself a physician, touches upon this difficulty in the following passage—"A physician is asked to mention those parts of France in which Phthisis least prevails, and whether an important difference exists between them—whether the neighbourhood of rivers is advantageous or the contrary? Not one of which can be answered with certainty; and yet these enquiries have to do with the disease which carries off a tenth of mankind, and which claims alike the aged and the young, and which, according to the Registrar-General of 1853, is the cause of half the deaths which occur between the age of 15 and 30! An hereditary disease often ceasing its work only when all the members of a family are rooted out." Simply from prejudice, or it may be accident, we speak of special places and climates as favorable or unfavorable to the suffering.

To families dreading the hereditary character of the disease, and desiring to dwell in a neighbourhood in which they may hope to obtain a certain freedom from the enemy, we are unable to give reliable information. And yet no disease is easier to detect than Phthisis in its devastating results, so that one feels justified in asserting that no similar enquiry is at once so important and so easy. What an abundance of leading facts would be produced for the healing of mankind, by an intelligent cultivation of Statistics of every land and of every phase of disease! If we glance only at the data supplied by the yearly recruiting of the army in large kingdoms, we shall perceive that if such materials were arranged and

* Dr. Bertillon.

studied with a certain amount of care and intelligence, by means of Statistics, the results would be startling.

It is not accident, but the operation of definite causes which must be measured when, for example, in France, out of 100,000 recruits in one department, 118 only, as an average, are exempt from service by reason of Scrofula, while in another immediately contiguous, not less than 2809 is the average so exempted, and yet the first occurs in the Pas-de-Calais, and the other in the adjoining Departement du Nord. The same may be stated of Glandular diseases; in one department not one case occurs requiring dismissal on this score, while in another the frightful number of 8832 in the 100,000 are returned. In like manner with regard to loss of teeth, in one place 36, and in another 6,700 out of 100,000 are recorded as suffering from this defect.

How terrible is the mortality of children in the first year of life; and how excessive is the difference in different provinces of one and the same country. In Bavaria for example, there died between 1862 and 1869 a yearly average of 19·7 per cent. in the Palatinate, a frightful number. And yet in other provinces a still larger average succumbed. In Swabia the numbers rose to 41·5. In Upper Bavaria to 42·4.

How many lives would be preserved if by means of enquiry, based on observation of such facts as form the subject matter of Statistics, the peoples were warned in time of the conditions which attended their ventures.

What importance does not accurate Statistical enquiry possess in the sense already indicated, not only for the sick but also in relation to the particular countries themselves. Sanitary situations would be discovered, the existence of which had not hitherto been suspected. Lands where the ravages of disease are greatest would be investigated, the reason of the disease sought after, and the means of removing the unhealthy conditions carried out where practicable, and the results tabulated. The character of the occupation of the several classes, and of the conditions of the several communities, together with the influence which they exert upon the health of a population, require strict investigation.

It is no indifferent matter, when Statistics indicate that, by enforced regulations, standing armies, in times of peace, lose by death more young men than is the mortality in civil occupations. But the excess is still greater during the shortened period in which the Militia are called out for the necessary drill demanded as a preparation in case of defensive war. Practical reforms are urgently needed to secure young men on entering the barracks from a mortality which is double what it would be in their ordinary homes and occupations

It is ascertained, nevertheless, by careful calculation, in countries of which we possess accurate information, as in France, that the average duration of life has increased, as a general rule, whilst we must admit that even before the last wars one period of the life of males formed an exception—viz., that between the ages of 20 and 25 (Bertillon). This loss of life is attributable to the increase of the standing army, and the demand of Algeria for fresh troops, which is tantamount to the term "larger sacrifices." This is the plain explanation of the phenomenon.

If in certain districts it is ascertained that of those employed in the trade of tailoring above 30 per cent. die in the ages between 20 and 30, and that, taking them as class, more than 40 per cent. sink under

consumption, surely in this discovery lies a powerful reason for no longer selecting this occupation for lads having consumptive tendencies no less than for encouraging the freer employment of the sewing machine; for discovering some plan to obviate the excessive use of the bent position of the body, and for extending the laws which demand a larger supply of pure air in the workshops.

An investigation into the business conditions of the various manufacturing populations is of paramount importance as a social question.

"Ladies," we are told by an excellent observer, "who, from their silken couches, glance round their drawing-room, might learn something of the sufferings of the makers of almost every object under their view. If this brilliant *carte-de-visite* could speak it would perhaps tell of the paralyzed hand of its finisher. That beautiful mirror, reflecting all the elegancies of the richly-furnished saloon, has, no doubt, represented the trembling form of the emaciated manufacturer, who is poisoned with the steam of the mercury used daily in his work. Those rich and elegant curtains have contributed to the poor weaver's consuming malady, by forcing him to a constant pressure of the chest against the loom; so, likewise, the paper on the walls, ornamented with a lustre rivalling the verdure of spring, has covered by its poisonous powder the fingers of the workman with ulcers. These evils and these sufferings, the greater number of which are capable of alleviation, are borne, and often without complaint, till the workman falls out of the ranks; his place is filled by his comrade, who, in his turn, follows precisely the same course, and shares the same fate."

In England it has been ascertained that the cutlers of Sheffield, particularly the *dry grinders*, are under the most unhealthy conditions amongst manufacturing labourers. Those who are occupied with the grinding and polishing of forks attain the average age of 29 only. The fine dust of the steel and whetstone destroys them. Their disease is known as the *grinders' rot*. On opening the bodies, the lungs are found to be black, as though dipped in ink, and the lung-texture, which, in health is like sponge, becomes changed to the consistency and color of a piece of india rubber. To the obvious enquiry, why they do not damp the whetstone to preserve themselves from its dust, the grinders will answer, that there are certain works which cannot be performed with a wetted stone; for instance, a razor cannot be rounded off at the back except by dry grinding; nor can certain parts of scissors. The reply at once suggests itself.—Why this particular method of rounding off the backs should be persisted in? Would it make the slightest difference to the shaving if the backs of the razors were angular instead of rounded off? Can ladies, who fill up their idle time with needlework, be incapable of a little consideration, and persist in using such a particular make of scissors as endangers the life of the workman who supplies this fashionable article? And yet it is really such little trifles which crop up whenever the health and life of a class of workmen come to be considered with the object of being practically dealt with. It is one of the most pleasing tasks of Statistics to bring these facts forward, and give impetus to improved sanitary conditions.

Workmen and Masters on their side deceive themselves intentionally or unintentionally as to the consequences of neglecting sanitary

precautions, and this apathy is the more deplorable that in many instances it is possible to contrive arrangements adequate to the exigencies. Strange to say the first and most difficult step of all is to overcome the prejudice, or short-sighted policy of the labourer.

It has been ascertained that the Dry Grinders in Sheffield on an average reach the following ages—

Dry Grinders of Sickles	. . . .	to 38	years
,, ,, ,, Saws	. . . .	,, 35	,,
,, ,, ,, Files	. . . . .	,, 35	,,
,, ,, ,, Tableknives	. . .	,, 35	,,
,, ,, ,, Penknives	. . . .	,, 34	,,
,, ,, ,, Chisels and Wool Shears	.	,, 32	,,
,, ,, ,, Shears	. . . .	,, 32	,,
,, ,, ,, Razors	. . . .	,, 31	,,
,, ,, ,, Forks	. . . . .	,, 29	,,

The discrepancy depends a good deal, partly on the use of water, partly on the different ages at which the trade is adopted. By some of the more intelligent employers attempts have been made to drive the dust by means of bellows into the stoves, but the labourers themselves oppose the innovation. They have been heard to say that the trade was quite bad enough as it stood; but if employés were to live to a more advanced average of life, no one would be able to earn a decent living. Under similar prejudice, they hesitate to protect their faces with masks, although it has been ascertained that even the appendage of a beard is useful in keeping some of the dust from entering the mouth and nostrils. In the meantime the facts are established, and the exposition of them will lead eventually to the discovery of some means of mitigating the evils, and to their being put in force by moral or legislative pressure.

The *Miners* occupy in England the second position in the lists of mortality. And yet there are in Great Britain more than 300,000 human beings occupied in the mines, and should they abruptly cease their underground labors, the whole British and a great part of foreign industries would at once be paralyzed; distress and want spreading over the whole land. Among miners, those engaged in the coal-pits are the worst off. In many of the pits the seams have only a thickness of 20 to 25 inches. Hence the labourer, having to bring out the smallest quantity of earth possible with the coal, and being compelled to work in a crouching position, and often to lie on his back for twelve hours at a stretch, suffers from distortion of frame. When some of these men were brought to Wakefield, and condemned to prison for misdemeanors, their only complaint was that they were to perform the allotted task in an upright instead of a bent position.

It has been calculated that in the English coal-mines, of every 10,000 miners injured by accident, the average number of deaths per annum has been 850. But this average at the present time is increased by 150, making a tenth of the whole number. The production of every 89,419 tons of coal costs on an average in England one life, and in Prussia one life is forfeited for every 70,461 tons of coal.* This proportion, which

* In 1870 the average loss in England fell to one life in 115,608 tons raised, but in Prussia in the same year, the loss of life rose to one person in every 68,779 tons.

relates only to the *direct*, and excludes the indirect loss of life, is well-known to admit of a large reduction.

In addition to the direct loss of life by violent accidents, Asthma, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, resulting from the unwholesome atmosphere, fire damp, and coal-dust afflict and shorten the precarious duration of the miner's life. It has been calculated that labourers in coal-mines from 20 to 60 years of age, are 95 weeks ill, that is 67 per cent. above the average of labourers in all other employments. The lungs of those who die are found to be blackened with coal-dust.

According to Professor Zeuner's comparisons of the duration of life among miners in Freiberg contrasted with that of the general labourer, it appears that in 10,000 there reach the age of 90 years,

Of miners, 1 man and 12 women,
General labourers 10 men and 26 women.

But incapacity for further work falls on the miner between 30 and 40 years of age, when as a rule, he becomes permanently invalided.

We do not raise the question as to the giving up of a necessary occupation, in view of the dangers and disadvantages which are so imminent as to be said to be inseparable from its prosecution. We contend for the absolute obligation of Statisticians to ascertain and establish the facts, as the results often differ widely from opinions obtained by bare assertion, or local and limited observation. Attention is thereby awakened; and hitherto neglected means are discovered and enforced for mitigating the principal evils by a recognition of the true state of things, brought prominently before the public.

Having shewn the dangers to life, and sacrifice to health and comfort which many useful and necessary employments entail, and further having shewn that the mitigation of these evils is feasible, and therefore imperative upon the employers of such labor, it is surely satisfactory to learn that both manual and mental labour is not, as such, detrimental to life, but on the contrary, that it tends to lengthen it, to strengthen and invigorate the body; while conversely, idleness and luxury produce results on the bodily health no less deleterious than the most unwholesome of occupations.

Dr. Guy, who has with much labour sought to obtain the average duration of life among the upper classes, has succeeded in establishing the surprising fact, that among the adults of the well-to-do classes, the higher their position in the social scale; the more unlimited their means of satisfying every desire, the less is the probability of their enjoying long life; in other words, the vital intensity of the class is diminished. We have been so accustomed to look upon the possession of riches as the best security for our well-being that we are astonished at Dr. Guy's statement, that the probability of long life is small among the adults of that class of the population, in which there is no impulse to active labor. Of course there is here no question of immoderate and unduly protracted labor. Suppose a man, who has long been accustomed to live an active life of labor, suddenly to withdraw from all occupation, the chances are ten to one he has adopted the surest means of shortening his life. Idleness is that which we can least endure, and this is especially true with those who have been accustomed to an active life.

"Truly," says an English statistician, "there is compensation in this world if we but rightly understand it. The poor peasant of 30 years old, who eats his scanty mid-day meal under the shadow of a hedge, has a higher probability of 30 more years of life before him, than the possessor of vast domains, robed in purple and fine linen, of an equal age."

We have given various examples, from some of which we can draw conclusions for our future profit. But it may be asked, are not our instances accidental? Could not the proportions have been made to stand out in very different figures? To which we answer emphatically *no.*

In accordance with existing conditions the figures must stand in reality as we have shewn, and in no other order. It is only by a change of the conditions we have noticed that the figures can be higher or lower in the future. Statistics prove our position. There can be *no accident* in authentic figures, nor in the language they speak. We find everywhere causes and corresponding results—regularity, order, agreement in complete harmony. That which we call *accident*, the something out of ordinary observation, standing out as instances of monstrosity, forms only one of the extreme members of the ordinary and the general: it is but a unit in definite, and even regular, phenomena. Indeed it is by the well-ordered course of given proportions apparently inevitable, and under certain relations indispensable, that the most monstrous form repeats itself with a regularity which we can set down in definite figures beforehand. These extraordinary cases are not to be considered apart, or in too abstract a way, but rather in the proportion they bear to the general or ordinary occurrences. To arrive at a just proportion one must have in view a large number of incidents, or figures at once, and then it will appear how slightly these partial deviations affect the whole mass. They are really almost lost, whereas, if regarded only in relation to a very limited number of general instances, they have a most disturbing effect.

In making observations upon atmospheric and meteorological phenomena in a country, it is true that on certain days very large deviations may be perceived; but if you take monthly or yearly averages you will meet at certain times the same phenomena—that is to say, the same chief results, taking one period with another. Certain periods taken together give almost unvarying averages. This holds good in finding the average of atmospheric pressure—cold, warmth, rain, snow, prevailing winds, the breaking out of thunderstorms, and a thousand other phenomena. If, in the course of a year, a very perceptible diminution in atmospheric pressure takes place, there follows forthwith a compensation or balance by a successive rising above the mean.

Both conditions however, whether of decrease or excess, belong to the circle of ordinary phenomena, and form an important and necessary part of the complete natural proportions in their regular recurrence. And how small is generally the influence of the fluctuation from the mean or normal figure upon the whole!

Observations extending over 115 years have shewn that in a part of the Saône provinces rain falls on an average 125 days in the year.

The variation in this climate does not exceed five days, the one extreme limit giving 120 and the other 130 rainy days. In other places the difference may be greater, but never of such importance that observation cannot account for it.

The average height of the barometer during many years' calculation in Paris stood at 765 millemetres. And what is really the marked difference in the years, severally—a difference which appears so unaccountable, a former year so unlike its successor, as each passes? The whole differences, when gathered up, did not exceed 3 millemetres.

The variation of single days extends, upon the whole, to no more than the variation observed in years, because of the compensation, which for the most part is rarely long delayed. Quetelet, to whom we are indebted for long and careful enquiries, shews that all these apparent changes and variations are resultants of an organic proportion and must not be reckoned as a sum of factors thrown together accidentally and without method.

At the same time the test of these examples lies in the fact that the number of variations from the mean or diameter, so to speak, inclines as much to the one side as to the other. The same holds good with the rise and fall we have already noticed, wherein upon the whole an equilibrium obtains. Nay, at each step the *figures* which represent this increase are being withdrawn from the extremes, and approach the centre—in short the balance is necessarily redressing itself.

In the science of Natural Philosophy the proportion of the purely human, the social, and even the moral conditions, is observed. We find everywhere regularity, harmony, and periodicity. Here likewise the task of the statistician is first to ascertain the facts, and then by means of their results to search into the laws which govern them.

As long as the social basis experiences no essential alteration, it will be found that a given number of years will give a like average of marriages, births, and deaths.

The proportion is however still more constant in relations where we least expect it. A French statistician, Valentine Smith, has made the following calculation extending over a period of 40 years in the province of Chalamont; that of newly married women in the first year of married life 1-7th become mothers:—Taking the first and second years together 1-3rd become mothers—and 1-3rd become mothers for the first time after a period of five years.

Still more astonishing is the striving of nature to adjust or compensate individual transgressions of general laws and to efface what, for want of more accurate knowledge of proportion, we call disturbances. In 1832 an extraordinary mortality prevailed in France, the cholera raged, and the number of deaths amounted to 933,733; which was 63,000 or 15 per cent. above the ordinary average. In the next year however the number of deaths decreased about 15 per cent., that is to say 57,600 less than the usual average, so that the second year almost adjusted the balance. In the year 1847 there was a great famine. It was ascertained that 302 deaths were caused directly by starvation or cold; and the number of deaths were 3 per cent. above those of the preceding year, being 849,054 against 820,918.

In the next year 1848 the mortality lessened (in spite of the sanguinary fighting in Paris) to 836,693 thus almost regaining its regular average.

The births also increased exactly 3 per cent., 940,156 against 901,861 of the preceding year, so that the compensation was soon arrived at partly by the increased number of births, and partly by the decrease in the number of deaths.

In the quinquennial period 1846-1850 the average number of deaths in France was 848,348; wherein is included the cholera year 1849, when the deaths were not less than 982,008 making 133,660 above the average.

In the next year 1850, the mortality sank to 761,610 that is 86,738 less than in a medium year. It appeared as if it were an anticipated compensation which should be placed to the account of the debtor, thus making the balance equal in the end: whilst the number of births were at the same time in excess of the mean of the five years, viz., 1846 to 1850 amounting to 949,594 and giving in 1849 the unusual increase of 36,000; the extraordinary loss of 11,000 at the same period formed as it were its compensating balance.

In 1858 there were 874,186 deaths; in the next year that of the Italian War 105,147 more; but in the year following 92,551 less again, so that a compensation in this direction was nearly effected.

After the epidemics of 1832 and 1849 England and Belgium were much alike in their experiences. In England and Wales from 1848 to 1852 there was an average of 402,550 deaths. The cholera year of 1849 exceeded this average by 38,303. Against this came the next year 33,564 deaths below the average; and in 1851 an increase of 21,000 births which however must not be attributed to blind chance but to the operation of recognized and invariable laws.

The unfavourable years sweep the weak ones away. Those who remain behind are healthier and it is but reasonable to conclude that the number specially liable to death is lessened.

Engel remarks very forcibly "When in any year a high mortality prevails, the first to fall victims are the sickly and feeble, children, ailing and old folk so that there remains a healthy and strong population who steadfastly resist the inroads of disease. If a bad year is followed by better times and improved conditions viz. better weather, cheaper food, increased earnings—a decrease of disease and mortality must result, and these extraordinary influences all acting at one and the same time must necessarily reflect upon the entire population."

What fears were produced by the Malthusian doctrines as to the increase of population according to geometrical progression! To what perverted proposals did they lead! How much did they tend to delay a sound and reasonable development of legislation upon marriage and settlements! Nay how much they prejudiced the progress already made!

If Statistics had then been sufficiently perfected, not only would many have been protected from unnecessary fears, but many legislative and police regulations, which have acted injuriously upon the well-being of the people, would have been avoided.

The outcry is that food increases according to *arithmetical*, whilst mankind increases according to geometrical progression. This has tended to revive the system of "paternal government"; official wisdom interfering with marriage, settlements, trades and manufactures, division of property,—instead of leaving to the people that freedom which developes personal responsibility.

Police encroachments upon the most natural rights appeared to be authorized and even necessary for the general good. In opposition to these experiments look at the beneficial results, verified by well-established Statistics, of wide-spread freedom in those lands wherein it prevails.

Is it true that mankind increases according to geometrical progression? The population in three European states has increased according to the following percentage:—

Years	France	England	Years	Prussia
1821 to 1830 ...	6·89 ...	15·89	1831 to 1839 ...	14·49
1831 „ 1840 ...	5·07 ...	14·27	1840 „ 1846 ...	7·93
1841 „ 1850 ...	4·49 ...	13	1847 „ 1852 ...	5·10
1851 „ 1860 ...	2.59 ...	11·18	1853 „ 1855 ...	1·57
1861 „ 1870 ...	— ...	13.23	1856 „ 1858 ...	3·12
1861 „ 1866 ...	1.82 ...	12·	1859 „ 1862 ...	4.26
1867 „ 1872* minus	1·01 ...	13·	1863 „ 1865 ...	4·13
			1866 „ 1868 ...	2·32*
			1867 „ 1872 ...	1·81*

We find nowhere in these tables the much dreaded geometrical ratio! Nowhere do we trace an unvarying arithmetical progression! Other data indeed justify the assertion that as a rule prosperity raises a people decidedly more than mere increase of population, but if under such prosperity the increase of the population should be at a stand-still, or even retrograde, this will be found to be owing to some instability in its prosperity or deterioration of its condition—some deep convulsion affecting society at large. As a rule the falling off or the increase of the peoples may be explained by the improvement, or deterioration of their condition.

Even in those phenomena which are supposed to depart from the general order of nature there is a constancy in the results, a periodical repetition of similar instances which do more than excite our astonishment.

At the beginning of every new year it is possible beforehand with very slight variation to state how many people in a land or large city will, during the twelve ensuing months, meet with a violent death—some through reverses of fortune, some through so-called accidents, some by transgression of the law, some by suicide.

Take for instance the Statistical table of Paris, where before the period of the enlargement of the city, there were over 900 violents deaths yearly; more than 400 accidental 150 of which were caused by intoxicating drinks. In the year 1850—409 deaths by accident 150 of which were caused by drink.

In the year 1851—409 deaths occurred by accident, 157 caused by drink; from 200 to 220 suicides by drowning, 50 by hanging. This is the ordinary budget: the variations and fluctuations are less, according to the largeness of the number of cases taken under observation.

Marriages collectively contracted in France in the three quinquennial periods from 1836 to 1850 give the following proportions:—

	1836-40.	1841-45.	1846-50.
Bachelors with Spinsters	8339	8386	8355
Bachelors with Widows	351	354	371
Widowers with Spinsters...	982	937	934
Widowers with Widows	320	223	340

A proof of the correctness of our conclusions lies in the results of coroners' inquests in England and Wales as they appear in the seventh

* Owing to the operation of the war in Prussia and more manifestly in France.

volume of the Miscellaneous Statistics of Great Britain for the three years 1865 to 1867. We give the table:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Murders	227	272	255
Killed	282	223	179
Justifiable Homicides	6	5	6
Suicides	1,397	1,360	1,356
Accidentally Killed	11,397	11,262	11,172
Deaths, cause unknown	222	225	208
Found dead	2,657	2,697	2,702
Natural deaths	8,823	8,882	8,770
Total	25,011	24,926	24,648
Of this total—Males	17,566	17,496	17,304
,, Females	7,445	7,430	7,344

As a general rule the fluctuations diminish as the sphere of observation is enlarged.

In accordance with this view the variations almost vanish when the reckoning is made over a long period.

Marriages of men under 30 or even under 45 with women of 60 and over belong certainly to the irregularities. In Belgium such cases occurred as women of 60 and over, marrying men of the ages here given.

	Men of 30 Years and Under.	Between 30 and 45 Years.
1841 to 1845	Twice	Six
1846 — 1850	Once	Six
1851 — 1855	Once	Six
1856 — 1860	Once	Six
1861 — 1865	Once	Six

And this occurs with perfect regularity in spite of important fluctuations in individual years. Murders are perpetrated with such regularity and in such equal proportions that their *mean* can be prepared with almost as much certainty as that of the ebb and flow of the tide, or the general succession of the years and season.

It is a fact that the seasons themselves exercise direct influence on suicides; they determine their proportion in such a manner that one can point out from month to month how the number of suicidal deaths increases with the lengthening of the days.

The investigation of Hippolyte Blanc which extended to the suicides in the whole of France from the year 1854 to 1858 ("Du Suicide en France") has confirmed our early public assertion in a striking manner.

If we reckon for each month the same number of days (thirty) we have out of 1000 suicides dividing them according to sex—

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
In January...	68	63	In July ...	99	106
February..	75	70	August ...	82	106
March ...	84	78	September	74	78
April ...	94	93	October	77	99
May ...	96	92	November	61	68
June ...	106	110	December	62	60

Individual fluctuations are not only unimportant but they vanish altogether as soon as you take a group of years for observation. Thus, for

example, in the years 1849 to 1853 the months from August to October gave the following average 83, 76, 70, against which there are other trifling fluctuations to be observed but which absolutely disappear in the succeeding period. The facts which establish the rule on the whole are not to be mistaken. If a still longer period be taken, including the times given, every fluctuation vanishes. Murders by special methods repeat themselves with wonderful constancy so long as no new method of destruction steps in. In France there occurred during the years from—

		Average Percentage.			
	Total Cases.	Water.	Strangling.	Shot.	Other Means.
1848 to 1852...	17,752	31·9	35·2	14·7	18·2
1853 — 1858...	19,018	31·6	37·5	11·6	18·3
1859 — 1860...	26,846	31·	38·8	11·5	18·7

Suicide by hanging (or by the rope) appears the favorite method; self-destruction by other means includes those by railroads, which of late years has been much more frequently adopted.

The regularity of the repetition obtains as much in meditated murders as in sudden homicides. The same holds good in homicides, resulting from anger and quarrelling. Indeed the proportion obtains equally in the selection of the very weapons with which the death or the wounds are inflicted. The number of crimes collectively is liable to less variation than even the number of deaths. We are thus compelled to adopt the opinion of Buckle in his "History of Civilization in England," that the destruction of mankind is less the result of the viciousness of single individuals than of the condition of society into which these single individuals are thrown. And the increase of suicides which crop up in modern times in all Lands and notably amongst certain classes, such as the military, is no more a case of accident than could be predicated of the same phenomenon in different periods of Roman history.

We must recognise in these recurrences the symptoms of unfavorable social conditions. If these phenomena stand out prominently in individual classes of society (as occurred after the Italian war in 1859 in the upper circles in Austria) then we perceive an indication of a radical unsoundness in the condition of these particular circles.

We may here be permitted to quote a passage from Treffler's work "De l'influence du libre arbitre de l'homme sur les faits sociaux."

Freedom of will! This wonderful mocking element of all rules stands out in bold relief as though it could confuse or defy the system of all laws which elsewhere would govern society absolutely. And yet Statistics shew that there is no exercise of will, no act in the compass of men's dealings which fall not within the lines of an absolute regularity. Take the instance which comes under the list of marriages. These of all actions seem to be most arbitrary and out of the region of fixed laws—and yet the civil registers prove that it is specially in the marriages that the greatest steadiness and regularity obtains. This *regulated regularity* is more constant than in those results which less than most actions are under free will viz. births and deaths. Doubtless unfavorable no less than favorable years create disturbances, which make themselves felt in these relations of births, deaths, and marriages.

There are some phenomena however still to be noted. In populous countries, as in France or Belgium, for example, definite proportions always

present themselves in the anomalies of marriages as between bachelors and spinsters, and between widowers and widows. And what is more remarkable still, says Quetelet, is that these constant returns repeat themselves even in the small provinces, although here the operation of the human will might be supposed to disturb the regularity of the Statistical returns. This regularity goes on just as persistently as though, from one end of the land to the other, the people came annually to an agreement to contract the usual number of marriages, and with the precisely similar amount of eccentricities in every province, as in every city and every state; pairing off men and maidens, widowers and widows, minors and adults. Still more, it would appear as if legal authority had been exercised to grant a certain number of marriages between different classes of ages, and under supposed extraordinary circumstances. A young man not yet thirty who marries a woman of sixty is certainly not driven to it by *fate*, or blinded by the Goddess of Passion; he finds himself in a position to exercise his preference to the full, and yet he adds his mite to the budget framed according to some imagined necessity in the organization of society, and the tax which belongs to this budget is paid with far greater regularity than could be hoped for by any Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The proportions mentioned by Quetelet are the more remarkable that they repeat themselves in those years which, as in the year of the famine, give a general diminution of the sum total of marriages. Precisely in such exceptional years the number of unusual marriages shewed remarkable firmness. In Austria the number of marriages contracted in 1852 was 316,800; of which 231,800 were between unmarried and 85,000 between people who had been widowed on one, or both sides. In the year 1855 the total number of marriages sank to 245,000, but the enormous diminution of 72,000 affected exclusively the marriages between bachelors and spinsters, which sank to 156,000, while the other class of marriages relatively increased to 79,000.

In 1852 the weight or measure of corn cost 3·85 florins which, in 1858 cost 6·04 florins. This seems to indicate that in bad times the widowed, who, as a rule possess homes, have more opportunity of marrying than single people; whereas bachelors are then supposed to be less eligible, or less confident.

"We do not believe" says Quetelet "that these eccentric marriages specially affect society which by their regularity they might be supposed to do, even exceptionally—for misdemeanours and crimes shew an equally pertinacious consistency and punishments follow in like regular proportions. The same consistency appears in those who are guilty of self-mutilation in order to avoid conscription. The same consistency is also observed in the sums spent in open gambling houses, and in the number of letters which pass through the post with incorrect addresses. In short it goes through everything as if the various classes of facts were exclusively founded on natural philosophy."

We may even add that acts of benevolence and what are called good works are subject to the same law. Hence Quetelet concludes: "With such a body of facts before us can we unconditionally deny man's free will? No, but I believe that 'freedom of will' in its influence is very limited and plays only a subordinate part in social phenomena. If we withdraw our view from single *individuals* and concentrate it on *masses* the result will be that the influences of accidental causes are so neutralized and

balanced, that only the general causes are predominant, upon which we maintain that society rests.

The possibility of establishing moral Statistics, is entirely dependent on the fundamental fact that the results of man's free will evaporate, and produce no permanent social influence as is seen when observation is extended over masses and epochs. If any practical amelioration is to be effected, consideration must be concentrated on the causes of error, and combined and continued efforts made to remove, or modify their baneful influence on society.

Spinosa said men believe themselves to be free simply because they are conscious of their actions, but do not know the causes which directed them; the child thinks it desires the milk of its own free will; the angry boy that he will have revenge; the coward that he will fly; the drunkard that he will speak his mind—The child, the fool, the chatterer, and most people of this kind are of the same opinion, viz. that they speak out of free resolve, while in reality they have no power to check the inclination to talk. Statistics define with mathematical precision the limited influence of free will.

Is there no choice therefore remaining to us when social phenomena act upon us in such a manner? Must we simply wrap ourselves in a stoical repose?—or in the belief of an insuperable fatality accept things just as they come? Far from it. It is just at this point the completeness, or perfection of our race shews itself. The progressive cultivation of Statistics places us more and more in the position to know facts as they are, and to direct us on the road to discover suitable means of improvement.

It is not in the exhibition of new ethics or in ecclesiastical codes, nor is it to the further development of the old formulas, that we must look for improvement in the condition of society; but such an improvement may be attained, and with it a decrease of misery, by a further development of general intelligence.

In our desire to contribute to the amelioration of society we follow the law of our nature. This law may be developed by favorable circumstances. The impulse which influences us operates from the cradle to the grave, and in yielding to it and fostering it we follow a law of our nature. And that which is done in this direction is not in vain.

For economic reasons no less than for the strength of a country it is desirable that the undermining of the health of the most powerful of the German youth by the long years of military service should be modified by the introduction of some method of distributing the means of defence among the whole nation. Thus the number of those who mutilate themselves on account of conscription, and the still greater number of Germans who emigrate to avoid military service would be lessened, and mortality, inseparable from military service, decreased.

Many disabilities have been removed from marriage and settlements with the effect of greatly diminishing the number of illegitimate births and consequently beneficially affecting the physical and moral condition of society. The mortality of infants has been lessened and a greater proportion of children brought up in the well-regulated family circle.

Statistics prove to a mathematical certainty that by the removal of prohibitions to marriage, physical and moral benefits result; and by enforced laws and restrictions of a prohibitory kind the opposite state obtains. This lesson must not be overlooked.

The number of houses destroyed by fire in a large town varies very

little in a given period so long as the methods of building the houses remain unaltered. If wood were replaced by stone, thatched roofs by tiles or slate, and fire-proof walls placed between the houses, we should still have fires but not extending to the same calamitous proportions. We should hear of great fires but only at distant intervals: we should not hear of whole towns destroyed at once, and the consequence would be a decrease in the assurance premium.

By one system of building 1,000 workmen suffer from accidents; by another only 4. Both systems contain within themselves the limits of decrease, proportions capable of being predicated and defined.

In adopting a means of ventilation for unventilated mines, the apparatus may fail but the substitution of one more efficient will steadily modify the frequency and severity of accidents in mines.

"Under certain conditions" remarks Dr. Farr "the average duration of life in the healthier parts of England for instance is 49 years. Under other conditions the figure has sunk to 25 as in Liverpool and Manchester. If the conditions therefore remain the same, the average duration of life in future generations will give a like figure, just as under the similar directions of the wind the waves of the ocean will break on the shore precisely at the same ratio. As it is given to man to modify the conditions of life so we possess also the power to alter certain limits of human action."

If we improve the social condition so far as is possible we shall soon perceive results which far exceed our expectations: Statistics do not teach the doctrine of fatalism, but, on the contrary, of human perfectibility.

It has been sought in our day to revive an exploded theory viz. that all endeavours for the improvement of human conditions are vain. Such philosophers make the phrase "Law of Nature" account for every phenomenon; as if the development of human reason and its application was not also a law of nature. Yet is it not true, that man, in the highest sense of the word, is first a man by the development of his intelligence, inasmuch as he has learned by experience to beware of that which is to him productive of evil, and, on the contrary, aim at the repetition of that, which to him is practically good?

Of such a kind must his intelligence be and so applied as to form, at least, a *factor* in the great sum of human agency; one which shall have the sway of a moral necessity and exercise an overwhelming impulse, acting as forcibly as a physical momentum.

We affirm that Statistics are more to be relied upon for the improvement of individual and social conditions than are other known sciences. They not only supply facts but they demand an investigation into the causes of the phenomena; and offer data upon which laws for the amelioration of social defects can be based.

The Legislator does not feel himself cramped by vague and limited individual observations, which may be, and generally are, no criterion of the whole mass of facts or phenomena in relation to a given subject; neither will he have to rest on certain popular statements, more or less positively expressed, from which so many and such serious errors have sprung.

As in the physical, so in the social world, there is no cause without its corresponding results. Every alteration in the manners, the customs, and the legislation of a country produces corresponding effects; and these re-act upon other conditions, so that the infection for good or for evil spreads limitlessly.

If you improve your land you improve your plants and insure their increase. But this improvement acts upon the creatures which are nourished by them and lastly upon man himself, who is served and fed by all.

As in the physical so in the moral world, the action of one sphere of nature extends to another; and inasmuch as Statistics express the true condition of a land, the sources of its power or of its weakness; its wealth or its poverty—so Statistics form the most reliable indicators of the uses or abuses of the institutions of a country; of the efficiency or incapacity; of the worthiness or unworthiness of its government. The tables of mortality proclaim in the simple language of truth what these conditions really are; they can neither flatter nor calumniate.

Statistics tell us that the advances towards human perfectibility are shewn by the scale of increase of the population, that is, by births preponderating over deaths, and by the increase of the average duration of the life of man. This after all is the best indication of the social well-being of a land and of its people.

Valentine Smith advances a truism, but one of deep import, when he affirms that "it was certainly not the result of blind chance nor the product of distorted conditions that in the year 1854-5, for the first time during the century, France, instead of the usual increase of population, suffered a positive decrease, represented by the fall from 69,318 to 37,274 births. Must we attribute this to some error in calculation or to accident? Not so, for Prussia offers a parallel; the number of births in that country which were in 1851—675,465 decreased in the year 1855 to 617,017 and that contemporaneously with the increase of deaths from 443,838 to 550,460.

It must be considered a blot upon the re-action in Germany that after the year 1848 the census shewed a positive decrease of the number of inhabitants of a whole circle of lands.

The loss of population amounted, in the Bavarian Palatinate, from 1849 to 1855 to 29,036 persons.

	Persons.		
In Würtemberg	74,875	from	1849 — 1855
Baden	52,649	„	1846 — 1855
Grand Duchy Hesse	17,910	„	1852 — 1855
Hessen	33,134	„	1849 — 1858

A decrease of population shews not an improvement, but a deterioration, in the condition of a people.

To avoid misunderstanding we admit that the increment of the well being, power, and importance of a nation must not be measured unconditionally by the number and increase of the population, although its decrease is an indication greatly to be deprecated Still the extraordinary demand which some times obtains for food, adequate to over population, requires our thoughtful consideration. Beyond the conditions favorable for its acquisition and increase, a people must further possess certain rights and privileges: for thereupon rest human worth and dignity; and the consciousness of this dignity engenders all the noble aspirations of our nature. We are taught this also by Statistics, whose task it is to investigate and estimate the cause and effect of every phase of social life.

If we glance at the great kingdom in the East of Asia, we must admit that China, in spite of its 500,000,000 of inhabitants and of the great

industry and frugality of its people, is yet in a deplorable condition: Its women are slaves; its children are got rid of, as if births were solely for the purpose of filling up the graves.

This is caused by no lack of police organization, or of legal oversight, for an average of every 10,000 families are under the care of no less than 3,000 government officials. The remarks of Valentine Smith, who observed something of the same state of things nearer home, under Napoleon, are worthy of notice. He says "human freedom, freedom of land, in fact freedom of every kind, which constitutes the soul of progress, is what is wanting in China; and freedom, in this extended sense, is what is indispensable to the development of human well-being." The science of *Hygiene* teaches, and Statistics record the facts, that wherever a people are crushed under despotic power there the health of the people is enfeebled, old age comes prematurely, and the average of life is shortened—life pines away—its very sap dries up where the sense and exercise of freedom are denied.

What we have said of the whole range of social science we emphatically repeat of Political Economy, viz., that Statistics form its only reliable basis. These in modern times are lacking, because the range of facts are either too confined or want precision and directness.

In times to come much more definite and correct knowledge of the actual state of peoples may be anticipated, based on the Statistical Budget systematically issued, than could be gained from the most elaborate records of the old world.

How important are the Statistics of animal biology, which lead us to probe the places where the chief wounds of society are found festering! How unerringly they point out the more salient transgressions of the laws of health and longevity and suggest the means of healing and restoration!

In Statistics philosophy wins a new and certain basis. But time would fail us were we to throw the light of Statistics upon all the sciences to which they lend their aid. Enough has been said to prove their value. The Statistical is said to be the youngest of the sciences. Doubtless it is only in the first stage of its development but the time is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, when it will be an absolute necessity for the physician no less than the statesman; for the manufacturer no less than the merchant; for the ruler and the governed alike.

Hitherto we have but glanced at a few of the facts which vitally concern the health and prosperity of mankind. Statistics are not limited to such considerations only: they extend to all conditions and to all the physical, moral, and intellectual phenomena of life; they comprehend the whole range of human occupations and actions; they throw light upon the interests, well-being, and decay, with the causes of each in all classes, peoples, and nations. They penetrate into the depths and mysteries of nature, where but a few years ago it was thought calculation must be baffled, while those who set themselves to explore and classify these phenomena were stigmatised as idle dreamers, impracticable fanatics. But the vast domain of Statistics includes these researches among the many others, which they have reduced to order; rescuing them from obscurity and meaninglessness, and rendering their study at once simple and useful.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

General Survey.

THE United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland includes an area of 121,305 square miles: viz. England and Wales 58,311 square miles; Scotland 30,362 square miles; and Ireland 32,531 square miles. The islands in the British seas occupy an area of 193,647 acres: viz. the Isle of Man 145,325 acres; Jersey 28,717 acres and Guernsey with the adjacent islands 19,605 acres.

The following table gives the population from the beginning of this century:—

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.†	Islands in British Seas.	
					Isle of Man & Channel Islands.	
1801	8,892,536	1,608,420	5,216,331	15,717,287		
1811	10,164,256	1,805,864	5,956,460	17,926,580		
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	20,893,684	89,508	
1831	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	26,028,584	103,710	
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,175,124*	26,709,456	124,040	
1851	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,552,385	27,368,736	52,387	90,739
1861	20,119,314	3,066,633	5,788,415	28,974,362	52,469	90,977
1871	21,348,971	3,366,375	5,386,708	31,513,442	54,042	90,596
1875	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494	32,749,167		
1876	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618	33,089,237		
1877	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,338,906	33,446,930		
1878	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,350,950	33,881,966		
From 1801 to 1871,	Increase of Population. 155 per cent.	Increase of Population. 100 per cent.	Decrease of Population. 34 per cent.	Total Increase of Population. 95 per cent.	Increase of Population. 68 per cent.	

From 1837 to 1876 the population of the United Kingdom increased at the rate of 29 per cent.

* Note.—This was the first year of really accurate returns from Ireland.

† Exclusive of the islands, navy and merchant service abroad which number about 250,356.

a.—England.

The Isle of Wight	contains	54,042	inhabitants
The Isle of Anglesea	„	51,040	„
Orkney Islands	„	31,274	„
Shetland Islands	„	31,608	„

The number of families in England and Wales in 1871 was 5,049,016.

From 1860 to 1870 the density of population in England was 366 persons to a square mile, assuming that England embraces an area of 58,312 square miles; or taking the area in acres to be 37,319,221, the density of population will be one person to every 1·74 acre. The proximity or nearness of the people in England to each other, is now 93 yards. The proximity of the people to each other has its advantages; and this is tested by the increased price of land as you approach towns. It also has its disadvantages, for, as the density of the population increases, the atmosphere becomes less healthy, lacking much of its ozone, which is so abundant in the country, and thus prejudicially affecting the rate of mortality. The rate of mortality increases as the density of the population increases.

Dividing England and Wales into 18 groups we find that, in the 10 years 1861–1870, at one end of the scale the deaths per 1000 of the population are 15, 16, 17; At the other end 31, 33, 39; The acres to each person in the corresponding districts are 12, 4, 3, and 0·1, 0·5, 1·01. The intermediate rates of mortality are 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; the acres to each person are 4·0, 3·3, 2·9, 2·1, 1·1, ·05, ·02.

Dividing London into 7 groups of districts, the mortality ranges thus—17, 19, 22, 25, 28, 32 and 39; the number of persons to a square mile being 106, 186, 379, 1,718, 4,499, 12,351 and 63,823. In Liverpool, the densest and the most unhealthy districtin England, there were 63,823 to an acre, of whom 39 per 1000 die annually. Thus, the nearer people live to each other, the shorter their lives are. For example, this proximity of people in 53 districts is 147 yards, the mean duration of life being 51 years; in 345 districts the proximity is 39 yards and the mean duration of life is 45 years; in 137 districts the proximity is 97 yards and the mean duration of life is 40 years; in 47 districts the proximity is 46 yards and the mean duration of life is 35 years; in 9 districts the proximity is 28 yards, the mean duration of life is 32 years. In the Manchester district the proximity is 17 yards and the mean duration of life is 29 years. In the Liverpool district the proximity is 7 yards and the mean duration of life is 26 years.

In the last three censuses the town population was set down at 8,990,169—10,960,998, and 14,041,404. To England and Wales 2,000,000 of people have been added since the census of 1871, the greater part of whom will be found in the towns. According to the law of proximities this should imply an increase of mortality, and no doubt such would have been observed, had there not been a countervailing law in operation.

The mortality was at the annual rate per 1000, in the last 3 decades, of 22·36 in 1841-50; 22·26 in 1851-60 and 22·51 in 1861-70. In the last 7 years, 1871-77, the mortality was at the rate of 21·64 or ·87 per 1000 less than in the previous decade; that is to say, a reduced mortality in the last 7 years, and that 20,000 lives are saved annually. Thus while the population has increased the atmosphere has at the same time become purer.

Divisions.

England and Wales are divided into 52 Counties, 12 of which belong to Wales. Scotland into 33 Counties, and Ireland into 4 Provinces, which are subdivided into 33 Counties.

The following table shews the area and population of each county in 1871.

a.—England.

County	Area in	Population	County	Area in Acres	Population
1 Bedford... ...	305,293	.. 151,539	21 Lincoln	1,731,801	... 428,075
2 Berkshire ...	563,968	... 226,268	22 Middlesex ...	210,077	...2,539,765
3 Buckingham ...	404,040	... 155,007	23 Monmouth ...	432,906	... 219,708
4 Cambridgeshire.	573,095	... 192,033	24 Norfolk	1,306,544	... 430,638
5 Cheshire... ...	691,752	... 539,785	25 Northampton ..	632,002	... 248,234
6 Cornwall ...	885,541	... 358,356	26 Northumberland	1,290,312	... 386,646
7 Cumberland ...	970,161	... 220,253	27 Nottingham ...	600,441	... 355,404
8 Derbyshire ...	561,702	... 324,900	28 Oxford	475,542	... 178,329
9 Devonshire ...	1,643,343	... 606,102	29 Rutland	107,352	... 23,385
10 Dorsetshire ...	610,582	... 189,000	30 Shropshire ...	924,130	... 267,003
11 Durham... ...	765,075	... 693,012	31 Somerset ...	1,066,290	... 482,652
12 Essex	975,038	... 440,880	32 Stafford	752,995	... 877·435
13 Gloucester ...	715,776	... 488,760	33 Suffolk	929,859	... 347,210
14 Hants	1,052,191	... 526,143	34 Surrey	473,528	...1,107,434
15 Hereford... ...	507,647	... 120,723	35 Sussex	948,257	... 420,910
16 Hertford... ...	428,143	... 194,612	36 Warwick ...	610,587	... 630,472
17 Huntingdon ...	204,632	... 58,046	37 Westmoreland..	503,073	... 65,130
18 Kent	1,000,350	... 854,662	38 Wiltshire ...	775,414	... 244,667
19 Lancashire ...	1,307,162	...2,849,259	39 Worcester ...	434,325	... 336,276
20 Leicestershire ..	534,149	... 275,171	40 Yorkshire ...	3,721,710	...2,444,762

b.—Wales.

County	Area in Acres	Population	County	Area in Acres	Populatior
1 Anglesea	123,082	35,127	7 Flintshire	80,507	43,517
2 Brecknock	443,133	56,932	8 Glamorgan ...	606,356	405,798
3 Cardigan	594,883	97,869	9 Merioneth ...	432,906	219,708
4 Carmarthen ...	497,617	101,381	10 Montgomery ...	581,552	78,400
5 Carnarvon	355,632	111,378	11 Pembroke	358,031	83,873
6 Denbigh	352,874	105,664	12 Radnor	232,743	21,016

c.—Scotland.

County	Population	County	Popualtion
1 Aberdeen	246,298	10 Dumfries	74,842
2 Argyle	79,661	11 Edinburgh	328,138
3 Ayr	200,908	12 Elgin or Moray	44,549
4 Banff	58,883	13 Fife	160,924
5 Berwick	36,382	14 Forfar	240,049
6 Bute	16,966	15 Haddington	37,755
7 Caithness...	41,011	16 Inverness	84,258
8 Clackmannan	22,235	17 Kincardine	35,097
Dumbarton	61,116	18 Kinross	7,918

c.—Scotland.—(continued.)

County	Population
19 Kircudbright	42,087
20 Lanark	787,005
21 Linlithgow ...	41,379
22 Nairn	8,372
23 Orkney & Shetland ...	62,882
24 Peebles	12,218
25 Renfrew	195,305

County	Population
26 Ross } 27 Cromarty }	82,093
28 Roxburgh	48,241
29 Selkirk	19,651
30 Stirling	93,345
31 Sutherland	23,298
32 Wigton	38,602
33 Perth	128,550

d—Ireland.

The Four Irish Provinces are

1 *Ulster*, having 9 Counties.
2 *Leinster*, 12 Counties.
3 *Connaught*, 5 Counties.
4 *Munster*, 6 Counties.

To Province 1 belong

	Area in Acres	Population
Antrim	674,178	401,448
Armagh	372,164	214,379
Cavan	522,835	155,928
Donegal	1,169,016	207,348
Down	568,196	249,783
Fermanagh	378,212	86,257
Londonderry	565,956	184,100
Monaghan	341,209	124,269
Tyrone	812,635	224,356

To Province 3 belong

	Area in Acres	Population
Galway	1,500,832	250,437
Leitrim	338,539	86,497
Mayo	1,328,435	244,023
Roscommon	676,922	167,902
Sligo	366,326	92,216

To Province 2 belong

	Area in Acres	Population
Carlow	185,854	45,835
Dublin	226,211	408,366
Kildare	463,709	92,284
Kilkenny...	456,501	97,699
King's County ...	548,216	80,841
Longford...	344,090	81,961
Louth	299,901	102,409
Meath	431,304	72,394
Queen's County ...	358,860	65,473
Westmeath	283,176	48,684
Wexford	632,427	143,352
Wicklow...	476,777	76,067

To Province 4 belong

	Area in Acres	Population
Clare	714,385	138,795
Cork	1,892,815	527,825
Kerry	1,145,318	192,292
Limerick...	609,047	194,759
Tipperary	1,068,716	214,884
Waterford	494,012	139,522

Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Proportion per 1000 of the Population: Births	Deaths	Persons Married
1860	684,048	422,721	170,156	34·4	21·2	17·1
1861	696,406	435,114	163,706	36·6	21·6	16·3
1862	712,684	436,573	163,830	35·0	21·4	16·1

Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales.—(continued.)

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Proportion per 1000 of the Population: Births	Deaths	Persons Married	Population in each year
1863	727,417	473,837	173,510	35·3	23·0	16·8	
1864	740,275	495,531	180,387	35·4	23·7	17·3	20,883,889
1865	748,069	490.909	185,474	35·4	23·2	17·5	20,145,151
1866	753,870	500,689	187,776	35·2	23·4	17·5	21,409,684
1867	768,349	471,073	179,154	35·4	21·7	16·5	21,677,525
1868	786.858	480,622	176,962	35·8	21·9	16·1	21,948,713
1869	773,381	494,828	176,970	34·8	22·3	15·9	22,223,299
1870	792,787	515,329	181,655	35·2	22·9	16·1	22,501,316
1871	797.428	514,879	190,112	35·0	22·6	16·7	22,782,812
1872	825,907	492,265	201,267	35·8	21·3	17·5	23,067,835
1873	829,778	492,520	205,615	35·5	21·1	17·6	23,356,414
1874	854,956	526,632	202,010	36·2	22·3	17·1	23,648,609
1875	850.607	546,453	201,212	35·5	22·8	16·8	23,944,459
1876	887,968	676,909	201,874	39·6	21·0	16·7	24,244,010
1877	887,055	500,348	194,343	...	...	...	24,547,309
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,854,397
			Scotland.				
1861	107,036	62,287	20,828	...	...	...	3,069,404
1862	107,138	67,159	20,544	...	...	...	3,097,009
1863	109,325	71,421	22,087	...	...	...	3,126,879
1864	112,445	74,303	22,675	...	...	...	3,156,021
1865	113,126	70,821	23,577	...	...	...	3,185,437
1866	113,639	71,273	23,629	...	...	...	3,215,129
1867	114,115	69,024	22,521	35·10	21·3	6·9	3,245,098
1868	115,673	69,386	21,853	35·3	21·2	6·6	3,275,350
1869	113,395	75,789	20,083	34·2	22·9	6·7	3,305,885
1870	115,423	74,067	23,788	34·8	22·2	7·1	3,336,707
1871	116,127	74,644	23,966	34·5	22·2	7·1	3,367,922
1872	118,873	75,741	25,580	34·9	22·2	7·5	3,399,226
1873	119.738	76,857	26,730	34·9	22·4	7·8	3,430,923
1874	123,795	80,676	26,247	35·7	23·3	7·6	3,462,916
1875	123,693	81,785	25,921	35·4	23·4	7·5	3,495,214
1876	126,749	74,122	26,563	35·9	21·0	7·5	3,527,811
1877	126,824	73,946	25,790	35·6	20·8	7·2	3,560,715
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,593,929

1878. In the United Kingdom were registered 1,152,525 births, being at the rate of 34 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Deaths registered 716,165 or 21·1 per 1000 of the population.

Ireland.

Of the 93,509 deaths in 1877—12,861 or 13·8 per cent. were of children under 1 year old, and 37,823 or 40·4 per cent. were of persons aged 60 years and upwards.

Of these 93,509 deaths, 13,636 or 14·6 per cent. occurred in public Institutions.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ireland.

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Proportion per 1000 of Population Births	Deaths	Marriages	Population
1864	136,414	93,144	27,406	...	...	...	5,640,527
1865	145,227	93,738	30,684	...	...	...	5,594,589
1866	146,237	93,598	30,151	...	...	...	5,522,942
1867	144,318	93,911	29,796	26·3	17·0	5·42	5,486,509
1868	146,108	86,803	27,753	26·7	15·8	5·07	5.465,914
1869	145,659	89,573	27,277	26·7	16·4	5 01	5,449,094
1870	150,151	90,695	23,835	27·7	16·7	5·29	5,418,512
1871	151,665	88,720	28,960	28·1	16·4	5 37	5,395,007
1872	149,292	97,577	27,114	27·8	18·1	5·02	5.372,199
1873	144,377	97,537	26,270	27·1	18·3	4·82	5,337,261
1874	141,288	91,961	24,481	26·6	17·3	4·61	5,314,844
1875	138,382	98.243	24,259	26·1	18·5	4·53	5,309,494
1876	140,469	92,324	26,388	26·4	17·5	4·96	5,321,618
1877	139,498	93,509	25,078	26·1	17·5	4·70	5,338,906
1878	...	*99,839	...	25·1	18·7	...	5,433,640

In 1871 out of the 190,112 marriages which took place in England and Wales, 144,663 were according to the Rites of the Church of England, and 45,449 not in accordance with these rites.

From 1841-45 92 per cent. of all the marriages were according to the Rites of the Church of England. From 1866-1870 the figure sank to 77 per cent. and in 1871 to 76 per cent. In these three periods marriages were contracted without religious ceremonies, first at the rate of 2·3 per cent., then 8·9 per cent. and lastly 9·7 per cent.

According to the Rites of the Catholic Church, the number of marriages rose in like manner from 5·9 per cent. to 13·9, and lastly to 14 per cent. Among Quakers and Jews there was no appreciable alteration.

In 1872—73·9	were in accordance with the Rites of Established Church.				Other Rites	24·3
„ 1873—75·2	„	„	„	„	„	24·8
„ 1874—74·7	„	„	„	„	„	25·3
„ 1875—74·4	„	„	„	„	„	25·6

In 1875 and 1876 the marriage rate was affected by reduced wages.

In the year 1871 the number of illegitimate children registered were 44,775, about 5·6 per cent. From 1851—1856 the percentage was 6·6. From 1857—1862, 6·4. From 1863—1868, 6·2. The proportion per cent. of illegitimate to total births in England, declined from 6·4 in the ten years 1856-65 to 5·5, in the ten years 1866-75; to 4·8 in the year 1875; and to 4·7 in the year 1876, shewing a decided decrease. The lowest rate is London 3·6; the highest rates the counties of Salop 8·5, Norfolk 8·5, Cumberland 7·8, Hereford 7·7, Westmoreland 7.6, North Wales 6.9, and Cornwall 6·1.

Of the 99, deaths only 13,107 or 3·1 per cent. were deaths of infants under 1 year old and as many as 40,551 or 40·6 per cent. were of persons who had attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Population according to Sex.

	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
Year	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1861	9,801,152	10,318,162	1,453,496	1,615,908	2,831,783	2,956,632
1871	11,093,123	11,680,689	1,607,276	1,760,646	2,626,661	2,768,346
1875	11,656,400	12,288,059	1,673,105	1,822,109	2,572,088	2,737,406
1878	12,097,547	12,756,850	1,724,320	1,869,609	2,638,260	2,795,380

Those of our people not dwelling in the country in 1871 viz. those of the Land Forces, Navy and Commercial Marine are not included; they numbered 216,080. The disproportion between the sexes has increased during the last 20 years. In 1851 the figures stood at 13,369,442 males against 14,074,314 females, a difference of 704,872. In 1861 the difference was 803,271, and in 1871 it had risen to 882,611. If the soldiers and absent sailors are included, there is still a disproportion of 687,115. This is doubtless the result in a great measure of the Colonial Possessions together with the Indian and Crimean wars and the enormous migration of the Irish. It is remarkable that the difference is not still greater in Ireland —a sign of universal emigration.

The number of Houses in the United Kingdom in 1871.

Year	Occupied	Unoccupied	Building
	England and Wales.		
1801	1,575,923	57,476	...
1851	3,278,039	153,494	27,571
1861	3,745,463	182,325	27,580
1871	4,259,117	261,345	37,803
	Scotland.		
1851	370,308	12,146	2,420
1861	993,233	17,167	2,692
1871	412,188	19,223	3,165
1878			
	Ireland.		
1841	1,328,839	52,208	3,313
1851	1,046,223	65,263	1,868
1861	993,233	39,984	3,047
1871	959,894	31,494	1,860
1878			

The decrease in the number of houses in Ireland from 1841 to 1871, deserves special attention.

Emigration.

In the 52 years from 1815-1866, both inclusive, 6,106,392 persons emigrated. Of these 1,286,020 went to the British colonies in North

America, 3,758,789 went to the United States, 929,182 went to Australia, 132,401 to other countries. In the several years the amount of emigration was as follows

From	Period	Emigrated	Yearly Average
1815-46	32 years	1,672,156	52,254
1847-54	8 „	2,444,802	305,600
1855-59	5 „	800,640	160,128
1860-63	4 „	565,211	141,303
1864-66	3 „	623,588	207,861
1867-69	3 „	650,305	216,768
1870-72	3 „	804,588	268,196
1873-77*	4 „	863,657	215,918

From Ireland alone in the 21 years from 1835-1855, 2,323,312 persons emigrated to the United States, and 729,982 to British North America.

The United Kingdom.

Total number of emigrants from 1843 to 1877.

1843	57,212	1860	128,469
1844	70,686	1861	91,770
1845	93,501	1862	121,214
1846	129,851	1863	223,758
1847	258,270	1864	208,900
1848	248,089	1865	209,801
1849	299,498	1866	204,882
1850	280,849	1867	195,953
1851	335,966	1868	196,325
1852	368,764	1869	258,027
1853	329,937	1870	256,940
1854	323,429	1871	252,435
1855	176,807	1872	295,213
1856	176,554	1873	310,612
1857	212,857	1874	241,014
1858	113,972	1875	73,809
1859	120,432	1876	138,222

Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1878, 113,439 persons of British origin, being an increase of 25 per cent. over the unusually small emigration of 1877. The increase was 22 per cent. in English, 34 per cent. in Scotch, and 27 per cent. in Irish emigrants.

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* The total emigration in 1876 is the lowest on record during the last 14 years, while the influx of immigrants was very great. Another peculiarity of the year 1876 is the comparatively small proportion of Irish who emigrated, the proportion being 24 per cent. against 34 per cent. in 1871-5 and 58 per cent. in 1861-5.

The following table gives the principal destination of the emigrants from 1860 to the present year.*

Year	United States	British N. America	Australia	Annual Average
1860	87,500	9,786	24,302	
1861	49,764	12,707	23,738	
1862	58,706	15,522	41,843	
1863	146,813	18,083	53,054	
1864	147,042	12,721	40,942	3,535
1865	147,258	12,211	37,283	
1866	161,000	13,253	24,097	
1867	159,275	15,503	14,466	
1868	155,532	21,062	12,809	
1869	203,001	33,891	14,901	4,772
1870	196,075	35,295	17,065	
1871	198,843	32,671	12,227	
1872	233,747	32,205	15,876	
1873	233,073	37,208	26,428	8,889
1874	148,161	25,450	53,958	
1875	134,823	22,283	28,882	
1876	54,554	9,335	32,196	13,384
1877				
1878	54,069	10,697	36,057	

Creeds.

The census of 1871 shewed that in Ireland there were

Catholics	4,141,933	Baptists	4,643
Church of England	683,295	Quakers	3,834
Presbyterians ...	503,461	Other Christians ...	19,035
Methodists ...	41,815	Jews	258
Independents ...	4,485		

From 1851-1861 a decrease of 43 per cent. occurred among the Catholics, and only 10 per cent. among Protestants.

From 1861-1871 a decrease of 8 per cent. of Catholics and ½ per cent. of Protestant Dissenters, while the State Church suffered only a very unimportant loss. The Jews on the contrary appear to have decreased 36 per cent.

Taking the numbers of the various sects collectively, we have the following conditions

	Church of England	Presbyterians	Catholics	Other Dissenters
England	17,500,000	... ...	1,100,000	4,000,000
Scotland	100,000	1,500,000	350,000	1,500,000
Ireland	683,000	503,000	4,140,000	70,000
Total	18,283,000	2,030,000	5,590,000	5,570,000

* The net loss to the population of the United Kingdom by excess of emigration over immigration was 38,0 .

The number of Jews would not, at the highest figure, exceed 40,000. It is estimated that about a million of inhabitants are not baptized.

Nationalities.

The census of 1871 shews the population to belong to three races, viz. —English (Angles) or Saxons, Scandinavians and Celts. Two essentially different languages are spoken—English with its varieties of dialect, and Celtic, Welsh or Irish. Of the inhabitants of Ireland in 1861, 163,275 spoke Irish only, and 942,261 Irish and English, making together 1,105,536 Celts. In Scotland the number of Celts is estimated at 400,000, and in Wales 700,000, making in the whole kingdom 2,205,536 Celts.

It is difficult to ascertain with perfect accuracy the number of foreigners living in England and Wales. It is supposed that there are 84,090 foreigners in England and Wales, 40,909 of whom reside in London. Of this number of foreigners

28,644 are Germans (16,082 of whom dwell in London),

Austrians	1,669	Belgians	2,031
French	12,989	Russians	1,633
Dutch	5,542	Spaniards	1,337
Swedes and Norwegians	5,417	Other European countries	1,577
Poles	3,616	North Americans ...	7,861
Italians	4,489	Other parts of America	1,641
Danes	2,534	Africans	518
Swiss	2,341	Asiatics.	358

The number of English dwelling in other parts of Europe are 64,969, of whom

In France	25,844	Belgium	4,092
„ Germany	7,365	Switzerland	1,124
„ Italy	5,467		

Outside this number are 125,379 in India, including 85,008 in the army.

In 1871 there were living in England and Wales, 139,445 persons who were born in foreign lands.

In 1841 there were only 36,446 such cases and in 1851 there were 61,708, and in 1861, 101,832. Of the 1871 total, 66,101 lived in London.

Towns.

No other country possesses so many large towns. In 1851 there lived (exclusive of Ireland) in the 815 towns 10,556,288 persons, in the country 10,403,189 persons, constituting a larger town than country population. Since that period the tendency has been to increase the town population. The latest censuses give the following comparison limited to England and Wales :—

	1851	1861	1871
Number of towns ...	580	781	938
Area in Acres	1,724,406	1,913,945	2,213,421
Population	8,990,809	10,960,998	14,041,404

England, alone, possesses 103 towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. The population of London in the year—

	1170	was	... ...	40,000
In	1685	about	... ...	530,000
„	1702	„	... ...	674,000
„	1760	„	... ...	676,000
„	1811	„	... ...	1,138,815
„	1821	„	... ...	1,378,947
„	1841	„	... ...	1,948,417

In the City of London alone in 1631 lived 111,608 persons
„ „ 1801 „ 128,269 „
„ „ 1851 „ 127,869 „

Since this period there has been a steady diminution in the population actually living in the City of London, in consequence of the buildings being more devoted to business, necessitating the dwelling outside the city. In 1861 the population of the city was 112,063 but in 1871 it had decreased to 74,897 while the daily average of people passing in and out was over a million. It is worthy of notice, before proceeding to other cities, that there are moving about daily in London 1,400 omnibuses and cabs, drawn by 25,000 horses; (in Paris in 1872 there were 719 omnibuses and 9,181 horses) and that beyond this means of traffic or conveyance there are the local steamboats on the Thames, and the Metropolitan Railways running through and around London.

It is somewhat difficult to define the exact area of London. (1st) There is the circumference for Parliamentary purposes with 3,022,066 inhabitants, (2nd) That for the Registrar-General's purposes, with 3,254,260 inhabitants (3) That for State Administration and the School Board, 3,266,987. Then the Postal District 3,536,129. Magisterial 3,657,078, and Police District 3,385,641 inhabitants. In the Registrar-General's Report for 1874, he gives 4,025,000 as the population of the Police District. The number of dwelling houses in the same, 528,794.

The large Towns with their Population.

	1801.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1877.
London	958,865	2,362,226	2,803,989	3,254,260	Nothing reliable since 1871.
Liverpool	82,295	375,955	443,938	493,405	
Manchester with Salford	94,876	401,321	441,171	475,990	
Birmingham ...	70,670	232,841	296,076	343,787	
Leeds	53,162	172,270	207,165	259,212	
Sheffield	45,755	135,310	185,172	239,946	
Bristol	61,153	137,328	154,093	182,552	
Bradford	13,264	103,778	106,218	145,830	
Stoke-upon-Trent.	...	84.027	101,207	130,985	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	87,784	109,108	128,443	
Hull	...	84,690	97,661	121,892	
Portsmouth ...	...	72,096	94,799	113,569	

London in 1878 had a population of 3,577,304. The labouring classes form about two-thirds of the population.

Scotland.

	1801.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1877.
Glasgow ...	77,058	329,097	394,864	547,538	555,933
Edinburgh.	81,404	191,221	201,749	197,581	218,729
Dundee ...	...	78,931	90,417	119,141	142,951

Ireland.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1877.
Dublin ...	232,276	258,369	304,710	295,841	333,623
Belfast ...	75,308	100,301	120,777	174,394	202,641

Towns containing between 100,000 and 10,000 inhabitants:—

In England.

Sunderland ...	...	98,242	
Leicester ...	...	95,220	
Brighton ...	...	90,011	
Nottingham ...	...	86,621	
Preston ...	...	85,427	
Bolton ...	...	82,853	
Oldham ...	...	82,629	
Norwich ...	...	80,386	
Blackburn ...	...	76,339	
Huddersfield	...	70,253	
Plymouth ...	...	68,833	
Wolverhampton	...	68,291	
Birkenhead ...	...	65,971	
Halifax ...	...	65,510	
West Ham ...	...	62,919	
Croydon ...	...	55,652	
Southampton	...	53,741	
Stockport ...	...	53,014	
Bath	...	52,557	
Merthyr Tydvil	...	51,949	
Swansea ...	...	51,702	
Derby ...	...	49,810	
Devonport ...	...	49,449	
Gateshead ...	...	48,627	
Walsall ...	...	46,447	
Chatham ...	...	45,792	
South Shields	...	43,336	
St. Helens ...	...	45,134	
Rochdale ...	...	44,559	
Cheltenham ...	...	44,519	
York	...	43,796	
Dudley ...	...	43,782	
Crichdale ...	...	43,622	
Ipswich ...	...	42,947	
Great Yarmouth	...	41,819	
Bury	...	41,344	
Northampton	...	41,168	
Burnley ...	...	40,858	
Hanley ...	...	39,976	
Middlesborough	...	39,563	
Cardiff ...	...	39,536	
Wigan ...	...	39,110	
Ashton-under-Line	...	38,941	
Macclesfield ...	...	37,670	
Chester ...	...	35,257	
Exeter ...	...	34,650	
Worcester ...	...	33,226	
Reading ...	...	32,324	
Warrington ...	...	32,144	
Oxford ...	...	31,404	
Carlisle ...	...	31,049	
Cambridge ...	...	30,078	
Hastings ...	...	29,291	
Aylesbury ...	...	28,760	
Dover ...	...	28,506	
Wakefield ...	...	28,069	
Stockton-on-Tees	...	27,738	
Darlington ...	...	27,729	
Newport ...	...	27,069	
Lincoln ...	...	27,766	
Colchester ...	...	26,343	
Maidstone ...	...	26,196	
Rotherham ...	...	25,087	
Dewsbury ...	...	24,764	
Scarborough ...	...	24,259	
Shrewsbury ...	...	23,046	
Stratford ...	...	23,286	
Barnsley ...	...	23,021	

In England—(continued.)

Gravesend	21,265	Bedford	16,850
Staleybridge	21,092	Oldbury	16,410
Canterbury	20,962	Winchester	16,366
Batley	20,871	Bootle-cum-Linacre ...	16,247
Great Grimsby ...	20,244	King's Lynn	16,166
Keighley, ...	19,975	Tranmere	16,143
Longton	19,748	Enfield	16,054
Kidderminster ...	19,473	Newcastle-under-Lyne	15,948
Wenlock	19,401	Reigate	15,916
Doncaster	18,768	Willenhall	15,902
Rochester	18,352	Stoke-upon-Trent ...	15,300
Hereford	18,347	Kingston-on-Thames ..	15,263
Gloucester	18,341	Lowestoft	15,246
Tunbridge Wells ...	18,310	Richmond	15,113
Barrow-in-Furness ...	18,245	Taunton	14,957
Jarrow	18,179	Ramsgate	14,640
Newton Heath ...	18,103	Louth	14,526
Southport	18,086	Stafford	14,455
Crewe	17,810	Durham	14,406
Luton	17,317	Sheerness	13,956
Lancaster	17,245	Pembroke	13,704
Bacup	17,199	Salisbury	12,903
Smethwick	17,158	Folkstone	12,698
Glossop	17,046	Bridgewater	12,059
Whitehaven	17,003	Margate	11,995
Chorley	16,864	Chesterfield	11,427

Scotland.

Aberdeen	88,189	Leith...	44,280
Greenock	57,821	Perth...	25,585
Paisley	48,240	Kilmarnock	22,963

Ireland.

Cork	78,382	Londonderry ...	25,242
Limerick	39,828	Waterford	23,337

England has, therefore, beside one city of nearly four millions, eleven towns containing between 150,000—500,000 inhabitants; Scotland 3 and Ireland 2. And of towns between 50,000—100,000 inhabitants, England has 21, Scotland 3. Ireland 0. Of towns between 20,000—50,000 inhabitants, England has 48, Scotland 4, and Ireland 3.

Territorial Changes.

Great Britain, the name by which England and Scotland were united in 1707, is the only great kingdom of Europe which, in consequence of its insular position and its maritime strength, has retained for centuries its principal essential parts without any alteration of its borders, if we

except the incorporation of Ireland in 1801, which had practically been accomplished much earlier. It was necessary therefore that England should extend largely her colonial possessions. By the loss of the United States these possessions were much diminished. In the great wars, however, Britain, by right of conquest, became possessed of almost all the colonies of France, Holland and Denmark, and many of those belonging to Spain and Portugal. The various Treaties of Peace confirmed to Britain the most important part of these conquests; for instance the Peace of Amiens in 1802 left it in possession of Ceylon and Trinidad, the first, hitherto Dutch; and the second, Spanish. The Peace of Paris in 1814 secured to it Malta (which up to that time had belonged to the Knights of St. John;) St. Lucia; the Isle of France (Mauritius) and the Sechelles (French Colony;) Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice and the Cape, (formerly Dutch) Heligoland, (formerly Danish) and the protectorate of the Ionian Isles, and finally the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 secured to it Cyprus.

In consequence of the irregularity of the succession to the throne in England and Hanover, in 1837 the personal union with the last ceased. On the other hand British rule extended rapidly in India. On the 1st September 1858 the whole possessions of the East India Company passed directly into the hands of the British Government. In Australia the formation of a new colony commenced, to which, as well as to Canada, was secured a high degree of independence. In 1864 Britain renounced voluntarily the protectorate of the Ionian Isles.

Finance.

THE BUDGET.—This is brought forward by the Government year by year in the House of Commons. In no other land are there so many yearly alterations in the various imports as in England. The treatment or handling of the Budget is also peculiar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the House of Commons a balance sheet of income and expenditure of the preceding year (technically called the "Product of Ways and Means, and Supply") and builds on that the Budget for the coming year.

The financial year commences on the 1st of April in each year. The House of Commons is alone responsible for the Ways and Means, and we shall see more clearly the plan adopted if we take one year as an example.

Gross Public Revenue.	Year Ending March 31, 1878.
Customs...	...£19,969,000
Excise	... 27,464,000
Stamps*...	... 10,956,000
Land Tax and House Duty	... 2,670,000
Property and Income Tax	... 5,820,000
Post Office	... 6,150,000
Telegraph Service	... 1,310,000
Crown Lands	... 410,000
Interest on Advances and Miscellaneous	... 5,014,298
Total	...£79,763,298

* There is a great increase in this item over the previous year, which is a sign of greater commercial activity.

Gross Public Expenditure.

Interest and Management of National Debt	£28,412,750
Civil List and Civil Charges	16,387,139
Army	14,607,445
Repayment to Army Funds*	500,000
Army Purchase Commission	504,719
Navy	10,978,592
Charge of Collection of Revenue	7,012,850
Total	£82,403,495

Budget Estimates for 1878-79, *based upon the year ending March* 31, 1878.

Customs	£20,500,000
Excise	27,600,000
Stamps	10,930,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,630,000
Property and Income Tax	8,570,000
Post Office	6,200,000
Telegraph Service	1,315,000
Crown Lands	410,000
Interest on advances for Local Works and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,075,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Revenue	£83,239,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1878-79.

Permanent Charge of Debt	£28,000,000
Interest on Temporary Loans for Local Works, on Vote of Credit, Exchequer Bonds, and Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez)	719,000
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,760,000
Supply Services	53,907,571
Estimate	£84,386,571

Principal Imposts and Taxes.

The small produce of Crown Lands is very remarkable. The net produce from 1840 to 1855 gave an average of only £150,000 (the maximum being in 1854, £402,888, and the minimum in 1847, £77,000. It increased in the next ten years from £272,572 to £305,000, and in 1870 to £375,000, a figure which was repeated in 1873. A sum supplying but ½ per cent. of the needs of the State out of the immediate possessions of the State, is a sign that now as in the early times of Absolutism the property of the State is mismanaged or wasted. The disproportion is more conspicuous if we regard the small direct State possessions as debit, contrasting them with the enormous amount of the National Debt regarded as credit. The Capital of the Crown Lands (mostly ground rents) was in the Sessions of 1830 valued at £20,412,500 with a probability of its increasing to £30,000,000.

* For troops in India.

The only Imperial establishments are the Post Office and the Telegraph Service, which are worked far more for the practical purposes of the people than with a view to fiscal advantage. In the whole kingdom the postage for a single letter is 1*d.* The introduction of this system in 1840 in place of the enormously high postage of 4*d.* for any distance under 15 miles and 1*s.* for 230 miles, produced, at first, a serious diminution in the Revenue. The net produce which in 1839 had been £1,633,764, sank in 1840 to £500,789. The great increase of correspondence (see under Post) and the cessation of fraud, began gradually to have an effect upon the Revenue, so that at from 20 to 24 years' trial the result equalled its former figure.

The gross income in 1845 was £1,878,594.
" " " 1855 " 2,811,247.
" " " 1865 " 4,100,000.
" " " 1875 " 5,670,000.

The outlay or expenditure which in 1840 was only £858,677 rose in 1866 to £2,129,888, (the increase being largely due to the cost of the Transatlantic mails). In 1874 it was £3,915,000 being an increase of more than 3 per cent over 1873 which was £3,793,000.

Since 1870 the Telegraph Service appears as a source of revenue. In the 1st year (1870) the income was £100,000; the 2nd year (1871) it had risen to £500,000; in 1872 to £755,000; in 1873 to £1,015,000; in 1874 to £1,210,000; in 1876 to £1,245,000; in 1877 £1,305,000; in 1878 £1,310,000.

The Income Tax.

The Income tax introduced in the year 1798 by Pitt, as a war tax, was withdrawn on the establishment of peace. A considerable deficit obliged Sir Robert Peel's Ministry to have again recourse to this tax. The law regulating it is somewhat crude. In levying the tax no difference is made between accidental income, real or chattel, and personal inheritance and inelastic income. It does not reach the capital if unproductive, or turned into articles of luxury. Those only are exempted from this tax whose entire annual income is under £150; previous to 1852 it was under £150, it was then lowered to £100 and in 1878 was again raised to £150. In 1865-66 an Income tax of 4*d.* in the pound resulted in £6,390,000 that is something like £1,600,000 for each penny. In the previous year when 6*d.* in the pound was levied the result was only £1,370,000 for each penny. The higher result of 1865-66 had a two-fold origin—an increased prosperity, and an increased sense of moral responsibility with some modifications of fashion.

The various kinds of income are, by law, arranged under five heads (previously under six) viz.,

Schedule A. Comprehends the income from immoveable property, such as lands, houses, tithes; licences were imposed in lieu of other taxes in 1870.
Schedule B. The income of the tenant farmer. (Garden grounds, fields)
Schedule C. The interest of National Debt (dividends)
Schedule D. The produce of the united industries, trades, manufactures, and commerce.
Schedule E. Professions, salaries, pensions, etc.

As the income tax of each year is determined according to the requirements of the year, it is necessarily a variable tax. Previous to the year 1854, the tax was 7d. in the pound, then the Crimean War of 1854-55, raised it to 1s., and the following year to 1s. 4d., when it yielded 6⅔ per cent. of the revenue. In 1857 it returned to 7d., the following year to 5d., and in 1859 again rose to 9d., and in 1860 to 10d. 1861-63 it remained firm at 9d.; 1864-65 it was 6d. and in 1865-1867 it fell to 4d. In 1867-68 it rose to 5d. and in the following year to 6d. In 1869-70 it fell to 5d. and in 1870-71 to 4d. In 1871-72 it rose to 6d. and in 1872-73 it fell to 4d with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300. In 1873-74 it was reduced to 3d. The fluctuations are shown in the subjoined table :—

1861-63	...	9d.	1871-72*	...	6d.
1864-65*	...	6d.	1872-73†	...	4d.
1865-67*	...	4d.	1874-75	...	3d.
1867-68*	...	5d.	1875-76	...	2d.
1868-69*	...	6d.	1877	...	5d.
1869-70*	...	5d.	1878	...	5d.
1870-71*	...	4d.	1879	...	5d.

The average annual produce of this tax from 1850-55 was 5½ millions.

	£		£		£
In 1856 ...	15,070,958	In 1864 ...	9,084,000	In 1872	9,084,000
1857 ...	16,089,933	1865 ...	7,958,000	1873 ...	7,500,000
1858 ...	11,586,115	1866 ...	6,700,000	1874 ...	5,691,000
1859 ...	6,683,587	1867 ...	5,700,000	1875 ...	4,360,000
1860 ...	9,596,106	1868 ...	6,177,000	1876 ...	5,280,000
1861 ...	10,923,816	1869 ...	8,618,000	1877 ...	5,280,000
1862 ...	10,365,900	1870 ...	10,044,000	1878 ...	5,820,000
1863 ...	10,567,000	1871 ...	6,350,000		

Gross amount of the annual value of property assessed to the income tax in 1876 :—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total for United Kingdom
Schedule A ...	£134,697,796	£17,106,207	£13,012,584	£164,816,587
Schedule B ...	50,009,851	7,505,178	9,291,066	66,806,095
Schedule C ...	40,711,762	...	1,053,240	41,765,002
Schedule D ...	234,777,769	26,810,379	10,277,168	271,865,316
Schedule E ...	29,644,642	2,505,148	1,894,557	34,044,347
Total ...	£489,841,820	£53,926,912	£35,528,615	£579,297,347

The number of taxpayers of class D in 1867 compared with the number in 1871 :—

		1867.	1871.
	Under £100	70,673	220,621
£100	„ 200	186,493	80,666
200	„ 300	54,252	62,375
300	„ 400	23,293	26,639
400	„ 500	11,721	13,199

* With abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.
† With abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.

			1867	1871
£500	*Under*	£600	9,244	10,276
600	„	700	5,211	5,915
700	„	800	3,231	3,607
800	„	900	2,850	3,333
900	„	1,000	1,119	1,388
1,000	„	2,000	8,530	9,414
2,000	„	3,000	2,598	2,879
3,000	„	4,000	1,281	1,420
4,000	„	5,000	564	766
6,000	„	10,000	1,373	1,422
10,000	„	50,000	852	749
50,000 & upwards			67	55

The total taxation of the United Kingdom in 1873-4 gave £2. 18s. 11d. per head of the population.

Customs.

Since 1840 the gross amount of revenue collected from this source has never been under 20 nor above 25¾ millions of pounds until 1877.*

In 1858	...	£23,382,141	In 1870	...	£21,499,843
„ 1860	...	24,391,084	„ 1872	...	20,225,892
„ 1862	...	23,692,955	„ 1874	...	20,323,325
„ 1864	...	23,234,356	„ 1876	...	20,020,000
„ 1866	...	21,302,239	„ 1877	...	19,922,000
„ 1868	...	22,664,981	„ 1878	...	19,969,000

The Customs form by far the most important source of revenue and embrace about ⅓ of all the imports. The protective system being given up they now consist simply of *finance* duty, extending only to 45 articles instead of as formerly to 1,163 articles. If the adherents of protection refer, however, to the higher produce of that system, they overlook the fact that previous to the treaty with France in 1860, scarcely a million was derived from manufactures. In the year 1861 of the total sum of 23½ millions, sugar yielded nearly 6½ millions, tobacco over 5½, tea over 5½,† spirits and wine almost 4. These four alone thus yielding nearly 21½ millions while all remaining articles of commerce yielded but little over 2 millions.

In the year 1870 the Revenue collected from sugar was £5,396,561; tea £2,643,296; spirits, foreign and colonial £4,191,400; coffee £347,755; wine £1,476,404; tobacco £6,608,716. These articles yielded, £20,664,132 while all other articles together yielded only £784,711 (about 3⅔ per cent.)

In 1871 the duty on sugar was reduced and since 1874 it is altogether repealed; the conditions are therefore changed.

In the year ending September 30, 1878, the Customs again reached £20,067,000, being an increase of £98,000 over the figures of 1877, but this advantage is not a real one if we take into consideration the extra duty

* This year there is a falling off from 1876 of £300,000. It is true that the tobacco duty shewed an increase of £243,000 and Tea gave an increase of £53,579 but the Foreign and Colonial Spirits imported shewed a decrease of more than £450,000. The duty on Coffee also is short of the previous year by £450,000.

† The duty on Tea in 1878 was 6*d.* per lb., in 1857 it was 1*s.* 9*d.* in the lb.

on tobacco, which should have augmented the Customs considerably. On the whole, the Revenue seems to be losing its elasticity. *The Times* thinks the change merely temporary.

Tobacco.

In January, 1879, it was stated that taking the last 15 years under the tariff of 1863 there had been an average annual increase of £158,140. In the last ten of £155,790. In the last five of £210,645. In the last three of £226,279, and the increase in the last year was £236,041 so that the increase had been decidedly progressive. This was before the extra duty had been imposed. With regard to the consumption, the decrease was very great during the year of the increased duty. As an interesting fact it was stated that of 3*d.* paid for one oz., 2½*d.* is for the Government and ½*d.* only for the tobacco. It is calculated that about ⅞ of the tobacco used in the United Kingdom is consumed by the poorer or working classes, and purchased from day to day. The extraordinary decrease in the consumption of duty-paid-tobacco does not imply a decrease in smoking, but a very large consumption of some article other than tobacco.

The treaty with France has in no degree resulted in a diminution of Revenue.

Excise.

This deals with spirits, malt, licenses, etc. Of drinks, those only produced at home are subject to Excise, those imported being subject to duty. The gross amount of the Excise in 1843 was not quite 13.6 millions. It rose in 1860 to £20⅓ millions, and notwithstanding a large diminution of Excise duties it yielded in 1861 £19½ millions. In 1865 £19,428,324, 1870 £21,879,238, 1876 £27,569,323. For the year ending September 30, 1878, Excise shews a *decrease* of £227,000 when compared with 1877.

The Excise forms, therefore, next to the Customs, the most important source of revenue. Subdividing it *brandy (spirits) stands highest: at 10s. per gallon duty, it yielded in 1873 £13,749,542, and malt which comes next at 2s. 7d. per bushel (formerly 4s.) yielded £7,544,175†. In 1876 brandy produced £15,154,327 and malt £7,654,681. In 1877 there were 58,443,252 bushels of malt made, duty charged £7,939,099.

The consumption of beer increases enormously. In 1859—530 millions of gallons were consumed, causing an annual expense to the population of £39,750,000. "*Vocke*" remarks that the British public in modern times spend more for drink alone, than 30 years ago sufficed for all articles subject to excise.

The duty on railways was levied for the first time in 1832 and yielded only £634, but in 1870-71 it yielded £501,188. Up to 1870, 5 per cent. of personal transport was demanded, leaving the 3rd class passengers free upon the condition that the fare should not exceed 1d. per mile. Since 1870 only 1 per cent. has been claimed.

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* The consumption of brandy remained for a long time stationery, that is to say about 0·8 gallon to each individual of the population. In 1854 the consumption was near 26 millions gallons; in 1860 it diminished to 19½ million gallons, but since 1864 it has been steadily increasing till in 1875 the consumption at home was 30,659,043 gallons

† The net produce of the malt duty for 1877 was £7,721,547 14s. 5½d. and the *net* Excise duty on distillers and publicans for 1877 was £836,049 14s. 0½d.

Licenses in 1873 yielded £3,934,393.
„ „ 1876 „ £3,540,287.

The paper tax (the last being £1,359,000) is now abolished.

Stamps.

Partly fixed and partly a proportionate duty, are necessary for agreements and contracts, bills of exchange, receipts, licenses, wills, legacies and assurance policies. The total produce from this source in 1865 was £9,542,645, in 1870 £9,288,553; in 1875 £10,547,729; and in 1876 £11,023,374. The duties on receipts, assignments and cheques is 1d. and yielded in 1876 £781,907. Bills of exchange, bankers' notes, etc. £993,591; Stamps for probate of wills, etc. £2,253,842, Marine insurance £119,259. (Fire insurance duty was abolished June 1869.) The highest return is afforded by the Legacy and Succession stamp duty which yielded in

1874	...	... £3,912,408	1877	...	... £3,548,558
1875	...	... 3,499,756	1878	...	... 3,584,382
1876	...	... 3,514,168		...	...

Legacy and Succession duty is graduated as under :—

For Descendants and Ascendants	1 per cent.
Brothers and sisters and their successors	3 „ „
Brothers and sisters of the parents and their successors ...	5 „ „
Brothers and sisters of the grandparents and their successors	6 „ „
Other relatives or strangers	10 „ „

Taxes, particularly assessed taxes, are, with the exception of certificates for hunting in Ireland, only levied in Great Britain. They embrace land and house tax (and formerly servants also) carriage and horse tax, hair-powder, and armorial bearings. House tax took the place of window tax.

Principal Expenditure.

In the year 1876 the total gross expenditure was £76,621,773 or net £69,923,380. Of that sum the expense of collecting was £6,698,398, the National Debt £27,400,000 ($39\frac{11}{69}$ per cent. of the net expenditure) Land and Sea Services £26,842,556, $38\frac{25}{69}$ per cent. so that for the whole Civil Service of every kind there remain £15,637,074 only, or $22\frac{24}{69}$. The total expenditure for the year 1877-78 was £82,403,495. The smallness of the relative proportion of the requirements for home management has its ground in the development of local self-government. The Counties and the Parishes have themselves to determine and to cover their requirements as well as to administer their revenues. In large towns it sometimes happens that there is not a single resident officer of the Crown. According to Porter's "Progress of the Nation" there were in 1835 only 23,578 civil servants, and their draw upon the public funds £2,786,278 (this does not include the military). Compare this with Prussia which, long before the extension of the kingdom had 51,597 offices, miserably paid, and costing £4,500,000.

The civil list of the Queen (subject to the Income tax) amounted in 1869 to £406,630. In 1873 its amount was £385,000 (the Prince Consort received during his lifetime £30,000). Beside this there went

into the private purse of the Queen £26,194 profits from the Duchy of Lancaster. The Prince of Wales has £40,000 appanage from the national funds; his income in 1863 from the Duchy of Cornwall was £52,712. The Princess of Wales receives an appanage of £25,000. Prince Arthur £15,000. The Crown Princess of Prussia £8,000, and the Cambridge family £25,000. On particular occasions extraordinary votes are taken; for example, £40,000 as a marriage portion to the Crown Princess of Prussia, and £30,000 to the Princess Helena.

The total appanage of 1873 was £132,000, and the total cost of the Court £600,000, without reckoning the advantages and responsibilities of the Royal Residences.

The cost of 13 Cabinet Ministers is £64,000 of which the Lord Chancellor has £6,000, and £4,000 as President of the House of Lords. The Prime Minister, Home Secretary, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonial Secretary, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for India, and Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000 each. The First Lord of the Admiralty £4,500. The Chief Secretary for Ireland £4,425. Postmaster-General £2,500. The Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Board of Trade, and the President of the Local Government Board £2,000 each. Seventeen other Ministers and Under Secretaries receive a total of £27,000, *i.e.*, Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings £2,000. Vice-President of the Council £2,000. The two Secretaries to the Treasury £2,000. Five Under Secretaries of State each £1,500, and three Parliamentary Secretaries, the one for the Admiralty £2,000, the one for the Board of Trade £1,500, and the one for the Poor Law Board £1,000. Of other salaries not mentioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland £20,000. Lord Chancellor of Ireland £8,000. Master of the Horse £2,500. Lord Chamberlain £2,000. The Master of the Buckhounds £1,700. Lord Steward of the Household £2,000. The Ladies in Waiting £500 each. The Diplomatic Circle and the Consulates cost from £380,000 to £400,000.

For the education and instruction of the nation £1,311,620 were expended in 1866. In 1879 £1,910,829 was voted for education alone. Under this head is included the cost of the British Museum, which in the year 1866 was £110,756. The British Museum was founded in 1752, and for the first hundred and ten years the cost was £3,339,177, of which £87,868 was presented by private individuals.

The changes connected with the schools of the country will be found under the head of *Social Condition.*

Interest and Management of National Debt.

Year	Permanent	Terminable Annuities	Unfunded	Total
1870	£22,434,761	£4,365,848	£252,951	£27,053,569
1871	22,255,060	4,378,737	192,640	26,826,437
1872	22,156,952	4,512,706	169,943	26,839,601
1873	22,136,393	4,539,548	128,912	26,804,853
1874	21,986,102	4,586,274	134,350	26,706,726
1875	21,780,029	5,173,654	140,797	27,094,480
1876	21,623,313	5,364,487	132,050	27,400,000
1877	21,588,982	5,374,199	112,039	27,992,834
1878	21,583,444	5,547,518	104,213	28,412,750

ARMY AND NAVY,

Forces, exclusive of Fortifications.

Year	Army	Navy	Total
1861	£14,970,000	£13,331,668	£31,345,564
1862	15,570,869	12,598,042	29,452,342
1863	16,264,790	11,370,588	27,635,378
1864	14,638,051	10,821,596	25,545,572
1865	14,382,672	10,898,253	25,280,925
1866	13,804,450	10,259,788	24,829,067
1867	14,675,540	10,676,101	25,351,641
1868	15,418,582	11,168,949	28,587,531
1869	15,000,000	11,366,545	31,366,545
1870	13,565,400	9,737,290	24,622,690
1871	13,430,400	9,456,641	24,237,041

Year	Army	Army Purchase Commission	Navy	Total
1872	£15,521,580	£340,000	£9,900,486	£25,863,163
1873	14,729,700	683,500	9,543,000	24,956,200
1874	14,426,990	713,974	10,279,900	26,220,864
1875	14,519,434	579,115	10,680,404	25,903,953
1876	14,577,469*	501,638	11,063,449	26,342,556
1877	15,251,355	498,362	11,364,383	27,286,117
1878	14,607,445	504,719	10,978,592	30,590,756

Included in the total amount for the "Forces:"—

For the Russian War in the years ended 31 March, 1862	£43,431
„ „ „ 1864	85,925
For the Chinese War, 1861	3,043,896
„ „ 1862	1,230,000
For the New Zealand War, 1866	764,829
For the Abyssinian War, 1868	2,000,000
„ „ „ 1869	5,000,000
„ „ „ 1870	1,300,000
For the Vote of Credit on account of War in Europe, 1872	101,097
Vote of Credit for Ashantee Expedition, 1874	800,000
„ „ „ „ 1875	125,000

Extra expenditure out of loans for fortifications and military barracks for the 10 years 1860-70, amounted to £5,755,000, and from 1871 to 1876, both included, to £2,178,000.

Charges of Collection of Revenue:—

1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Per cent. 6·9	7·2	6·8	6·7	7·2	7·7	7·6	8·5	9·	9·	9·

The small amounts at which the Finances are worked are marvellous.

The Requirements of the State in Earlier Times.

In the year 1685 the Revenue was about £1,400,000, the Excise producing £585,000, Customs £530,000, Fire Insurance £200,000, the remainder being supplied by Crown lands, tithes, the Duchies of Cornwall

* £500,000 Alabama claims. £200,000 repayment to Army Funds of charges defrayed on account of troops in India.

and Lancaster, and fines. Of the requirements, something like £80,000 a year fell to the National Debt, and these were not paid. The cost of the "Forces" was—£290,000 for the Army, £380,000 for the Navy, and £50,000 for the Artillery, making a total of £730,000. The Civil Administration cost the Treasury but little, most of it being covered by the towns or by fines. The Diplomatic expense demanded the largest proportion—viz., £20,000. The Court favorites devoured enormous sums. The Duke of Ormond drew annually £22,000. The Duke of Buckingham £19,000. Monk left to his heirs a year's income of £15,000, in addition to £60,000. The Archbishop Sancroft had £5,000.

In the year 1709 the Expenditure of the State was £7,000,000. The expenses for Court favorites increased enormously. Marlborough had an annual income of £54,825, and his wife £9,500, exclusive of the income derived from estates which had been presented to him.

In the year 1669 the English Ambassadors in France, Spain, and Germany received £100 daily, and £1,500 yearly for equipages. The Ambassadors in Portugal, Holland, Sweden, etc., £10 daily, and £1,000 annually for travelling expenses. However, for years together the salaries were left unpaid.

In 1784 the Revenue was £10,856,967, and in the following year £12,499,926.

The war with France demanded enormous sums. In 1797 Pitt succeeded in bringing in the assessed taxes, and thus in 1798 the Revenue ran up to £23,000,000, and in 1799 to £25,000,000. Pitt, in 1798, required £10 millions more, and to that end imposed an income tax, which increased the Revenue, in 1801, to £34 millions, and in 1802 to £38 millions. In 1805, the last year of Pitt's ministry, it was £50 millions, and in 1807, by increasing the income tax, £59 millions. From this time, up to 1816, the Revenue was never under £60 millions, nor above £70 millions. In 1815 the budget rose to £116,748,258, of which £89,748,958 were from imposts, and the other £27 millions met by loans. The English nation, which, in 1801, expended only £34 millions, spent, 14 years' later, the enormous sum of £90 millions. It must not be forgotten also, that at the end of the last century Great Britain had not half the population it now has, neither did the export trade amount to $\frac{1}{6}$ of its present sum.

Taxation on an Average to each Head of the Population.

1801-1810	...	£5	12	1	1867	...	2 5 8
1811-1820	...	3	15	6	1871	...	2 4 7
1820-1830	...	2	5	0	1873	...	2 8 2
1857	...	2	12	1	1876	...	2 18 11
1860	...	2	9	10	1877	...	2 18 11
1864	...	2	7	7			

In 1817 the Income tax ceased, and a number of changes were made in the various taxations, the result being a deficit.

In 1842 Sir Robert Peel again levied the Income tax, by which a surplus was obtained. At length, after abolishing or lessening many other duties, the repeal of the Corn Laws was concluded in 1846, although it did not come into operation until 1849. From this time dates a new basis of taxation.

From 1840 to the end of 1853 old taxes were repealed to the amount of £18,104,291, and new ones levied to the amount of £11,916,416. Thus the Revenue gradually increased from £47,567,565 in the year 1840, to £54,430,344 in the year 1853.

The Crimean War occasioned a serious disturbance. The Government at the commencement were desirous of not resorting to loans to cover the expense, but, on the contrary, to do it exclusively by taxation. The income tax was the first resource. Up to this time it had been 7d. in the £, it was now doubled. Other duties to the amount of £3,600,000 were laid on spirits, sugar, and especially malt. The cost of the war was far above all expectation. The expenditure in the last year of peace (1853 and 1854) amounted to £51,606,218, but in the first year of the war it rose to £65,833,800, and the estimate for 1855 and 1856 was £86,339,000, a sum which was found to be not wholly sufficient. It was deemed necessary in this stage of heavy taxation to resort to loans. For 1855 and 1856 an extraordinary war contribution of nearly 15½ millions was levied; £8,557,000 in direct taxation, and £6,900,000 in indirect taxation, exclusive of an increase of 16 millions in the National Debt. The total cost of the Crimean War was estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, as follows:—

Extra cost of the two war years against the two last years of peace	£53,088,000
Costs spread over the first year of peace, 1856-57 ...	24,500,000
	£77,588,000

Reckoning the additional indirect expense, it exceeded the total cost by £78,000,000. Conveying the troops home from the Crimea cost almost £5,000,000.

In the year 1856* the taxes began to decrease, and continued to do so until the year 1860, when preparations for war again demanded fresh efforts. The growth of the General Income, which was a result of the increased well-being of the country, met the demand so efficiently that the increased taxation was necessary for one year only. The following tables shew the increase and decrease of successive years.

Year	Decrease		Increase	
1846	Customs ...	£1,151,790	Corn	£2,000
1847	Timber ...	344,886	None	—
1848	Sugar	585,968	Licenses	84
1849	Sugar	388,798	None	—
1850	Stamps... ...	1,310,151	Stamps	4,300
1851	Window Tax ...	2,679,864	Taxes on Uninhabited Houses.	618,150
1852	Duties	95,928	None	—

* "The total expenditure of 1856," says Sir Stafford Northcote, "came within one million of that of 1878. It must be remembered that the population from the one period to the other has an increase of 5 or 6 millions; that the imports and exports have doubled within the period, and that the wealth of the country has nearly doubled likewise, therefore if we were to base all taxes on the same footing as they stood in 1856, we should add to our revenue no less a sum than £25,000,000."

Year	Decrease		Increase	
1853	Customs, Excise, Stamps & Taxes	3,247,474	Stamps, Income Tax, Succession Duties, Excise,	3,401,383
1854	Duties, Taxes, Stamps	1,284,107	Duties, Malt, Spirits, Income Tax	9,960,393
1855	Newspaper, Stamp, & Excise	323,916	Duties, Excise, and Income	5,225,907
1856	Excise etc. ...	2,203,475	None	—
1857	Excise & Income	10,753,582	Duties	92
1858	Income Tax	2,100,000	Excise, Stamps, etc. ...	456,780
1859	None	—	Income Tax	4,340,000
1860	Duties, Excise, Taxes	3,085,931	Duties, Excise, Stamps, Income Tax	3,030,904
1861	Duties, Excise (Paper), Income Tax	2,689,558	Duties, Excise, Stamps	80,000
1862	Duties, Excise, Stamps	353,671	Excise	252,500
1863	Duties, Income Tax	4,646,319	Duties, Excise	30,811
1864	Duties, Sugar, Excise, Stamps, & Income Tax	3,354,384		119,000
1865	Duties, Tea, Excise, Stamps (Fire Insurance), Income Tax	5,344,981	Duties	1,576
1866	Customs, Excise	601,462	None	—
1867	Stamps, Taxes	315,000	Income and Excise ...	1,600,000
1868	None	—	Income Tax	1,450,000
1869	Customs, Excise, Fire Insurance, Taxes, Income Tax	4,848,670	Excise	1,113,000
1870	Sugar, Excise, Stamps, Newspapers and Income Tax	4,644,691	Excise	145,000
1871	Customs ...	45	Customs & Income Tax	3,050,181
1872	Customs, Coffee, Excise, Income Tax.	3,895,169	Customs	64
1873	Excise and Customs.	3,403,380	Duty on Sugar used in Brewing	30,000
1874	Customs ...	2,282,903	Sugar used in Brewing ...	57,000
	Excise	489,000		
1875	Excise	66,000	None	—
1876	Excise, Land Tax etc.	416,950	Income Tax	1,966,000
1877	Stamps... ...	6,000	None	—
1878	... ...	...	1878 Increase of Duty on Tobacco.	

Taxes.

	Taken Off	Imposed
In the seven years of peace from 1846-52 ...	£6,557,835	£602,000
In 1853 (special year)	3,247,474	3,356,383
In the two years of war 1854-55	1,597,067	15,186,550
In the three years of peace 1856-58	15,057,057	456,872
In the two years of preparation for war 1859-60	3,085,931	7,020,904
In the seven years of peace 1861-66	16,990,375	373,887
In the three years 1867-69	5,163,670	4,163,000
In the three years 1870-72	8,539,895	3,195,195
From 1863-77	36,154,944	9,565,034

The repealing and the imposing of taxes for the 34 years previous to 1872 may be thus classified :—

	Repealed	Imposed
Customs	£28,043,088	£4,518,753
Excise	7,384,000	8,732,804
Income Tax	25,457,000	25,814,000
Other Taxes	3,594,742	911,447
Stamps	3,823,781	2,616,687
Post	1,240,000	118,567

In the mean time the well being of the nation had increased even more than the population, and with it the taxing capability had likewise grown; nor should it be overlooked that those taxes which were repealed were especially on articles of consumption.

In the year 1854, when the Gross Income was £59,096,667, and the expenditure only £51,606,218, the Crimean War altered the entire condition of things, so that even in the very next year the expenditure was £69,124,808, and rose in 1856 to £93,065,888; in 1857 to £76,147,202; but in 1858 it fell to £68,246,961. In 1859 the lowest figure of modern times was reached—viz., £64,809,780. Since then it has vacillated between £65 and £85 millions. The following results occurred during the last few years in the real financial condition :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1866	£67,812,292	£65,907,450
1867	69,434,568	66,773,489
1868	69,600,218	71,229,335
1869	72,591,992	74,965,909
1870	75,434,252	68,864,752
1871	69,945,220	69,548,539
1872	74,708,314	71,490,020
1873	76,608,770	70,714,448
1874	77,335,657	76,466,510
1875	74,921,873	74,328,040
1876	77,131,693	76,621,773
1877-78	79,763,298	82,403,495

Local Burdens.

Hitherto only Public or National taxation has been noticed, but there are many institutions and arrangements founded and supported by Local taxation alone.

The total amount raised by *direct* and *indirect* local taxes, for the purpose of Local Expenditure, in the year 1872-3, was—

For England and Wales	£22,558,616
For Scotland	2,138,462
For Ireland	2,814,915
For the United Kingdom... ...	£27,511,993

This is in the proportion of 16s. 9d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom, and if the amounts raised for public and local purposes be added together, the total taxation of the country would be about £102,433,866, or £3 3s. 2d. per head of the population.

Amount of Direct and Indirect Taxation, and of other sources of Receipts for the purposes of Local Expenditure.

Levied by Rates.	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
Direct	£18,619,378	£1,683,008	£2,514,691	£22,017,677
Indirect, from Dues, Tolls, etc. ...	3,939,238	455,454	300,224	4,694,916
Total of Taxes				£27,511,993
Other Sources of Receipts.				
Sales or Rents of Property ...	923,001	285,060	30,961	1,239,032
Government contributions... ...	962,895	123,738	1,900,059	2,087,592
Loans	6,583,812	145,653	169,995	6,899,460
Various Sources ...	2,926,984	138,763	187,946	3,253,693
Local Taxes ...	22,558,616	2,138,462	2,814,915	...
Total... ...	£33,955,308	£2,831,676	£5,103,876	£40,991,770

Local Expenditure—England and Wales.

In the Metropolis.

Poor Relief, and Repaying Workhouse Loans ...	£1,630,886
Other Parochial Expenses, payable out of Poor Rates	149,259
Local Management by Vestries	1,563,804
Metropolitan Board of Works, 1870. Rateable value, £23,960,109, on which the rate levied in the £ was 5·82d.	1,182,626
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London...	963,854
Metropolitan Police...	959,820
School Boards	444,153
Burial Boards	144,440
Total Expenditure	£7,038,842

County Districts.

Poor Relief and Repaying Loans for Workhouses ...	£6,061,283
All other Parochial Expenditure, payable out of Poor Rates...	639,682
Total	£6,700,965

For County Purposes.

Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums	£2,663,689
Municipal Boroughs, for Local Public Works, etc....	3,625,566
Urban Sanitary Authorities	6,416,822
Maintainance of Public Roads	2,144,215
School Boards	730,832
Burial Boards	319,384
Other Purposes	408,782
Total Expenditure in County Districts... ...	£23,010,255

Coast Districts.

Erecting, Maintaining, and Repairing Commercial Harbours...	£2,869,355
Lighthouses and Pilotage	632,407
Total Expenditure for England and Wales ...	£33,550,859

Scotland (partly estimated).

Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor	£876,310
By Town Authorities	1,175,901
County Assessments : Police, Prisons, etc.	258,854
Turnpike Trusts	179,171
Other Purposes	291,520
Total Expenditure for Scotland	£2,781,756

Ireland.

Poor Relief	£957,348
By Town Authorities	618,860
Grand Jury Cess. : Roads, Bridges, etc.	1,133,417
Police	956,143
Harbours and Lights	452,763
Other Purposes	149,748
Total Expenditure for Ireland	£4,268,269

Total Expenditure for the United Kingdom ... £40,600,884

National Debt.

On the 31st March, 1876 the Funded Debt was £714,797,715. The Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities £53,311,671, and the amount of Unfunded Debt £5,239,000, making a total of £775,348,386. Besides the Consolidated Debt and the gradually terminating Annuities, there is a

Floating Debt, consisting of certain bonds called "Exchequer Bonds," (issued for short periods and bearing interest), to meet special demands.

The History of the National Debt.

"Our Revolution," says Macaulay, "was not the cause of the National Debt: its commencement dates from a much earlier period:—that which our Revolution introduced was the custom of paying off the Debt punctually." The Debt originated and increased solely on account of war. In 1689 the period of our last Revolution, its amount of capital was £664,263, bearing an annual interest of £39,855. This debt consists really of sums of money due by the government to the Bank of England, forming partly a permanent debt, and partly a debt payable under certain regulations.

William of Holland, one of the most vehement enemies of Louis XIV. of France, became William III. of England, and it was in order to supply him with the means of pursuing his plans against Louis that the credit of England was pawned, as all her resources were exhausted. Adam Smith says, "It was in the war of 1688, concluded by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, that the foundation of the present enormous debt of Great Britain was laid."

The first sum lent to Government on interest of 8 per cent., was by a Society of gentlemen in 1693, who subsequently became the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, was only £1,200,000, and at the Treaty of Ryswick the money lent to Government had accumulated into a debt of £21,515,741 13*s.* 8*d.* In 1713 (Queen Anne*) the year of the acquisition of Gibraltar, the Public Debt of the kingdom was £53,500,000. In 1742 it had risen to £78,293,313. At length in 1745 the misgovernment at home and the heavy charge of Foreign Levies for Foreign Wars issued in a discontent so wide-spreading, that Charles Stuart's rising threatened the kingdom with revolution or overthrow. After the battle of Culloden (1746), £2,000,000 more were found to be added to our Permanent Debt.

In 1762, two years after George the Third's accession, the Debt was found to have accumulated to £122,603,336 Funded Debt, and £13,927,589 Unfunded Debt.

The year 1764 is memorable for being the commencement of the war with America, which involved this nation in a debt, the redemption of which has hitherto baffled all human foresight. The additional debt incurred in that year had been £75,000,000, and after the Peace of Paris in 1763, England called upon America to pay a tax to assist in defraying the amount. This was resisted, and the American War of Independence was the consequence.

The debt contracted during the French Wars from 1793 to 1815, was about £608,932,329, making the Funded and Unfunded Debt £848,282,477, and the interest upon it £33,854,466 annually. From this period to 1854 the debt was considerably diminished. At the end of 1875 the Funded Debt was £714,797,715 and the Unfunded Debt was £5,239,000 + £55,311,671 Ter. Ann. Total amount of National Debt, £775,348,386.

Mr. Childers procured a return relating to the National Debt from 1857 to 1877. It stated that the total National Debt funded

* The Spanish Succession cost England £69,000,000.

(including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded (capital value of), Terminable Annuities on the 1st of April of each financial year was, for 1857-8, £839,519,326; and in 1877 £7,754,873,713. The total debt created between April 1st, 1857, and March 31, 1877, was £33,307,847, including stock created and securities issued for reproductive expenditure—*i.e.*, acquisition of telegraphs, public works, loans, of Suez Canal shares, and for non-productive expenditure—fortifications and army localization.

England was the only European Power which in the long years of peace following 1815, attempted to pay off her debt. By January, 1836, it was reduced to £787,638,816, and the interest payable upon the same to £29,143,517.

There were two very honorable causes of an increase in the debt. In 1835, that for freeing the slaves in the colonies cost £20,000,000, and relieving the Irish famine (1847) £10,000,000.

The interest of the Consolidated Fund was decreased $\frac{2}{5}$ths per cent. by changing the 5 per Cents. to 4 per Cents. in 1822, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 1830, and lastly to 3 per Cents. in 1844.

During the war in the East from 1854-56 the debt was increased by 41 millions. The largest amount of debt in modern times was at the end of 1857, when it was £839,519,326. Since then there has been a decrease.

In 1864 it was	£821,290,829	In 1874 it was	£779,283,245
„ 1869 „	805,480,164	„ 1875 „	775,348,386
„ 1870 „	801,406,561	„ 1876	
„ 1871 „	796,104,155	„ 1877 „	775,873,713
„ 1872 „	792,661,132	„ 1878	
„ 1873 „	785,761,762		

Payment of Subsidies.

The enormous sum of the National Debt has been partly induced by subsidies and loans which Great Britain granted to other countries, 1792-1815, viz.—

Russia	£9,613,434	Hesse Cassel	£1,271,107
Russio-Dutch Loan ...	4,136,836	German Princes ...	700,000
Portugal	9,533,355	Sardinia	592,000
Germany	7,936,666	Bavaria	501,017
Prussia	5,669,885	Hesse Darmstadt ...	263,581
Spain	5,248,773	Prince of Orange ...	220,000
Sweden	4,845,571	France (Bourbons) ...	200,000
Austria	4,211,111	Brunswick	125,086
Sicily	2,734,415	Denmark	121,917
Hanover	2,480,107	Baden	26,990
Small States	1,733,528	Morocco	16,371
Holland	1,529,765		

Of these £63,711,524, the £220,000 advanced to the Prince of Orange, and the £200,000 to France were alone repaid. As a rule the subsidies granted by England in the French war are said to have been £11 2*s.* per soldier annually. Included in the above sums is the amount of guarantee of the Greek loans in 1832, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 60 millions of francs or £800,000. As Greece failed in its obligation, the British loan amounted

in December, 1867, to £1,099,806, nearly 27½ million of francs. The interest of the guaranteed loan to Sardinia during the Crimean war of 50 million of francs (£2,000,000) is now paid by the King of Italy.

Military Power.

Land Forces.—The army is formed of voluntary recruits of from 17 to 25 years of age. The period of service is 12 years, six of which the Infantry pass in the active, and the remainder in the reserve forces. The bounty varies according to the need of men. The English soldier is the best paid and, as a rule, the best fed of any in Europe. The pay of the foot guards is 1*s.* 1*d.* per day; in the infantry, 1*s.* per day; in the artillery the gunners receive 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the drivers 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; in the household cavalry 1*s.* 9*d.* per day; and in the cavalry of the Line 1*s.* 2*d.* is the daily pay. After two years' service the soldiers in the infantry obtain an increase of 1*d.* per day, but on passing into the reserve forces the payment is 4*d.* per day, which is put aside to accumulate for them. At home the soldier receives a pound of bread and ¾ lb. meat daily, for which he pays 4½*d.* In the colonies he receives 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat, for which he pays 3½*d.* The former practice of purchasing commissions in the army was abolished in 1871. An Act of 1869 restricted corporal punishment in the army, and in the Sessions of 1878-79 an Act was passed further restricting this practice. Previous to this restriction, men were liable to be flogged and branded.

In 1863,	518	men	were	flogged,	and	301	branded
„ 1864,	528	„	„	„	„	1438	„
„ 1865,	441	„	„	„	„	1592	„

the last being for desertion and very bad conduct. The promotion of the soldier is now much more possible than when such an absolute separation existed between the officers and the men. The number of promotions of subalterns to officers in the five years of peace from 1849-53 was only 104, but in the two years of war, 1854-55 there were 231.

In the year	1857	there	were	1,888	desertions	
„ „	1869	„	„	3,341	„	
„ „	1870	„	„	3,171	„	
„ „	1871	„	„	4,553	„	
„ „	1872	„	„	5,861	„	
„ „	1873	„	„	5,702	„	
„ „	1874	„	„	5,572	„	
„ „	1875	„	„	4,382	„	
„ „	1876	„	„	7,759	„	
„ „	1877	„	„	2,621	„	
„ „	1878	„	„	5,416	„	

Notwithstanding this large number of deserters, who are chiefly from the raw recruits, the soldiers invariably shew themselves to be excessively brave. The whole existence of the standing army depends on the annual resolutions of Parliament, as the so-called Mutiny Bill is passed for one year only.

Organization.

The effective force of the Army consists first of the Infantry, including the Foot Guards.

The *Foot Guards* consist of Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards.

The *Grenadier Guards* consist of 3 battalions of 847 men, giving a total of 2,543, the cost per day being £194 14*s.* 11*d.*, and per year (that of 1879-80) 71,082 12*s.* 2*d.* In addition to this, the colonel receives £2,200, making a total cost of £73,282 12*s.* 2*d.*

The *Coldstream Guards* consist of 2 battalions of 847 men, giving a total of 1,696; cost per day, £130 7*s.* 1*d.*; per year, £47,579 13*s.*; add the colonels pay of £2,000, and the total is £49,579 13s.

The *Scots Guards* consist of 2 battalions of 853 men, making a total of 1,708; cost per day, £131 3*s.* 3*d.*; annual cost £47,874 13*s.* 10*d.*; colonel, £2,000; making £49,874 13*s.* 10*d.*

Infantry of the Line.

Battalions for Home Service, 1879-80.

Battalions	Rank & File	All Ranks	Total Men	Total Annual Cost
39	480	562	21,918	£588,261 7 6
6	560	642	3,852	99,261 15 0
6	640	722	4,332	108,021 15 0
6	720	802	4,812	116,781 15 0
6	800	882	5,292	125,541 15 0
Cost of Pipe Major and Pipers ...			18	... 410 12 6
			40,224	£1,038,279 0 0

Brigade Depôts	All Ranks	Total Men	Annual Total Cost
59	104	6,136	£261,172 14 2
6	224	1,344	
1	236	236	7,178 6 8
1 for Rifle Regiments	406	406	14,876 15 10
Expense of 120 additional men to each 6 depôts ...			13,140 0 0
Militia attached to 66 Brigade Depôts			... 186,898 5 0
Colonels of regiments			112,000 0 0
Pay of Supernumerary Officers ...			15,000 0 0
		8,234	£610,266 1 8

Battalions for Colonial Service, 1879-80.

Battalions	Rank & File	All Ranks	Total Men	Total Annual Cost
15	600	687	10,305	£269,233 2 6
13	800	985	11,635	284,739 10 10
Cost of Pipe Major and Pipers ...			18	410 12 6
			21,958	£554,383 5 10

Total Infantry.

	Men	Total Annual Cost
Foot Guards	5,950	£184,352 0 0
Infantry, Home Battalions ...	40,224	1,038,289 0 0
„ Brigades	8,234	610,266 1 8
„ Colonial	21,958	554,383 5 10
	76,366	£2,387,290 7 6

b—Cavalry, 1879-80.

	Rank & File	All Ranks	Total Men	Total Annual Cost
3 Regiments of Household Cavalry, viz., 1st & 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards	343	433	1,299	£68,570 7 6
9 Regiments of Cavalry of the Line	542	627	5,643	395,501 7 6
10 Regiments Ditto	444	529	5,290	
9 Depôts for Regiments in India ...	57	64	576	17,075 3 1
Staff of Cavalry Depôt	11	22	21	3,028 14 9
Corps of Mounted Police	67	77	77	2,289 12 3
Supernumerary Officers, Additional Pay				28,659 17 11
Total Numbers and Annual Cost			12,979	£485,080 5 1

The Royal Regiment of Artillery.

This regiment comprises the Royal Horse Artillery, the Royal Artillery Field Brigades, and the Garrison Brigades.

1st.—*The Royal Horse Artillery.*

	Total Men	Total Cost 1879-80
15 Service Batteries	2,430 ...	£82,763 15 0
3 Depôt Batteries...	474 ...	16,137 11 3
Staff of Horse Brigades...	44 ...	11,246 11 3
Riding Establishments	183 ...	6,188 5 5
2 Colonels Commandant...	... ...	2,164 0 0
Total	3,131 ...	£118,500 2 11

2nd.—*Royal Artillery Field Brigades.*

Batteries	Total Men	Home	Colonial
13 1st Army Corps ...	2,015	£121,294 1 3	
13 2nd Army Corps ...	155		
10 Home Service... ...	1,450	44,446 7 1	
3 Colonial Service ...	465	...	£13,995 9 4
6 Depôt Batteries ...	1,230	34,628 10 0	
Staff of Brigades ...	102	19,618 15 0	
6 Colonels Commandant ...		5,964 0 0	
Total	5,417	£225,951 13 4	£13,995 9 4

3rd.—*Royal Artillery Garrison Brigades.*

Batteries	Total Men	Home	Colonial
37 For Home Service ...	5,254	£151,537 7 1	
5 Depôt	855	23,671 15 5	
15 For Mediterranean ...	2,250		£63,601 5 0
14 For Colonies	1,526		46,266 15 10
Staff Brigades	104	15,319 7 1	
Coast Brigades ...	1,191	42,516 8 4	
Remount Establishment	86	2,387 14 2	
Detachment at Shoeburyness	76	1,899 10 5	
Staff of Eastern and Western Colonies			2774 0 0
District Staff	606	70,412 8 6	
80 Supernumerary Officers.	80	19,376 18 9	
Mediterranean Staff ...			3,577 0 0
7 Colonels of Regiments..		6,958 0 0	
Total	12,028	£334,079 9 9	£116,219 0 10

Royal Engineers.

	Total Men	Total Pay
Royal Engineer Officers	391	£84,486 5 10
Royal Engineer Companies	4,347	135,032 10 2
Ditto Troops	460	
Total	5,198	£219,518 16 0

Departmental and Colonial Corps.

	Total Men	Total Pay
Army Service Corps	2,999	£86,073 1 1
Army Hospital Corps...	1,745	53,136 7 11
2 West India Regiments	1,838	46,307 19 2
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery ...	369	9,410 18 4
Lascars	176	3,035 11 8
Total	7,127	£197,963 18 2

Indian Army—This consists of the 3 armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with 19 divisional and 17 district commands. In 1871 and 1872 this army included 9 European and 49 Indian Cavalry regiments, 3 brigades and 15 mounted batteries, and 71 foot batteries of European Artillery, besides 11 batteries of Indian Artillery; 3 corps of Engineers, and 3 of Sappers and Miners; lastly, 50 European and 142 Indian Regiments of Infantry. The number of men was 13,245 Artillery, 23,164 Cavalry, 3,548 Engineers and Miners, 146,127 Infantry, added to which were 2,460 men on the staff, besides invalids, etc., making in all 189,043 men, 66,675 of whom belonged to the European corps, and 122,368 to the Indian. The native troops are generally enlisted for 3 years, and officered by English and native officers, the latter of whom can only rise to the rank of captain, and, even when holding this rank, are subordinate to European lieutenants. The tributary princes of India are compelled to furnish 20,000 auxiliary troops.

Militia—These consist of volunteers, but may be completed by conscription; its divisions are Artillery Militia, Engineer Militia, and Infantry Militia.

	Rank & File
Artillery	17,619
Engineers	1,315
Infantry	118,662
Total	137,556

Total charge for Militia in 1879-80, £1,239,650.

The length of service is 5 years; the period of preliminary exercise, formerly 14 days, has been extended to 24 days; this is followed by further instruction in the depôt, which is not to exceed 3 months.

Yeomanry—In 1879-80 numbered 13,575 men, divided into 46 regiments; annual period of exercise, 8 days; cost to the State £74,400. Every Yeoman receives £3 annually for uniform and pay during the term of exercise.

Volunteers—The State Treasury bears part of the expenses. This movement developed itself rapidly in England and Scotland. It does not exist in Ireland. Every town of any size has its Volunteer Corps; the number of members is 194,191; State expenditure for this branch, in 1879-80, £359,000.

The total strength of the regular military forces which England maintains amounted in 1868 and 1869 (inclusive of the European troops in the East Indies) to 203,200,

In 1869-70 to	191,000
„ 1870-71 „	171,000
„ 1872-73 „	196,529
„ 1878-79 „	191,933

In May, 1878, 102,877 Militia, 10,736 Yeomanry, 193,026 Volunteers, giving a total of 306,639, without the regular army, to which must be added 115,000 Hindoos, and the above-mentioned colonial troops. The European garrisons in the colonies (with the exception of India) have been considerably decreased of late years, so that the independent colonies have learnt the duty of self-defence, and not to rely entirely upon the help of the mother country. The army was increased by 20,000 men in consequence of the Franco-German War. By the Act of Parliament passed in accordance with the proposal of the Ministry in March, 1871, the forces were to be so far increased that the standing army should consist of 136,047 men, the Militia of 139,000, the Yeomanry of 14,000, the 1st Army Reserve of 9,000, the 2nd of 30,000, and the Volunteers of 170,000, altogether 498,000 men.

Fortresses.

Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Tilbury, the Castles of Dover, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh; in the North Sea, Heligoland. The coast has been lately considerably fortified at great expense.

Historical War Notes.

The standing army in 1715 was somewhat more than 16,000 men,

9,000 of whom were at home; expenditure £556,000. The seven years' war, the North American, and the later wars demanded an increase of the army. At the beginning of the Great Wars in 1792, there were from 60,000 to 70,000 men, 20,000 of whom were sent to Holland. In 1794 the army was increased by another 30,000. In 1807 the total number of men was 182,876, of whom 60,000 were ordered on foreign expeditions.

In 1811 this (at that time) thinly populated land contained

140,000	sailors and seamen
237,000	troops of the line
83,000	regular militia
288,000	common militia
65,000	yeomanry
813,000	Total land and sea forces.

The effective standing army in 1833, exclusive of the Indian troops, consisted of 110,700 men. In 1834 of 88,950 men. In the Crimean campaign the development was gradual. In 1853-54, 102,283 men. In 1854-55, 112,977, and in 1855-56, 178,645. According to the scheme of the Budget for 1856-57, the land forces were to be increased to 246,716 men. In the meantime, however, the war ended.

A report of 1856 estimated

The standing army, including the troops in India, at	275,000 men
Militia called out	127,000 „
Volunteers	14,000 „
Indian Army	250,000 „
Total Land Force	670,000

According to an official announcement there were during the 22 years war against France, 19,796 men killed (a yearly average of 899, of whom 196 were in the navy), and 79,709 wounded, (yearly average 3,623, of whom 472 were in the navy). The number of missing is not given.

The British loss in these sanguinary wars was

1171	killed,	5892 wounded at Waterloo
388	„	714 „ at Salamanca
501	„	2807 „ at Vittoria
670	„	3406 „ at Talavera

On Sea.

449	killed,	1214 wounded at Trafalgar
218	„	677 „ at the Nile
254	„	689 „ at Copenhagen

More deadly than the enemy's weapons were the fatigue, want, and privation to which the men were exposed.

During the 41 months of the Spanish war

24,930 soldiers died of disease, and only

8,999 „ „ of wounds.

Of the 39,219 who fell in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, only 217 died of wounds received. In four months from August to December, 4175 died of disease.

In the Crimean campaign there was a combination of evils acting against the army—bloody battles, foreign climate, and bad Commissariat.

At one time, of 63 regiments 12,000 strong, and with an increase of 300, only 30 fell in battle. In February, 6 only died before the enemy, while 1407 died of disease, and 660 in the hospitals on the Bosphorus. Subsequently the Commissariat so improved, that the British soldier was better off than the French, and fewer died on the field than in the barracks at home. The English forces sent to the East numbered originally 55,530 men, with 27,321 sent out September 9th, 1855, making 82,851. On a certain day the effective strength had sunk to 50,271. There had fallen in battle or died of disease 21,682, invalided, 11,374.

The French physician, Dr. Cheun, reckoned the total number of land troops sent to the East to be 97,684, of whom 22,182 died of wounds, 4,602 (245 of these were officers), of disease, 17,580 (4513 by cholera, 963 frozen). Beside the number of soldiers, there was the Fleet in the Black Sea, containing 37,000 men, besides those subsequently sent out. In the two years of 1854-55, 2,029 deaths occurred, of which only 227 were in battle, 228 of accidental wounds and suicide, 1547 of disease. On the mortality in modern times see 6th division of this work, "Mortality among Soldiers."

It must here be remarked that the climate in India since the beginning of this century has caused the death of 180,000 soldiers. This, in a financial point of view is a very serious loss, for each man up to the point of landing in India costs £100.

Marine Power.

During the last twenty-five years no expense has been spared for the re-organization of the war marine, especially in the formation of an iron fleet. Enormous sums have been expended on a single ship. The Black Prince cost £378,310; the Minotaur, £478,885; the Achilles, £470,230. This last, according to another statement, with the furnishing, cost £450,000. The unsuitability of this new system was soon acknowledged, for the Warrior, which was one of the dearest of this class of vessels (it cost £379,154), was shortly after its completion declared to be useless. Of course such an expenditure received a check, and in 1865 the Fleet was reduced. After a considerable period of doubt as to the relative merits of the broadside and turret ship, the latter was finally adopted as the vessel of the future. The first was built in 1863, and now more than one-fourth of the English war marine is of this build. The type of vessels represented by the Royal Sovereign—the Prince Albert and several others—was also given up in favour of mastless vessels. The Devastation and the Thunderer may serve as examples. They have a strong iron frame, inside of which are raised the two turrets, each with two cannons of 30 tons, carrying projectiles of 600 lbs. weight. The iron sides of the vessels are about 3 feet thick; the capacity not over 4,400 tons; whilst that of the Minotaur was 6,000 tons. The cost of each was about £290,000, and 250 hands are quite sufficient to man them, whereas in the great broadsides 650 were necessary.

In 1873 the British war marine consisted of 11 squadrons of 263 ships, of which 114 were men-of-war. Of these 114, there were 23 iron frigates (that is 12 more than either of the three next largest war marines possess), 31 corvettes, and 60 cutters and gun-boats.

To the first reserve belong 9 iron frigates, 43 training-ships, transports and provision vessels.

The Navy List at the end of 1873 gave 54 steamships, of 304,033 tons, and 200,514 horse-power, with 721 guns; 307 wooden steamers, of 468,000 tons, and 318,316 horse-power, and 2,516 guns; and 55 sailing vessels, of 50,000 tons, and 300 guns.

In March, 1877, the British War Marine consisted of 123 vessels, of which 4 were ironclad ships of the Line; 13 ironclad frigates and corvettes; 30 other frigates and corvettes; 65 steam sloops; and 11 sailing vessels of the same class. Reckoning the reserve and training ships, the Fleet consists of 248 vessels. 51 were being built of which 10 were ironclads, 6 corvettes, 6 sloops, 2 packet boats, and 21 gun-boats. Among the ironclads were 30 broadsides, with 427 guns and 14,499 men; 13 turrets, with 49 guns and 2,394 men. The production of the 20 largest ironclads cost £6,157,214. For repairing of the same, up to 1876, another sum of £1,076,427 was spent. The Warrior cost £379,154, and a further sum of £133,104 for repairing. The Black Prince cost £378,310, and £95,160 for repairing; the Achilles, £470,230, and £117,028; the Agincourt, £483,076, and £69,653; the Northumberland, £490,681, and £45,189; the Minotaur cost £478,885, and £72,559 for repairing.

Comparing the present strength of the British marine with that in the time of Napoleon I., one must not over estimate the reduction in number. In 1809, the year in which the navy was greatest—there were 984 cruisers, 77 transport and harbour vessels, with 140,000 sailors. At present the number of the ships is less, but a second-class modern frigate, or an ironclad, has a great advantage over a former "three-decker." The old sailing vessels of 74 guns, which formerly constituted the greater part of ships of the line, were not equal to our frigates of 32 guns, nor was the metal weight of the shot to be compared with that which modern science has put into the hands of our gunners. The average weight of the ball in Napoleon's time was 16½lbs., but in 1859 the average weight was 38lbs. The Ariadne, a third-class frigate, carries 300 tons more than Nelson's ship, Victory, did. It mounts 26 guns only, but they are 68 and 94-pounders. Towards the end of the great war our largest ship was 1,000 tons, and fired a broadside of 300lbs. to 400lbs. of metal against the enemy. Its cost was £36,000. Both ships and guns are now constructed to carry much heavier metal. The number of hands on the old system was—

For ships of the line of	110 guns	...	950 men
„ „ „ „	of 80 guns	...	750 men
„ „ „ „	of 70 guns	...	620 men
„ frigates ...	of 50 guns	...	450 men
„ „ ...	of 30 guns	...	300 men

In the battle of Trafalgar, the greatest sea fight on record, the English had 27 ships with 2,196 guns, opposed to which were 18 French ships with 1,352 guns, and 15 Spanish with 1,222, altogether 33 ships and 2,574 guns. Only 14 of these allied vessels escaped without damage, and many of them became complete wrecks.

During the Russian war, there were on the 1st of January, 1856, in active service 325 vessels, with 6,231 guns, and 63,335 sailors.

SOCIAL.

PROFESSIONS, COMMERCE AND TRADE.

a—General Remarks.

THE Census of 1851, 1861, and 1871 give the following classification of the population.

Classes	*England.* 1851	1861	1871	*Scotland.* 1851	1861
1 Professional	376,434	481,957	684,102	42,001	52,515
2 Domestics ..	10,010,343	11,426,720	5,905,171	1,731,279	1,734,295
3 Commercial	528,599	623,710	815,424	14,756	84,338
4 Agricultural	2,084,153	2,010,454	1,657,138	388,203	378,609
5 Industrial ...	4,143,293	4,828,399	5,137,725	543,662	694,074
6 Indefinite ...	784,787	694,984	8,512,706	108,841	118,463

	Ireland. 1861
1 Landed Proprietors	8,412
2 Agriculturists	969,636
3 Commercial	815,356
4 Learned Professions	11,695
5 Other Liberal Professions	1,066
6 Occupied in Teaching	19,346
7 In Civil Service	20,564
8 Military and Naval Service	30,328
9 Various means of livelihood	829,183
10 Without definite occupation	3,092,630
Total	5,798,216

[NOTE—If you take 24,000,000 or $\frac{4}{5}$ of the population as the labouring classes, 11,509,000 constitutes a good proportion of earners. Divide the earnings among 4,800,000 families each of five persons, the amount per family will be £94 per annum. In no other country are the wages more liberal, and in none other are they more wastefully used than in the United Kingdom.—LEONI LEVI.]

These classifications are somewhat peculiar. We will first analyze those of 1871 in England.

The 1st or Professional Class.

This embraces—Offices and appointments of the Crown from the Queen and Her Court; members of both Houses of Parliament, down to the messengers and workmen.

106,286 offices and appointments of the Crown
53,874 of whom are in the service of the State
*51,438 „ „ Local Service
974 „ „ Colonial Service

Army			93,793
Navy			42,698
Clergy	44,562	Musicians	18,861
Lawyers	37,327	Actors	7,324
Doctors, Chemists, &c.	44,214	Teachers	127,140
Authors and Students	139,143	Others	6,192
Artists	16,562		

The 2nd, or Domestic Class.

4,271,657 women occupied in their households, or helping the men in business.
1,633,514 women in domestic service.

The 3rd, or Commercial Class.

287,164	occupied in buying and selling
528,260	„ in transport or conveyance
84,900	„ on railways
124,786	„ in street traffic
33,240	„ on rivers and canals
141,403	„ on sea

The 4th, or Agricultural Class.

1,559,037	occupied in cultivation of the land
98,101	„ in breeding and keeping cattle

The 5th, or Industrial Class,

Occupied in artistic and mechanical production, by which materials of various kinds are worked up, are 1,444,571, including

74,441	occupied in binding, etc., of books
26,720	„ making watches and scientific instruments
15,619	„ „ weapons
174,704	„ „ machines
55,790	„ „ carriages
45,164	„ shipbuilding
593,252	„ as bricklayers and carpenters
71,006	„ painters, grainers, etc.
29,927	„ in chemicals

* Local police included.

Occupied in textile fabrics and dress material, 2,150,791, *including*

253,490	in	woollen factories
82,053	„	silk „
562,015	„	cotton „
116,913	„	mixed stuffs „
1,115,247	„	clothing „
21,073	„	factories for working up hemp

Occupied with food and drinks, 464,051, *including*

56,351	„	in fat, bones, feathers, brass, etc.

Occupied in vegetable substances, 165,340, *including*

81,239	„	wood
39,989	„	paper

1,156,621 *workers in minerals, including*

376,783	„ as	miners
68,862	„ „	coal salesmen
152,673	occupied with	stone and clay
52,620	„	earthenware
20,284	„	glass
2,861	„	salt
3,347	„	water
27,139	„	precious metals & precious stones
5,758	„	copper
26,119	„	tin and quicksilver
1,728	„	zinc
3,727	„	lead and antimony
54,366	„	brass and other mixed metals
360,356	„	iron and steel

The 6th Class, without Defined Occupation.

802,303 occupied in no definite work, including 168,895 persons of rank and profession. Scholars and children without productive occupation 7,541,508.

In Class	Males	Females	Over 20 years of age	
			Males	Females
1 ...	486,118	197,984	380,503	100,107
2 ...	244,728	5,660,443	200,220	4,915,650
3 ...	758,187	57,237	602,649	48,737
4 ...	1,470,442	186,696	1,166,534	133,925
5 ...	3,615,727	1,521,998	2,896,297	1,094,429
6 ...	4,483,732	4,028,974	619,965	170,797

In all branches of industry freedom is the basis of action. *Free trade* in all.

There are still some very high finance duties upon a few articles not produced at home; and there is still in operation one of the evil effects of the Norman invasion, acting upon the inheritance of lands in the law of Primogeniture, both in England and Scotland. Agriculture is as a rule, flourishing, yet its results are not nearly so brilliant as those of the industries.

Great Britain needs enormous supplies of corn every year, and since the repeal of the Corn Laws the supplies have considerably increased. Previous to this (1846), an importation of 2,000,000 quarters was looked upon as very large. In 1835 the import of wheat was only 46,530 qrs. and 84,684 cwt. of meal. Since then the imports have increased to an amount that it was formerly thought the whole world could not have produced.

In 1843 there were imported 1,433,891 quarters.
„ 1847 „ „ „ 11,912,864 „
„ 1848 „ „ „ 7,528,472 „

According to the present method of charging duty on cwts. ($2\frac{4}{100}$ make 1 qr.). The imports of Corn and Flour have been as follows:—

Year	Cwts.	Price per Qr. s.	d.	Total worth of Imported Corn and Flour.
1851 ...	23,161,718	38	6	... ...
1852 ...	18,092,627	40	9	... ...
1853 ...	27,077,079	53	3	... ...
1854 ...	19,426,781	72	5	... ...
1855 ...	13,940,322	74	8	£17,508,700
1856 ...	22,611,568	69	2	23,039,422
1857 ...	17,629,499	56	4	19,380,567
1858 ...	23,200,941	44	2	20,164,811
1859 ...	21,497,734	43	9	18,044,203
1860 ...	31,841,926	53	4	31,676,353
1861 ...	37,646,705	55	4	34,922,095
1862 ...	50,042,394	55	5	37,774,148
1863 ...	30,887,892	44	9	25.956,520
1864 ...	28,837,203	40	2	19,882,181
1865 ..	25,843,552	41	10	20,725,483
1866 ...	29,371,670	49	11	30,049,655
1867 ...	39,136,780	64	5	41,368,349
1868 ...	36,506,045	63	9	39,432,624
1869 ...	44,447,772	48	2	37,351,089
1870 ...	36,906,115	46	10	34,170,221
1871 ...	44,362,227	56	8	42,691,464
1872 ...	47,612,896	57	0	51,228,816
1873 ...	51,631,197	58	8	51,737,811
1874 ...	49,322,693	55	9	51,070,202
1875 ...	59,546,621	45	2	53,086,691
1876 ...	51,904,433	46	2	51,812,428

Corn.

From July 1 to June 30	Quarters Imported	Price Per Quarter		Value
1876-77	12,156,000	55	3	£33,580,950
1877-78	14,508,000	54	0	39,171,600
1878-79	14,417,600	41	10	30,156,813

For the last five years the annual average consumption has been 23,681,000 quarters. Taking an annual average of the last 12 years, 11,583,000 quarters has been the home produce available for consumption. 10,842,000 quarters has been the quantity imported. 22,425,000 quarters has been the total available for consumption, and 53*s.* 6*d.* has been the average price per quarter.

It is shewn that Great Britain expends annually from £35,000,000 to £50,000,000 for bread stuffs imported from foreign lands. Yet, strange to say, the wealth which the industries of the country produce is infinitely greater than if all the working power were expended on producing bread stuffs alone.

The principle of self-government tends greatly to the agricultural development of the country. Notwithstanding the concentration of landed property in the hands of a few noble families (which preponderance is not lessened by constant marriages between nobles and commoners, or by their successors occupying a lower status), the well-being of the English people has risen higher than that of any other nation, and for the most part among the masses where the aristocratic element is lacking.

Macaulay has pointed out the direction in which the improvement of the people's condition has taken place, deduced from a survey spread over a certain number of years. It is well known how much better the artisan lives in England than on the Continent. It is specially seen in the increase of the average length of life, the correct estimate of which in individuals may be doubtful, but never when taken in the mass.

According to Quetelet, in the year 1700 there was an annual mortality among the artisans in England of 1 in 43, and in 1840 of 1 only in every 51 of the population. It is seen further in the great consumption of animal food. Even 20 years ago the average yearly consumption of meat for each individual of the population in England was 136 lbs., while in France at the same time it was 39⅔ lbs., in Prussia 35½, in Baden 50⅓. It is seen also in the consumption of the most important articles of colonial produce, the yearly consumption of which may be seen in the following table:—

Year	Sugar cwts.	Per Head	Tea lbs.	Per Head	Coffee lbs.	Per Head
1801-10.	2,465,319	...	23,508,300	...	2,270,500	...
1811-20.	2,552,767	...	24,424,700	...	7,518,800	...
1821-30.	3,350,038	...	28,497,100	...	14,163,600	...
1831-40.	3,788,517	...	36,441,700	...	24,952,700	...
1841-50.	5,176,133	...	44,287,900	...	32,953,100	...
1851-60.	7,790,546	...	65,160,456	...	35,196,642	...
1861.	9,180,980	35.49	77,927,750	2.69	35,202,040	1.21
1862.	9,379,818	35.97	78,793,977	2.70	34,451,766	1.18
1863.	9,452,681	35.96	85,183,283	2.90	32,762,995	1.11
1864.	9,736,657	41.83	88,599,235	3.00	31,360,450	1.06
1865.	10,603,526	39.78	97,834,600	3.29	30,505,972	1.02
1866.	11,965,239	41.41	102,265,531	3.42	30,630,236	1.02
1867.	12,092,715	43.19	110,988,209	3.68	31,282,023	1.04
1868.	12,219,966	42. 1	106,815,262	3.52	30,356,818	1.00
1869.	12,471,914	42.58	111,796,491	3.63	28,839,100	0.94
1870.	12,855,599	47.23	117,551,152	3.81	30,230,572	0.98
1871.	13,745,943	46.80	123,401,889	3.92	30,602,023	0.97
1872.	15,085,384	48.17	227,661,360	4.01	31,173,555	0.98
1873.	15,991,882	51.59	129,963,681	4.11	28,903,391	0.99
1874.	15,964,108	56.37	131,424,315	4.23	26,415,603	0.96
1875.	18,743,518	62.85	165,278,618	4.44	32,776,001	0.98
1876.	18,907,069	64.95	149,104,194	4.50	32,894,400	0.99
1877.	20,349,058	64.96	151,114,886	4.52	32,286,016	0.96

From the year 1800 to 1844 the quantity of sugar per head of the population remained almost stationary, with now and then a slight decrease. but in the period between 1845 and 1854 the quantity per head was doubled. In the first 14 years of the century (a period of continual warfare) the amount was 18 lbs. 7 ozs. per head, and in the next 30 years (years of peace), it was 17 lbs. 3 ozs. We see in this the exhaustion or poverty caused by the previous war. In the 5 years from 1815-19 it sank to 2¼ lbs. In 1830-31 the consumption rose to 19 lbs., fell again in the 10 years from 1835-45 to 17 and 18 lbs. (in 1840 to 15 lbs.), caused by the increased price of sugar, and then as a consequence of lowering both the price and the duty, the consumption increased to 19⅓ lbs. per head in 1845. From 1844 to 1854 Sugar was 44 per cent. cheaper, and the consumption rose to 32½ lbs. In 1855, owing to the Crimean war, the duty was increased, and as a consequence the consumption lowered to 29¼ lbs., and in 1856 to 27¼ lbs. The duty having been reduced in 1864 on an average to 10*s.* per cwt., the consumption in 1865 went up to 39·78 lbs., and in 1866 to 41·21 lbs. In In 1867, 43·19 lbs., and in 1868, 42·01 lbs. In 1869, 42·56 lbs. In 1870, 47·23. In 1871 46·80. In 1872 47·37. In 1873 51.59. In 1874 56.37. In 1875 62.85. In 1876 58·95 lbs. In New South Wales, in the period of successful gold finding, the consumption of Sugar was 52 lbs., and in Victoria 64 lbs. per head, and in the extravagant period 1852-54, over 1 cwt. per head of the population.

The consumption of Coffee reached its culminating point in 1854 with 1⅓ lb. per head, since when it has gradually decreased, till in 1869 it was only 0·94 lb. per head, although the duty remained at 3*d.* per lb., and the price fell.

The consumption of Tea on the contrary rose, although the war had some effect upon it. In 1801 it was 1lb. 8 ozs. per head. In 1842 1.22. From this time forward *a steady progress took place.* In 1869 it was 3.63 lbs., 1870 3·81, 1871 3·92, 1872 4·01, 1873 4·11, 1874 4·23, 1875 4·44, 1876 4·50 lbs. In 1862 the duty was 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb, In 1866 it was only 6*d.* The effect upon the Custom receipts was a fall from £5,516,584 in 1862, to £2,599,817 in 1866, and it was not until 1872 that they again rose to £3,079,284, in 1873 to £3,191,981, and in 1876 to £3,706,831. In the Colony of Victoria the consumption per head was 7½ lbs.

From 1846 the imports of the following articles have increased—

Year	Butter—cwts.	Cheese—cwts.	Eggs.
1846	257,385	341,682	72,252,159
1854	482,514	388,714	121,946,801
1860	840,112	583,283	167,695,400
1865	1,083,717	853,277	364,013,040
1869	1,259,089	979,189	442,172,640
1870	1,159,210	1,041,281	430,842,240
1871	1,334,783	1,216,400	400,473,000
1872	1,138,081	1,057,883	531,591,720
1873	1,279,566	1,356,728	660,474,000
1874	1,619,808	1,485,265	680,552,280
1875	1,467,870	1,627,748	741,223,560
1876	1,659,492	1,531,204	753,026,040
1877	1,637,403	1,653,920	751,185,600

The consumption of Wine up to the Treaty with France remained stationary, but after this it rose gradually to a much higher figure. For home use there was duty paid in:—

		Gallons			Gallons
1846	on	6,740,316	1868	„	15,064,575
1860	„	6,718,585	1871	„	16,144,838
1861	„	10,693,071	1873	„	17,905,129
1864	„	11,397,764	1875	„	17,243,942
1865	„	11,993,760	1876	„	18,536,336
1866	„	13,244,864	1877	„	17,565,475
1867	on	13,673,793			

Subjoined is a table of the consumption of various imported articles per head of the population, the first nine being given in lbs., and the three last in gallons:—

	1840	1850	1860	1867	1870	1872	1874	1875	1877
Sugar ...	15·20	24·79	33·11	43·19	47·23	47·37	55·77	62·85	64·96
Tea	1·22	1.86	2·67	3·68	3·81	4·01	4·23	4·44	4·52
Coffee ...	1·08	1·13	1.23	1·04	0·94	0.97	0·96	0·98	0·96
Cocoa ...	0·08	0·11	0·11	0·14	0·20	0·24	0·27	0·30	0·30
Butter ...	1.05	1·30	3·26	4·19	4.15	3·90	5·51	4·92	5·34
Corn ...	42·47	81·76	118·86	141·06	122·90	162·86	162·11	197·08	203·26
Potatoes ...	0·01	5·48	2·18	5·10	2·80	21·06	13·77	16·05	26·63
Rice ...	0·90	1·63	1·41	5·85	6·74	13·70	10·18	11·68	12·79
Tobacco ...	0·86	1·00	1·22	1·35	1·34	1·37	1·44	1·46	1·49
Wine ...	0·25	0·23	0·23	0·45	0·49	0·53	0·53	0·53	0·53
Foreign Spirits	0·14	0·17	0·19	0·28	0·27	0·29	0·33	0·36	0·32
British Spirits	0·83	0·88	0·74	0.71	0·74	0·86	0·94	0·94	0·91

The Condition of the Old Savings' Banks.

Computed Capital at the end of each year.

Year	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
1861	£35,818,199	£1,037,309	£2,537,963	£2,153,004	£41,546,475
1865	33,052,171	997,091	2,859,377	1,836.659	38,745,298
1870	31,038,029	1,029,468	3,828,294	2,062,758	37,958,549
1875	33,751,781	1,301,103	5,286,345	2,068,540	42,407,769
1876	33,144,185	1,286,715	5,310,872	2,050,018	43,283,458
1877	34,750,747	1,189,254	6,026,802	2,271,883	44,238,686
1878	34,174,300	1,150,388	6,178,534	2,219,596	43,722,818

The number of depositors in 1830 was only 412,217, but had risen in 1858 to 1,479,723. It decreased in 1867, for reasons mentioned below, to 1,385,782, and in 1870 to 1,098,949.

	1859	1867	1870
Depositors under £1	213,473	263,581	224,568
From £1 „ 5	294,739	257,434	192,347
„ 5 „ 40	690,551	569,850	430,462
„ 40 „ 100	201,992	184,946	152,096
„ 100 „ 200	77,316	80,110	73,727
„ 200 & upwards	1,652	2,308	2,642

1877—Interest paid and credited to trustees, 1,380,165 13*s.*

The decrease is but an apparent and not a real one. Since 16th September, 1861, a new system of organization has commenced in the principles of savings' banks. All post offices, and these were 4,082 in number at the end of 1870, are authorised to accept savings from 1*s.* to £30 annually, until the amount reaches £200. Interest paid on the deposits is 2½ per cent. The arrangements permit of the return of the deposits on any day a depositor may desire it.

The deposits in the Post Office Savings' Banks at the end of each year for the United Kingdom were as under :—

1864	£4,993,124
1866	8,121,175
1868	11,666,655
1870	15,099,104
1872	19,318,339
1874	23,157,469
1875	25,187,345
1876	26,996,550
1877	28,740,757

In the year 1877 interest accrued on sureties, standing to the credit of the Post Office Savings' Banks Fund, was £908,441, 12*s.* Interest paid and credited to depositors, £619,331, 10*s.* 7*d.* After expenses, &c., the excess of interest was £126,279, 14*s.* 11*d.*, making the sum on the other side £908,441, 12*s.* The cost of management from 1861 to 1870 was £455,389. In the year 1870 alone £2,135,998 were deposited, and £787,172 returned, and the cost of management for the year £67,945. There are special savings' banks for soldiers. In the year 1869 and 1870 £16,462 were deposited. Capital, £317,685. Special savings' banks also for sailors.

In 1869 and 1870 sailors of the Royal Navy deposited	£52,136
„ „ „ Mercantile Marine deposited	59,139

Besides these savings' banks there are a multitude of other institutions which receive from 1*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* There are Friendly Societies and clubs for help in sickness, in old age, and in case of death. In the year 1859 there were in England 28,550, Scotland 700, Ireland 400, such institutions. The number of members was over two millions, and the amount of property over nine millions. At the end of 1876 there were in England and Wales 3,404,187 members, and the total amount of funds £9,336,948.

In 1878 an attempt was made to ascertain what classes of persons principally use the Post Office Savings' Banks, and the following is the result :—

Out of 11,260 accounts which were examined, it was found that—

1,664	depositors were	female servants,	with balances averaging	£14
1,279	„	of no occupation	„ „ „	13
1,236	„	were artisans	„ „ „	15
1,186	„	between the age of 7 & 21,	„ „ „	7
397	„	under 7 years of age	„ „ „	5

1,136	depositors were	...	married women ...	with balances averaging	£21 16
405	„	„	...unmarried women...	„	„	„	11
675	„	„	... clerks ...	„	„	„	21
579	„	„	... laborers ...	„	„	„	16
857	„	„	... tradesmen ...	„	„	„	22
297	„	„	... male servants ...	„	„	„	40
227	„	„	... public officials ...	„	„	„	18
225	„	„	soldiers and sailors	„	„	„	20
222	„	„	... professional men ...	„	„	„	11
187	„	„	... milliners ...	„	„	„	

Associations.

On the 6th of April, 1874, there were, as reported at the Congress of Halifax, 746, with 300,587 members. At the end of 1872 the

Funded capital was £2,784,000
Paid out 10,175,000
Received 11,379,000

These figures shew a clear gain of £807,748

The increased well-being of the people is indicated by the following acts:—

Property subject to taxation in Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland) was, in the years 1842 and 1843 admitted to be	£192½ millions
In the years 1862 and 1863	300 $\frac{48}{100}$ „
1868, including Ireland	430 $\frac{24}{100}$ „
1871 „ „	465 $\frac{6}{10}$ „
1874...	543 $\frac{25}{100}$ „
1875...	571 $\frac{56}{100}$ „
1876...	579 $\frac{29}{100}$ „
1877...	570 $\frac{33}{100}$ „

The increase of property is nearly 300 per cent.

The tonnage dues have, since the beginning of the century, tripled—the import was not $\frac{1}{6}$th of its present amount, and the export of home productions (1875) have increased in value from £33,000,000 to £223,500,000.

The iron produce, which, from 1801 to 1810, averaged 258,000 tons, reached, from 1840-1850, 1,700,000 tons, and in 1862 3,943,469 tons. In 1867, 4,761,023; in 1870, 1875 and 1877 the average was 6,294,991 tons. Although these facts shew much, they do not shew all. It is quite true that the well being of the nation, on the whole, is greatly enhanced, and in many directions; but there are now, as in earlier times, whole classes of the population in a state of abject misery and ignorance, and this, in a land where the Protestant Church possesses power and wealth, far exceeding that of the Romish Church in Spain. The salaries of the English Bishops range from £2,000 to £15,000.

Condition of Ireland.

Ireland forms in a remarkable manner, the dark side of the United

Kingdom. She has been much impoverished by the non-residence of her nobles and landowners, by the forced imposition of the Protestant Church, and by her own Catholic clergy keeping the idle, dirty, and begging population in a state of ignorance. She sends out an enormous mass of emigrants. Up to the middle of the year 1840 the population greatly increased; then, however, began a serious decrease; for example,—

	1841-51	1851-61	1861-71	
In Province of Leinster	15·5	13·94	8·35	per cent. of the population.
„ „ „ Munster	22.47	19·08	8·14	„ „ „
„ „ „ Ulster	15·69	5·04	4·38	„ „ „
„ „ „ Connaught	28·81	9·77	7·35	„ „ „
In the whole island	19·85	12·02	6·83	„ „ „

In the following years the number of families were—1841, 1,472,787; 1851, 1,204,319; 1861, 1,128,350; 1871, 1,071,494; showing a decrease—

In 1841-51 of 18·23 per cent.
„ 1851-61 „ 6·24 „ „
„ 1861-71 „ 5· „ „

The number of inhabited houses also decreased in the first of these periods 21·27. In the second 5·06, and in the third 4·05.

The decrease, however, occurred mostly in the wretched hovels, while those that remained were much improved (see Commissioners' Report for Ireland, 1868)*. The number of Irish emigrants and the sum of money sent by them to friends left behind to enable them to follow is thus computed—

Year	Number of Emigrants	Money remitted
1847	220,000	£
1848	181,000	460,000
1849	219,000	540,000
1850	214,000	957,000
1851	254,000	990,000
1852	225,000	1,404,000
1853	329,937	1,439,000
1854	150,209	1,730,000
1855	78,854	873,000
1856	90,781	951,000
1857	95,081	593,165
1858	68,093	472,610
1859	84,599	621,176
1860	60,635	643,645
1861		
1862		
1863		
1864		
1865	Annual	No Return
1866	Average,	since
1867	81,358	1860
1868		
1869		
1870		
1871	71,240	
1872	78,102	
1873	90,149	
1874	73,184	
1875	51,462	
1876	37,587	
1877*	38,503	
1878†	41,628	

* 1874-75. The Legislature enabled the Treasury to grant loans for the purpose of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes in Ireland.

* Of this number 18,648 went to Great Britain.

† In 1877 the proportion was 7·1 per 1000 of the population, while for the 24 previous years it was 16·0 per 1000.

Another indication of the poor condition of the population is that, according to the census of 1851, in many small towns, there were more inside the workhouses than outside. In Listowel there were twice as many inside as out. Since the middle of 1860 there has been an appearance of better things. The terrible number of ejectments of small householders which occurred in earlier times, and which, in 1850, was 74,171, fell to 8,989 in 1854, 4,972 in 1862, 311 in 1869, and 444 in 1870. In 1877-78 rents were well paid up. Emigration decreased at the same time. In 1856 1800 Irish emigrants returned to their homes in Ireland. The number of poor, which had decreased, began to increase rapidly after 1860. It followed upon the removal of the inalienability of the land, and with it the possibility of the builders on the land becoming freeholders. The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870 secured the tenant against arbitrary ejectment by the landlord. From 1841-50 lands under cultivation rose from 13,464,300 acres to 14,802,581 acres. In 1874, 15,752,000 acres; in 1875 there was a total increase over 1874 in the extent of land under crops of 62,651 acres. Great improvements are taking place in the breeds and value of live stock of every description. The value of the live stock rose from 21 millions in 1841 to 33½ millions in 1865, to 36 millions in 1867, to 38¼ in 1874, and 37¾ millions in 1875. Wages were higher; often laborers were not to be had, and the prisons, which had hitherto been too small for the prisoners, were now nearly empty. Nevertheless, in consequence of the inferior cultivation of the land the production decreased.

According to Mr. Richard Griffiths, in 1864, 6,290,000 acres were uncultivated, 3,755,000 of which were capable of cultivation.

The money value of the produce of the land, from 1856 to 1859, averaged £39,437,000; but in 1860 and 1861, according to Mr. Whiteside, it fell to £34,896,000; in 1861-62 it fell again to £29,077,000; and in the following year, 1862-63, it fell to £27,327,000.

In 1863 there were 144,719 less acres under corn crops than in the previous year, and 19,358 acres less of root crops. The meadow and flax lands had equally decreased. On the other hand, cattle, sheep, and especially pigs, greatly increased.

In 1872 there were 1,800,273 acres of corn and green crops, and in 1873 1,838,248 acres; 1874, 1,906,679; in 1875 1,943,923, and in 1877 1,925,168. Increase in cereal crops in 1875 was 14,623 acres. At the same time the fallow land had increased from 10,241,513 acres to 10,420,695; cattle, from 4,057,153 to 4,151,561; and sheep, from 4,262,117 to 4,486,453; whereas pigs had *decreased* from 1,385,386 to 1,044,218.

In Ireland 955 persons possess 29,743,402 acres, which is 5,703,415 more than one-third of the entire reported extent of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis.

Number of Poor.

Number of paupers in receipt of relief in unions and parishes in England, Wales and Scotland, and in unions in Ireland:—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
1866	920,344	76,229	65,057	1,061,630
1867	958,824	76,737	68,650	1,104,211
1868	1,034,823	80,032	72,925	1,187,780

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
1869	1,039,549	80,334	74,745	1,194,628
1870	1,079,391	79,290	73,921	1,232,602
1871	1,081,926	77,759	74,692	1 234,377
1872	977,664	74,752	75,343	1,127,759
1873	890,372	71,537	79,649	1,041,558
1874	829,281	68,438	79,633	977,352
1875	815,587	65,661	80,993	962,241
1876	749,593	63,362	77,913	890,868
1877	728,350	62,058	78,528	868,936
1878	742,703	61,156	84,202	888,061

On January 1, 1879, there was a total of 805,232 paupers. This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 28, or 3·5 per cent. of the population.

MONEY EXPENDED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

United Kingdom.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
1866	£9,989,121	£783,127	£726,340	£11,498,588
1867	10,905,173	807,631	797,134	12,509,938
1868	11,380,593	863,202	841,512	13,085,307
1869	11,773,999	931,275	836,553	13,541,827
1870	11,737,613	905,046	814,445	13,457,104
1871	12,029,741	882,107	821,958	13,733,806
1872	12,381,278	862,171	868,820	14,112,269
1873	12,426,566	873,076	930,694	14,230,336
1874	12,851,007	847,682	977,752	14,676,441
1875	12,694,208	845,306	999,616	14,539,130
1876	12,636,942	847,254	1,001,360	14,485,556
1877	12,998,237	858,907	1,018,497	14,875,641
1878	13,615,297	918,789	1,072,569	15,606,655

The Amount of Income or Revenue.

The results of the collection of the Income Tax point to the manner in which the wealth of the nation is divided. Comparing the lists of 1812 and 1847, we see the following increase in the rateable industries and trades according to Schedule D.

From £	150	to £	500	...	...	...	Increase	196 per cent.
,,	500	,,	1000	...	...	...	,,	148 ,, ,,
,,	1000	,,	2000	...	...	...	,,	148 ,, ,,
,,	2000	,,	5000	...	...	...	,,	118 ,, ,,
,,	5000 and over			...	...	...	,,	189 ,, ,,

The population had increased about 60 per cent., but the well-being of the population had increased three times that ratio. Somewhat later on the conditions are not quite so favorable.

	Incomes				1847-49 to 1855-57		1858-59	
Between	£50	and	£100	...	none	...	106·06 per cent.	increase
,,	100	,,	150	...	none	...	16·32 ,, ,,	decrease
,,	150	,,	500	...	7·00	...	5·63 ,, ,,	increase

Incomes		1848-49 to 1856-57	1858-59
Between	500 and £1,000 ...	9·56 ...	5·69 per cent. increase
„	1,000 „ 2,000 ...	16·43 ...	2·45 „ „ „
„	2,000 „ 5,000 ...	25·11 ...	3·26 „ „ „
„	5,000 „ 10,000 ...	31·44 ...	0·62 „ „ „
	10,000 „ 50,000 ...	42·44 ...	10.11 „ „ „
	Over 50,000 ...	142·10 ...	17·39 „ „ „
From 1859-67—			
	Under £100 ...	... ...	57·6 per cent. increase
Between	£100 and 200 ...	... ...	32·1 „ „ „
„	200 „ 300 ...	... ...	24·0 „ „ „
„	300 „ 400 ...	... ...	37·3 „ „ „
„	400 „ 500 ...	... ...	40·3 „ „ „
„	500 „ 800 ...	... ...	46·5 „ „ „
„	800 „ 1,000 ...	... ...	36·7 „ „ „
„	1,000 „ 2,000 ...	... ...	44.8 „ „ „
„	2,000 „ 3,000 ...	.. ...	53·4 „ „ „
„	3,000 „ 4,000 ...	... ...	55·7 „ „ „
„	4,000 „ 5,000 ...	... ...	32·2 „ „ „
„	5,000 „ 10,000 ...	... ...	63·1 „ „ „
„	10,000 „ 50,000 ...	. . ...	66·4 „ „ „
	Over 50,000 ...	... ...	21·8 „ „ „

These last shew an unmistakeable increase, 1st, in the incomes under £100 that is those of small means; 2nd, in the larger incomes between £2,000 and £4,000, and 3rd, in incomes between £5,000 and £50,000, three appearances of like doubtful character. Between 1867 and 1871 incomes between £100 and £200 sank into the class under £100. At the same time the number in the two highest classes above £10,000 have considerably decreased, while those possessing incomes between £200 and £10,000 in each individual class have considerably increased.

Intellectual and Moral Condition.

Education of the People.

The Schools on the whole are bad, yet very much more is done for them now than formerly. Previous to 1830 the whole education of the people was left to private industry. In 1833 the Government for the first time secured a contribution for erecting some schools, and in 1839 the "Board of Education" was established, with power to spend upon education £30,000. The Government expenditure for schools increased rapidly from the middle of 1840. In Great Britain (Ireland not included) it was in

1844	...	£38,702.	1864	...	£655,036
1847	...	62,122	1866	...	649,007
1849	...	109,948	1869	...	820,755
1852	...	188,856	1870	...	912,451
1854	...	326,436	1871	...	1,038,624
1857	...	559,974	1872	...	1,268,350
1860	...	724,403			

Note—In 1856 Government spent about £400,000 on education and there was no charge on the rates at all. In 1878 the charge for education on the public taxes was nearly two millions, and the char on the rates £1,100,000.—Sir Stafford Northcote.

Schools under inspection in Great Britain (excluding Ireland) have increased as under:—

Year	Schools	Average number of Scholars	Year	Schools	Average number of Scholars
1850	2,613	225,389	1865	8,438	1,057,745
1854	3,825	461,445	1868	9,894	1,241,780
1858	6,641	761,027	1870	10,949	1,453,531
1860	7,272	884,234	1871	11,465	1,547,195
1862	7,569	964,849	1872	12,713	1,651,425
1863	7,739	1,008,925			

Year	Schools	Scholars Inspected	Year	Schools	Scholars Inspected
1873	13,954	2,144,710	1876	17,787	2,830,523
1874	15,671	2,487,756	1877	18,118	3,050,897
1875	16,957	2,631,389	1878	19,291	3,383,148

In the following classification of Creeds, 645 Inspected schools, but not receiving Government aid, are not included.

England and Wales.

	1867		1870	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Church of England	5,522	837,068	6,382	1,096,710
Dissenters	1,204	225,570	1,549	322,489
Roman Catholics	296	61,968	350	93,485
Total	7,022	1,124,606	8,281	1,512,684

Scotland.

Scotch Church	1,083	109,209	1,251	133,232
Free Church	496	55,608	527	63,311
Episcopal	72	9,176	90	12,004
Roman Catholic	22	5,175	65	13,198
Total	1,673	179,168	1,933	221,745

England and Wales, 1876.

	Scholars
In schools connected with National Society or Church of England	1,779,902
Dissenting schools	467,246
Roman Catholic schools	166,234
School Board schools	491,745
Total number of scholars	2,905,127

Scotland.

In schools connected with Church of Scotland	64,134
Free Church schools	26,625
Episcopal schools	11,356
Roman Catholic schools	29,486
Public schools	287,313
Total number of scholars	416,914

In Ireland, education makes but slow progress. In 1861 out of 803,364 children, only 262,823 attended the free schools regularly (33 per cent.). In 1871, of 1,021,700 children, only 363,850 (36 per cent.) attended regularly. Catholic schools conducted by monks and nuns are not taken into consideration. Of the children taken into the Industrial schools, 53 per cent. can neither read nor write. The number of schools in Ireland rose from 6,586 in 1868 to 6,806 in 1870. Included in this number are 151 convent schools, with 35,193 scholars, and 147 workhouse schools with 8,376 scholars.

In 1872 education was made compulsory in England. In every 100 persons married there have been, and still are, many who cannot write their names in the register, as the following tables will show.

Period	Men	Women	Average
1841-45	32·6	48.9	40·8 per cent
1846-50	31·4	46·2	38·9 „ „
1851-55	30·2	42·6	36·9 „ „
1856-60	27·1	38·1	32·6 „ „
1861-65	23·6	32·9	28·3 „ „
1866-70	20·5	28·3	24·4 „ „
1871	19·4	26·8	23·1 „ „
1875	18·5	25·2	21·8 „ „
1876	16·3	22·1	19·2 „ „

In 1839 of 121,083 couples married, 40,587 men and 58,959 women could not write their names. In 1868, out of 176,962 couples married, 35,628 men and 49,244 women could not write their names. In 1871, out of 190,112 marriages, this ignorance occurred in 36,907 men and 51,005 women. In 1876, 77,536, or 19·2 per cent. of the 403,748 persons who were married still signed the marriage register with marks, so that there is much yet to be desired in the way of education. In the year 1871 London stood highest in this respect, for 90·8 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 85·3 per cent. of the brides could write. Next came Westmoreland, where the men who could write stood at 89·3 per cent. and the women at 88·4. The most unfavorable were in Staffordshire, where only 35 per cent. of the men, and 44 per cent. of the women were capable of writing their names, and in Monmouthshire, where only 34 per cent. of men, and 40 of the women could sign their names In South Wales only 29 per cent. of men and 30 of women. Bedfordshire, 29 per cent. men and 38 per cent. of women.

The condition of Scotland is much more favorable. Even as early as 1867 there were only 10 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women who could not sign their names to the marriage contract. In county Kinross all could write. In Selkirk all the men, and 98 per cent. of the women; whereas in Ross, 39 per cent. of men, and 54 of women; and in Cromarty 28 per cent. of men, and 46 of women, had not learned to write.

In this respect Ireland is very backward—30·3 per cent. of bridegrooms, and 36·7 of brides, could not write their names.

In 1865 nearly 30,000 inferior officers and men of the Royal Navy were unable to read and write satisfactorily.

	READ		WRITE	
	Not at all	Very little	Not at all	Very little
Inferior Officers...	5 per cent.	16 per cent.	7 per cent.	23 per cent.
Sailors	11 „	„ 26 „	14 „	„ 33 „
Marines	23 „	„ 26 „	27 „	„ 32 „
Ship boys ...	2 „	„ 30 „	2 „	„ 37 „

At the commencement of the year 1874 there were among the soldiers who could not read—

5 per cent.	in the Household Cavalry
450 „ „	„ Cavalry of the Line
1,408 „ „	„ Royal Artillery
182 „ „	„ Foot Guards
8,604 „ „	„ Infantry of the Line
39 „ „	„ Army Service Corps
1 „ „	„ Army Hospital Corps
1,414 „ „	„ Colonial Troops
12,102 Total	

A sign of improving intelligence among the people is the increased use of *paper*.

The Excise received Duty upon the following number of lbs. of Paper in—

1800	29,266,000 lbs.
1842	96,693,000 „
1855	155,657,843 „
lbs. 2·28 per head of population.	
1858	176,298,997 „
lbs. 6·1 per head of population.	
1859	197,684,847 „
1860	207,821,013 „
lbs. 7·2 per head of population.	

The difference is still greater if we take into consideration the improved quality of the paper at the latter compared with the former date. There is considerably more paper used now for industrial purposes than formerly. Of the quantity consumed in 1858—

129,929,067 lbs.	in England and Wales
39,513,235 „	in Scotland
7,856,695 „	in Ireland
Total 176,298,997 lbs.	

Since 1860 the duty on paper has been removed, so that it is no longer possible to obtain so accurate an account, still it is believed that the 350 paper manufactories produce over 300 millions of lbs. annually.

Literature.

In 1851 there were 563 public journals. In 1874 there were 1,185

public journals, viz., in England 1,229, of which 314 are in London. In Wales 58. In Scotland 149. In Ireland 131. In Channel Islands 18.

Of this total, 282 are political newspapers, of which 131 are published daily.

In 1877 there were 1,744 published in the United Kingdom—*England*: London, 336; Provinces, 1,106; *Wales*, 59; *Scotland*, 173; *Ireland*, 141; the isles, 19. Of these, 112 are daily papers in England, 3 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 19 in Ireland, and 3 in the Isles, 24 in London, 72 in the English provinces, 2 in Wales, 13 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 2 in the Channel Islands.

The number of monthly and quarterly journals amount to 639, of which 242 are of a religious character.

The total number of literary productions

In 1869 amounted to	...	...	...	...	5,316
In 1872 „	...	...	...	...	4,814
In 1873 „	...	...	...	...	4,991

Of which 242 were original works imported from America.

770 were	...	Theological Writings
413 „	...	Philosophical and Scholastic
257 „	...	For the Young
834 „	...	Romances
142 „	...	Relating to Law
588 „	...	Upon Art and its History
159 „	...	Upon Commerce and Political Economy
283 „	...	Travels and Geographical Discoveries
428 „	...	Histories and Biographies
329 „	...	Poems and Dramas
243 „	...	Year Books and Annuals
179 „	...	Medicine and Surgery
199 „	...	Fine Arts and Science Treatises
185 „	...	Miscellaneous
4,976		

There was an increase in printed books exported during the six months ending midsummer, 1877. The value was £401,124, against £397,274 of previous year.

The literary trade is carried on by means of—

377	...	Publishers
830	...	Booksellers and Stationers
66	...	Lending Libraries
958	...	News-Agents
124	...	Advertisement Offices
1,030	...	Printers
27	...	Type Founders
26	...	Stereotype Foundries
382	...	Literary Institutes
81	...	Steel and Copper Plate Factories

The evidence of the Custom House proves that in 1872, 81,422 cwts. of printed books were exported of £883,714 value, an increase of the

previous year of 19,212 cwts. and £164,872 in value. In 1874, 84,353 cwts. of printed books were exported, £904,792 value, an increase upon the former of 2,931 cwts. and £120,878. On the other hand, the quantity of books imported in 1872 was 14,172 cwts., worth £149,189, a decrease on the previous year of 335 cwts. and £9,240. England therefore, in this year exported six times as many books as it imported. In 1874 there was an increase again in the quantity imported, viz., 16,399 cwts., in value £178,936, making the quantity of books exported only five times as many as the imported. In 1866 the value of books exported was £881,836. In 1877 the value of books exported was £896,319.

In 1874	there	went	to	Germany	1,164	cwts., worth £	19,894
„	„	„		Holland	1,203	„ „	21,912
„	„	„		Belgium	859	„ „	16,953
„	„	„		France	2,522	„ „	41,622
„	„	„		Egypt	252	„ „	3,854
„	„	„		China	184	„ „	4,083
„	„	„		Japan	254	„ „	3,243
„	„	„		United States ...	27,889	„ „	274,373
„	„	„		Granada	321	„ „	4,718
„	„	„		British Possessions in South Africa ...	3,428	„ „	35,986
„	„	„		British India ...	5,317	„ „	58,510
„	„	„		Ceylon	379	„ „	4,759
„	„	„		Hong Kong ...	166	„ „	3,204
„	„	„		Australia	27,726	„ „	267,658
„	„	„		British N. America	7,868	„ „	69,127
„	„	„		West Indies ...	1,298	„ „	14,469
„	„	„		Other Countries ...	3,513	„ „	40,438
					84,353	cwts.	£904,792

Of the books imported into England—

France	sent to the value of	£	57,680
Germany	„ „	„	36,494
Holland	„ „	„	31,837
Belgium	„ „	„	16,254
Spain	„ „	„	4,177
Italy	„ „	„	1,328
United States of America	„ „	„	17,807
Other Countries	„ „	„	13,359
Total		£	178,936

Administration of Justice to Criminals.

The number of those accused in crime in—

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland
1849	27,816	4,357	41,989
1854	29,359	3,994	11,788
1860	15,999	3,287	5,386
1862	20,001	3,630	6,666
1865	19,614	3,117	4,657

Year	England	Ireland	Scotland
1870	17,578	3,046	4,936
1872	14,801	3,042	4,476
1874	15,195	2,880	4,130
1875	14,714	2,872	4,248
1876	16,078	2,716	4,146
1877	15,890	2,677	3,871

In 1876 the number of women among the criminals in England was 3,367, in Scotland 600, in Ireland 751.

The number of those condemned to death in the 3 years—

	1865	1866	1867
In England	20	26	27
„ Scotland	2	3	2
„ Ireland	7	5	4

Taking 1876 as an example for other years the prisoners were thus classified:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland
Criminals	124,291 ...	26,005 ...	28,480
Debtors	10,598 ...	572 ...	621
Soldiers, for violation of Mutiny Act ...	1,852 ...	— ...	327
	136,741	26,577	29,428

Of these prisoners, those who could

neither read nor write were	42,564	in England
„ „ „ „ „	11,570	„ Scotland
„ „ „ „ „	12,161	„ Ireland
Imperfectly read and write	76,564	„ England
„ „ „ „	10,601	„ Scotland
„ „ „ „	7,706	„ Ireland
Read and write well	3,710	„ England
„ „ „	2,475	„ Scotland
„ „ „	8,091	„ Ireland
Had received a high education	206	„ England
„ „ „ „	460	„ Scotland
„ „ „ „	291	„ Ireland
Not known	1,007	„ England
„ „	231	„ Ireland

In looking at the number in 1866 set down above as criminals, it must not be regarded as comprising actual criminals alone, for it includes many akin to this class, such as those known to the police as dangerous, thieves and their allies, prostitutes and vagabonds.

MATERIAL CONDITION.

AGRICULTURE, 1876.

Total Area expressed in Statute Acres.

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total*
All kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, & Grass	24,194,091	2,712,097	4,637,893	15,774,718	48,393,450
Corn Crops, including Beans & Peas	7,278,286	498,968	1,407,515	1,848,487	11,064,946
Green Crops ...	2,754,803	129,446	689,974	1,363,224	4,960,166
Bare Fallow ...	607,905	25,522	17,785	11,652	663,363
Grass, Clover, etc., under rotation	2,787,103	360,158	1,393,011	1,861,464	6,441,184
Permanent Pasture	10,688,629	1,697,946	1,129,369	10,507,249	24,033,273

The total number of acres of cultivated land returned in 1874 as under crops, bare fallow and grass, for the whole of the United Kingdom, was 47,143,000 acres, divided thus:—

In Great Britain	31,267,000 acres
In Ireland	15,752,000 „
In the Isle of Man	94,000 „
And in the Channel Islands	36,000 „

Besides this, there were 2,187,000 acres occupied by woods and plantation in Great Britain, and 325,000 in Ireland.

The total acreage under cultivation in Great Britain shews a gradual increase year by year.

* Including Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Live Stock—1877.

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
England	1,070,208	3,979,650	18,330,377	2,114,751
Wales...	129,638	616,109	2,862,013	230,729
Scotland	188,736	1,102,074	6,968,774	153,257
Ireland	496,165	3,996,027	3,989,178	1,467,999
Total... ...	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429

Mining Industries.

In the Parliamentary Reports, the productions of mines in 1874 were stated to be—

Coal	125,043.257	tons, worth	£45,849,194
Iron	5,991,408	„ „	16,476,372
Copper	4,981	„ „	447,891
Lead	58,777	„ „	1,298,463
Tin...	9,942	„ „	1,077,712
Zinc	4,470	„ „	106,773
Silver	509,277	ounces „	127,319
Gold	385	„ „	1,540
Other Metals		„	3,000
Total			£65,388,264

The following are for 1875 :—

	Produce in Tons	Value
Coal	131,867,105	...£46,163,486
Iron Ore	15,821,060	... 5,975,410
„ „ 1877...	12,014,356	... 16,191,236
„ „ 1878...	10,747,227	... 16,154,992
Copper...	71,528	... 333,414
Tin	13,995	... 735,606
„ 1877	1,813,541	... 695,162
„ 1878	1,625,586	... 663,080
Lead	77,746	... 1,202,148
Zinc	23,978	... 75,110
Produce of Foundries.		
Raw Iron*	6,365,462	...£15,645,774
Tin	9,614	... 866,266
Copper...	4,376	... 392,191
Lead	57,435	... 1,290,373
Zinc	6,713	.. 162,790
Silver, Gold, and other Metals ...	—	... 119,352

Trade in Precious Metals.

In the five years, from 1871-75, gold was imported to the value of £101,921,384, and exported to the value of £54,669,109 ; silver imported, £63,070,663 ; exported, £54,669,109 ; there remained at home, therefore,

* The imports of pig iron into Belgium rose in the 10 years, 1867 to 1877, from 3,000,000 to 184,000,000 kilogrammes, and Belgium refused to repeal the duty of 2½ per cent. which the British Iron Trade Association desired.

£13,113,041 worth of gold, and £8,401,554 worth of silver. The gold sent to Germany exceeded the amount received thence by 7,125,977 ozs., while Germany, since 1874, has sent more silver here than it received from England—14,115,782 ozs., against 859,080 ozs.

Hall-Marking.

Parliamentary returns have been issued of the sums received at the goldsmiths' halls at London, Birmingham, Chester, Dublin, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Exeter, for duty and hall-marking in each year from 1867 to 1877 inclusive, showing also what moneys were paid into the Treasury out of the receipts during each year, what the amount of working expenses, and what was the appropriation of the surplus fund, if any. The returns show also the weight of gold and silver respectively that was hall-marked in each of the above years at each of the halls before named. In London the duty on marking amounted to £535,182, of which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue received £452,601. The total weight of metal marked was—gold, 70,317 lbs., and silver, 830,171 lbs. The receipts during the same period were £77,273, and the disbursements £74,157. The surplus was carried to an accumulation fund. In Birmingham the sum received for duty amounted to £171,989; 967,451 ounces of gold wares and 1,355,258 ounces of silver wares were assayed and marked, and £37,465 was received for hall-marking.

Coal.

The coal produce demands particular notice; it forms the basis of the industrial and commercial greatness of England. In 1660 the production was about 2 millions of tons.

Year	Tons	Worth
In 1839	31,502,193	£
„ 1855	65,297,794	16,123,200
„ 1860	80,706,391	20,908,800
„ 1865	99,662,106	24,537,600
„ 1866	103,069,804	25,407,600
„ 1867	105,982,862	26,125,100
„ 1868	104,600,627	25,785,200
„ 1869	109,231,448	26,856,800
„ 1870	110,784,572	27,607,700
„ 1872	125,473,273	59,173,010
„ 1875	125,043,257	45,849,194
„ 1876	133,344,766	46,670,668
„ 1877	134,179,968	47,113,767
„ 1878	132,612,063	46,429,210

According to the official report of 1871, there were in the year 1869, 107¼ million of tons produced in Great Britain, of which 9½ millions were exported, the remaining 97½ consumed at home as follows:—

In the iron industry* ... ... 32½ million tons
In other industries ... ... 26¼ „ „

* A few years ago the consumption of coal by the iron trade was practically a third of the entire production. Since then the iron trade has greatly limited its demands, owing to the depression of trade, and also the fact of steel taking the place of finished or malleable iron

In the mines...	7¼ million tons
In gas and water works	8 „ „
In steam vessels	3¼ „ „
On the railways	2 „ „
In households	18½ „ „
	97¾ million tons

In 1878 15,483,000 tons were exported.

The total amount of coal and coke brought by railway, canal, and sea within the London district, during the years 1876-77-78, was—

	Tons	Cwts.
1876	8,451,375	16
1877	8,591,683	6
1878	8,794,576	8

The price of coal was formerly very firm. Latterly there has been a kind of revolution in this direction. In the London markets the best coal per ton.—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
In 1850 ... was ...	17	1	In 1870 ... was ...	17	5
„ 1860 ... „ ...	20	1	„ 1871 ... „ ...	19	3
„ 1866 ... „ ...	17	9	„ 1872 ... „ ...	24	11
„ 1867 ... „ ...	18	3	„ 1873 ... „ ...	32	6
„ 1868 ... „ ...	15	11	„ 1874 ... „ ...	45	0
„ 1869 ... „ ...	17	6			

This price rising far beyond the measure of increased wages brought disturbance into various industries. The cost to the different railway companies increased enormously. The Great Northern Railway, for example, which consumed weekly 5,000 tons, had an increase of cost in the year of £140,000. Many of the factories were unable to carry on their works at this increased cost of coal. It was only at the end of 1873 that the price began to lower, and continued in 1874, but it was still at a much higher

NOTE—The quantity of coal raised from the United Kingdom reached 100,000,000 tons in a year for the first time in 1866. In 1876 it amounted to 134,000,000. Durham, our greatest coal field keeps its lead, its yearly product now approaching 26,000,000. Wales produced together with Monmouthshire, 19,000,000 in 1876. Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire show a considerable falling off. In Derbyshire, Northumberland and Leicestershire there is a decline.

NOTE—The countries that have hitherto been our largest and best customers are now learning to depend upon themselves. Hitherto Germany and France have unitedly taken a full third of our exports of coal. But in both these countries there has been a very considerable development of mining enterprise, tending to limit the demand for English coal. In 1878 we exported to Germany 300,000 tons less coal than in 1876, and our exports to France within the same time declined to the extent of 200,000 tons. If these markets are closing to us, others are opening, for instance. Russia has grown in importance year by year, taking from us in 1878 1,271,000 tons of coal as compared with only 226,000 tons obtained from the coal-fields of Germany. Turkey is increasing her demands, and will in a few years, be a very large consumer. To Malta, British India, Brazil and Egypt, we send coal in increasing quantities. —*Times.*

NOTE—It is a curious fact that in the month of September, 1879, the amount of coal shipped at Grimsby docks alone was, to France 3,040 tons; to Germany 5,755 tons; to Russia 13,612 tons; to Norway 3,838 tons; to Sweden 2,451 tons; to Spain 1,812 tons; to India, BP. 1,452 tons; to Denmark 1,332 tons; to Belgium 578 tons; to Holland 578 tons; to the West Coast of Africa 159 tons; making a total of 35,907 tons.

price than in previous years. By this increase of price the money worth of the coal exported amounted .

In 1871	to about	£6,000,000
„ 1872	„ „	10,000,000
„ 1873	„ „	13,000,000

and this notwithstanding a decrease in the quantity exported of half a million tons.

There is some little and not unreasonable anxiety in England, that the coal may be exhausted. It is a fact worthy of notice, that within the four corners of the United Kingdom, in 1878, a hundred and thirteen million tons of coal were consumed—a consumption exceeding the united production of all the other countries of Europe.

In what manner the increased price effected a decrease of sale while producing an increased revenue the following Statistics will shew.

	Tons	Value
In 1869	880,110	£7,238,170
„ 1870	1,059,392	8,756,552
„ 1871	981,197	8,084,619
„ 1872	945,420	10,225,492
„ 1873	786,800	10,425,729

Mining Casualties.

In the five years from 1865 to 69 the loss of life in Great Britain alone (not Ireland), among the miners was

	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Working in the mines ...	891	1,377	1,104		
On the surface, owing to machines, boilers bursting, etc.	93	107	86		
Total loss of life in the production of coal ...	984	1,484	1,190	1,011	1,116
Total in iron works ...	69	81	70	69	54

In the five years from 1865 to 1869, each laborer in the coal mines extracted on an average daily in the mines 20·6 cwts. and annually 6,180 cwts.* Every 1,788,380 cwts. costs on an average one life through accident, and this happens to one in every 294 miners annually.

From 1851 to 1861 (10 years) 605,154,940 tons of coal were produced, in the working of which 8,466 were killed; so that every 71,880 tons demanded a life. For the 5,000,000 of tons which yearly come to London, 70 lives are sacrificed. In 1863 in South Wales it was one life for every 45,390 tons, and in Scotland one life only for a million of tons.

In the year 1870, 991 miners lost their lives in the mines, and 55 in the iron works. In each mine there was one violent death to every 354 labourers, and in every 2,312,187 cwts. of coal produced, the value of which was £28,902. In 1875 there was one death to 118,930 tons of coal. It is a very disquieting reflection, that only once during the last 30 years has the mortality from mining accidents been so great as it was during the year

* In 1878 the British miner was the most industrious in Europe; he produced an average of 277 tons of coal per annum as compared with 210 tons per man in Germany and 225 tons per man in France.

1878. This unenviable distinction belongs to the year 1866, when 1,484 were killed in our mines as compared with 1,413 in 1878. In other words, there was, during 1878, one death by accident among every 336 persons employed as compared with one death among every 409 persons employed in 1877. Between 1857 and 1860 10,018 lives were lost for a total of 2,460,332 persons employed. From 1861-70 10,626 deaths occurred to 3,192,405 persons employed; but between 1871 and 1878, both inclusive, 3,860,000 persons were employed for 9,058 lives lost.

Industries.

The number of factories working under regulations as to time, and the number of workmen employed in them, were—

	Factories	Workmen
In 1850...	4,600	596,082
„ 1856...	5,117	682,497
„ 1861...	6,378	775,534
„ 1868...	6,417	857,964

Of this last number, 332,810 were men, and 525,124 were women.

The ages of those employed will be seen in the following table:—

	Males				Females		
	Under 13	13—18	Over 18	Total	Under 13	Over 13	Total
England	39,955	59,832	181,109	280,896	41,193	351,245	392,438
Scotland	946	7,751	20,555	29,252	1,722	80,693	82,415
Ireland	616	7,475	14,571	22,662	1,231	49,070	50,301
Total	41,517	75,058	216,235	332,810	44,146	181,008	525,154

The returns of 1861 give a far larger number of men, and a smaller number of women laborers than now; the men standing at 467,261, and the women at 308,237—a change which from no point of view can be regarded as satisfactory. If we reckon those laborers who are actively occupied in these industries, but doing their work at home (in 1856, 3,008,082), then we have a manufacturing population of 4,800,000.

	Spindles
In 1850 there were stated to be	25,638,716
„ 1856 „ „ „	33,503,580
„ 1861 „ „ „	36,450,028
„ 1868 „ „ „	41,516,484

The number of power looms increased in this period—

	Power Looms	Steam Power	Water Power
In 1850 there were	301,445 ...	108,113 ...	26,104
„ 1856 „	370,195 ...	137,713 ...	23,724
„ 1861 „	490,866 ...	375,311 ...	29,359
„ 1868 „	549,365 ...	337,851 ...	29,830

In 1870 there were 13 various kinds of manufactories in Great Britain under Government inspection, containing 6,811 factories, with 41,095,079 spindles, 610,010 steam power looms, 478,434 horse power looms and 907,249 artisans.

In the Cotton trade there were in—

Year	Factories	Spindles	Power Looms	Persons occupied
In 1850	1,932	20,977,017	249,627	330,924
„ 1861	2,887	30,387,467	399,992	451,569
„ 1868	2,549	32,000,014	379,329	401,064
„ 1870	2,483	33,995,221	440,676	450,087
„ 1875	2,655	35,000,000	775,360	479,515

Comparing 1871 with 1878, Cotton factories have increased from 2,483 to 2,674, being an increase of 191 in the 7 years. The number of spindles from 34,025,221 to 39,500,920, being an increase of 5,475,699. During these seven years the Cotton manufacture increased in England but fell off somewhat in Scotland and Ireland. Power looms increased in these seven years by more than 54,000. In 1871 the number of operatives employed in the Cotton manufacture was 450,087; in 1878 the number was 482,903.

In the Woollen Trade there were

Year	Factories	Spindles	Power looms	Persons employed
In 1850	1,497	1,595,278	9,439	74,443
„ 1861	1,679	2,182,609	21,770	86,983
„ 1870	1,829	2,531,768	48,140	125,130
„ 1875	1,925	3,165,569	57,090	134,607

In the Worsted Trade there were—

Year	Factories	Spindles	Power looms	Persons employed
In 1850	501	875,830	32,167	79,737
„ 1861	532	1,289,172	43,084	86,063
„ 1870	630	1,821,144	64,654	109,557
„ 1875	692	2,182,792	81,747	142,097

In the Silk Trade there were—

Year	Factories	Spindles	Power looms	Persons employed
In 1850	277	1,225,560	6,092	42,544
„ 1861	771	1,338,544	19,709	52,429
„ 1870	696	978,168	12,378	48,124
„ 1875	818	1,114,703	10,002	45,559

In the Linen Trade there were—

Year	Factories	Spindles	Power looms	Persons employed
In 1850	393	965,031	3,670	68,434
„ 1861	399	1,216,674	14,792	87,429
„ 1870	500	1,483,335	35,301	124,772
„ 1875	449	1,473,800	41,980	28,459

In 1850 there was, on an average, in every cotton manufactory, 14,000 spindles, and to every linen manufactory 2,700 spindles.

In 1868 there were 18,300 spindles to every cotton, and 6,430 to every linen factory.

In 1875 the total number of spindles for the five classes of Textile Industries was 45,791,971.

In 1850 women formed 56 per cent. of the total employed, and children under 13 years, 8 per cent.

In 1868 women formed 58 per cent., and children under 13, 12 per cent.

The number of accidents which occurred in these factories, from May 1, 1868, to April 3, 1869, was 14,306, of which number 252 were fatal, and 14 of these last affected the children.

The amount of raw material worked, and the value of the produce, was, in 1856—

	lbs. of Raw stuff	Value	Value of Produce	Of which was Exported
Cotton	877,225,440	£20,103,083	£55,298,778	£38,283,770
Wool	199,531,599	10,314,477	23,942,976	5,985,744
Mixed Stuffs...	80,000,000	5,000,000	12,715,569	6,415,569
Linen, etc. ...	528,289,104	7,254,875	15,100,000	6,262,588
Silk	9,290,266	9,754,779	18,900,000	2,966,938
Total... ...	1,694,336,409	£52,427,214	£125,957,323	£59,914,609

The accidents occurring in the factories demand special attention, as the following tables show.

Year	Killed	Loss of Limb	Otherwise Injured
1865	57	466	3,722
1867	87	613	4,084
1871	434	1,254	6,128
1872	382	1,233	6,136
1873	321	1,079	5,883
1874	367	857	6,029
1875	317	940	5,305
1876	260	1,041	6,025

The Import of the most Important Raw Material for Manufacturing Purposes.

	Raw Cotton cwts.	Sheeps' Wool lbs.	Raw Silk lbs.	Hemp—Flax cwts.	Jute cwts.
1837	3,665,581	48,379,708	—	—	—
1853	7,993,560	119,396,449	6,480,724	968,162	275,578
1857	8,654,633	129,749,898	12,077,931	804,584	618,833
1860	12,419,096	148,396,577	9,178,647	775,964	816,787
1861	11,223,078	147,172,841	8,710,681	810,264	904,092
1862	4,678,333	171,943,472	10,372,123	963,492	963,774
1863	5,982,894	177,377,664	9,221,145	1,043,612	1,223,033
1864	7,983,057	206,473,045	5,655,401	999,661	2,024,537
1865	8,736,625	212,206,747	7,723,552	1,054,248	2,108,942
1866	12,299,233	239,358,689	5,453,804	996,219	1,625,903
1867	11,275,767	233,703,184	5,849,648	869,571	1,582,611
1868	11,863,943	252,744,155	7,036,177	1,046,035	2,182,521
1869	10,906,886	258,461,689	5,573,366	1,022,110	2,467,817
1870	11,958,635	263,250,499	6,307,575	1,079,608	2,376,690

Note.—According to Fairbairn, in 1860, the metal works and smelting furnace of England employed so many steam-engines as to represent together 450,000 horse-power The steam-engines of the manufactories had together 1,350,000 horse-power, the steamers 850,000, and the locomotives 1,000,000, making together 3,650,000 horse-power. But, inasmuch as this power is continuous, while horses would work only 8 hours a-day, the figure should be increased to 11,000,000. It is reckoned that the power of 7 men is equal to 1 horse-power, so that the steam-engines of England perform a work which it would require 77,000,000 men to perform.

	Raw Cotton cwts.	Sheeps' Wool lbs.	Raw Silk lbs.	Hemp—Flax cwts.	Jute cwts.
1871	15,876,248	323,036,299	8,253,335	1,245,019	3,454,120
1872	12,578,906	306,379,664	7,302,083	1,115,946	4,041,018
1873	13,639,252	318,036,779	6,445,213	1,252,515	4,624,918
1874	13,989,861	344,470,897	5,911,831	1,236,475	4,270,164
1875	13,324,564	365,065,578	4,487,837	1,321,559	3,416,617
1876	13,284,454	390,055,759	6,016,927	1,140,248	3,825,259

Dr. Rees remarks, in his work on cotton factories, that in 1873, there were 39½ millions of spindles used in cotton spinning in Great Britain, while in the whole of the continent only a few more than 19 millions were used. The total amount of raw cotton worked in the whole of Europe was 956,000,000 lbs., while in Great Britain 1,264,000,000 lbs. were used; and it must be remembered that the English factories produce much finer wares than any place on the continent, except Switzerland. In 1872, out of 1,175,345,000 lbs. of cotton, 1,040,380,000 lbs. of yarn were spun, of which 212,327,972 were exported as yarn, and 698,840,000 as woven goods, while 129,600,000 lbs. were required for home use. The worth of the exported yarn was £16,697,426, and of the exported manufactured goods £63,446,729; the worth of home consumption, £15,600,000, making a total of £95,744,153. Subtract the price of the raw material, £53,380,670, and there remains £42,363,483 for wages, interest and capital.

Trade Returns.

Commerce has developed to such an extent as almost to baffle all calculation. A comparison between earlier and later commercial traffic is also difficult from the fact that, according to the tariff of 1694, the Imports were marked by the so-called *official worth* only. It was in 1854 that the real value was first stated. It was otherwise with the Exports. The real worth of the British Exports during the first 50 years of this century is thus averaged for every 10 years.

1801-10	1811-20	1821-30	1831-40	1841-50
£40,731,970	£51,484,461	£36,600,536	£45,144,407	£57,381,293

The real value of the exported wares which, in 1815 amounted to £51,632,971, sank gradually until in 1826 it reached only £31,536,724, and it was not till 1833 that it increased so little as to attain to £39,331,413, and not until 1841 that it recovered and stood at £51,634,623. From 1854 we get accurate returns.

	Imports.	Exports.		
		British Produce	Foreign & Colonial	Total
1854	£152,389,053	£97,184,726	£18,636,366	£115,821,092
1855	143,542,850	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1856	172,344,154	115,826,948	23,393,405	139,220,353
1857	187,844,441	122,066,107	24,108,194	146,174,301
1858	164,583,832	116,608,756	23,174,023	139,782,779
1859	179,182,355	130,411,529	25,281,446	155,692,975
1860	210,530,873	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1861	217,485,024	125,102,814	34,529,684	159,632,498
1862	225,716,976	123,992,264	42,175,870	166,168,134

	Imports.	Exports.		
		British Produce	Foreign & Colonial	Total
1863	£248,919,020	£146,602,342	£50,300,067	£196,902,409
1864	274,952,172	160,449,053	52,170,561	212,619,614
1865	271,072,285	165,835,725	52,995,851	218,831,576
1866	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	238,905,682
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44,840,606	225,802,529
1868	294,693,608	179,677,812	48,100,642	227,778,454
1869	205,460,214	189,953,957	47,061,095	237,015,052
1870	303,257,493	199,586,332	44,493,755	244,080,577
1871	331,015,480	223,066,162	60,508,538	283,574,700
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58,331,487	314,588,834
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55,840,162	311,004,765
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	297,650,464
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	281,612,323
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	256,776,602
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	252,346,020

Commerce with Foreign Countries and the British Colonies in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Imports from—	1875	1876	1877
Germany	£21,836,401	£21,115,189	£26,269,993
Austria	1,318,889	855,798	1,540,980
Russia (Northern Ports) ...	13,068,883	12,363,568	18,925,959
Russia (Southern Ports)* ...	7,640,018	5,210,920	3,216,463
Sweden and Norway ...	8,918,638	10,654,311	10,454,475
Denmark and Iceland ...	4,241,671	4,217,934	3,950,229
Holland	14,836,648	16,602,154	19,861,254
Belgium	14,822,240	13,848,293	12,888,774
France	46,720,101	45,304,854	45,823,324
Portugal	4,444,071	3,361,071	3,776,795
Spain	8,660,953	8,763,146	10,842,097
West India Islands ...	3,668,776	2,943,385	1,505,245
Philippine Islands... ...	1,559,500	1,442,556	1,755,934
Italy	4,632,619	4,152,201	4,100,812
Turkey	6,555,714	7,444,323	6,852,108
Wallachia and Moldavia ...	594,158	1,238,091	247,317
Egypt	10,895.043	11,481,519	11,101,785
Algeria	500,185	495,848	562,126
Azores and Madeira ...	340,360	443,519	312,138
Morocco	711,294	627,453	811,954
Western Coast of Africa ...	1,727,765	1,679,760	1,625,603
China	13,654,722	14,938,641	13,420,910
Japan	377,791	657,145	734,399
Java and other possessions in the Indian Seas ...	1,442,607	1,440,860	1,955,586
United States	69,590,054	75,899,008	77,825,973
Mexico	721,907	662,132	798,857
Central America	1,308,889	934,772	1,380,661

* Russia in 1878, notwithstanding the war, sent us 10,838,000 cwt. of wheat, valued at £6,660,616.

Commerce with Foreign Countries and the British Colonies in 1875, 1876 and 1877—continued.

Imports from—	1875	1876	1877
Haiti and San Domingo ...	443,837	409,961	247,376
Venezuela	37,136	54,878	63,739
Ecuador	233,980	244,517	185,791
Brazil	7,418,605	5,178,386	6,344,961
Uruguay	1,208,590	841,314	734,699
Argentine Republic ...	1,359,783	1,604,029	1,699,376
Peru	4,884,181	5,630,670	4,696,502
New Granada	962,205	681,913	472,021
Canary Islands	424,459	276,552	297,201
Other countries	1,674,946	1,613,070	1,808,035
Total	£283,437,619	£285,313,741	£299,091,452

Commerce with British Possessions in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Imports from—	1875	1876	1877
Channel Islands	£707,309	£676,086	£724,181
Gibraltar	111,965	49,918	70,038
Malta	233,569	213,758	286,431
West African Settlements...	139,851	132,328	176,111
Mauritius	824,411	936,736	1,891,013
Cape of Good Hope & Natal	4,478,960	4,192,416	4,275,398
British India	30,137,295	30,025,024	31,224,763
Straits Settlements ...	3,149,310	2,641,946	2,721,795
Ceylon	4,380,821	3,134,183	4,498,579
Hong Kong	1,154,910	1,356,850	1,895,310
North American Colonies...	10,212,624	11,023,782	12,035,968
West Indian Colonies and Guiana	7,326,040	6,894,331	6,934,573
British Honduras	203,135	227,896	193,557
Australia	20,559,154	21,961,929	21,732,338
Other Possessions... ...	334,662	316,755	301,967
Total	£83,954,016	£83,783,938	£88,962,022

Commerce with Foreign Countries and the British Possessions in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Exports to—	1875	1876	1877
Germany	£34,121,624	£29,734,684	£28,950,333
Austria	1,177,350	1,111,377	1,397,322
Russia (Northern Ports) ...	9,624,847	7,091,384	5,856,301
Russia (Southern Ports) ...	1,721,469	1,544,271	387,672
Sweden and Norway ...	6,296,995	6,323,606	6,197,099
Denmark and Iceland ...	2,756,145	2,598,707	2,332,911
Holland	20,113,787	18,707,800	16,032,626
Belgium	13,794,770	12,835,641	11,759,867
France	27,292,455	29,000,273	25,663,602
Portugal	3,081,905	2,726,509	2,872,638

Commerce with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1875, 1876 and 1877—continued.

Exports to—	1875	1876	1877
Spain	4,294,490	4,796,498	4,267,214
West Indian Islands ...	2,997,722	2,572,378	2,715,169
Philippine Islands... ...	939,983	736,630	1,314,169
Italy	8,169,804	8,129,036	7,349,337
Turkey	6,346,888	6,379,962	6,005,268
Wallachia and Moldavia ...	1.163,231	786,838	237,423
Egypt	3,036,284	2,687,402	2,326,968
Algeria	163,217	212,975	275,920
Azores and Madeira ...	233,262	207,935	200,205
Morocco	420,832	469,101	465,258
West Coast of Africa ...	1,027,420	1,235,922	1,428,252
China	5,096,770	4,719,449	4,611,231
Japan	2,593,862	2,191,487	2,460,275
Java and other possessions in Indian Seas ...	1,753,517	1,690,223	2,088,775
United States	25,062,226	20,226,627	19,885,893
Mexico	980,716	576,814	1,071,715
Central America	875,597	737,943	972,526
Haiti and San Domingo ...	715,883	378,342	397,337
Venezuela	765,419	697,821	633,740
Ecuador	133,519	229,242	255,618
Brazil	7,172,406	6,236,366	6,405,971
Uruguay	758,094	1,041,818	1,131,536
Argentine Republic ...	2,490,604	1,597,498	2,184,033
Peru	1,817,981	1,169,444	1,421,031
New Granada	942,097	802,061	927,460
Canary Islands	216,552	159,379	184,393
Other countries	885,789	893,893	1,029,773
Total	£201,035,512	£183,237,336	£173,696,861

Commerce with British Possessions in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Exports to—	1875	1876	1877
Channel Islands	£791,178	£756,115	£739,122
Gibraltar	1,111,203	1,207,541	936,711
Malta	859,970	1,059,669	987,245
West African Settlements...	327,928	249,366	322,429
Mauritius	379,668	364,067	598,430
Cape of Good Hope ...	5,350,412	4,683,668	4,502,739
British India	25,595,119	23,676,898	26,618,896
Straits Settlements ...	2,094,177	2,069,463	2,409,828
Ceylon	1,131,514	1,134,257	1,105,784
Hong Kong	3,839,136	3,261,805	3,645,068
North American Colonies...	9,682,189	8,025,919	8,256,071
West Indian Colonies and Guiana	3,333,534	3,266,698	3,204,919
British Honduras	138,066	125,308	130,189

Commerce with British Possessions in 1875, 1876 *and* 1877—*continued.*

Exports to—	1875	1879	1877
Australia	21,224,620	19,470,063	21,503,533
Other Possessions... ...	271,693	244,969	221,421
Total	£76,130,407	£69,595,806	£75,182,385

A Table shewing the value of Exports and Imports since 1854.

	Foreign Countries		British Possessions	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1854	£118,239,554	£79,446,217	£34,149,499	£36,374,875
1858	125,969,434	96,569,856	38,641,398	43,212,923
1860	167,571,386	117,988,399	42,959,487	46,532,952
1861	164,235,273	114,493,377	52,676,010	45,139,121
1862	160,433,725	120,744,247	65,283,251	45,423,887
1863	164,235,273	141,932,067	84,683,747	54,970,342
1864	181,207,678	156,907,926	93,744,494	55,711,688
1865	198,231,488	167,284,822	72,840,797	51,546,754
1866	223 084,552	181,738,126	72,205,722	57,167,556
1867	214,448,592	172,440,391	60,734,545	53,362,138
1868	227,700,061	174,060,626	66,993,547	53,717,828
1869	225,043,723	185,123,305	70,416,491	51,891,747
1870	238,425,080	188,689,245	64,832,418	55,391,332
1871	258 071,062	228,013,406	72,944,418	55,561,294
1872	275,320,771	248,979,616	79,372,853	65,609,218
1873	290,277,250	239,857,058	81,010,122	71,147,707
1874	287,919,862	219,740,436	82,162,839	77,910,028
1875	289,515,606	204,957,312	84,423,971	76,655,011
1876	290,822,127	186,626,713	84,332,576	70,149,889
1877	304,865,684	176,593,870	89,553,998	75,752,150

Since the close of the American Civil War our commercial dealings with America occupies the first position, and with France, which, previous to the commercial treaty in 1860, was very unimportant, the second; while that with Germany stands third.

In the traffic with the colonies India stands first and Australia second.

Bankrupts in England.

1865	1866	1867	1868	1869					
1,639	1,794	1,649	1,714	1,695	paid something	...	...	in the £	
5,727	5,607	5,876	6,489	7,346	„ nothing	...	...	„	
861	943	863	925	953	„ less than 2*s.* 6*d.*	...	...	„	
381	452	445	418	379	„ „	5*s.* & over	2*s.* 6*d.*	„	
200	184	177	198	179	„ „	7*s.* „	5*s.*	„	
85	73	62	57	70	„ „	10*s.* „	7*s.*	„	
62	73	36	65	52	„ „	15*s.* „	10*s.*	„	
15	27	16	15	24	„ „	20*s.* „	15*s.*	„	
35	42	40	36	38	„ 20*s.* in the £.				

According to an official report, the number of bankrupt cases at the suit of the creditors decreased from 1351 in 1870 to 1238 in 1871, and to

933 in 1872. On the other hand, the number of satisfactory liquidations increased from 3,651 to 5,902 in the same number of years. On an average the cost of liquidations approaches 30 per cent. of the capital. In 1877 there were 456 bankrupts in London, 81 in Liverpool, 134 in Manchester, 144 in Lancashire, 324 in Yorkshire, 139 in Scotland, and 33 in Ireland.

In 1879 the number of failures announced was 16,637, of which 2,546 were in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade, and 14,019 in retail trade, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, among the working classes, &c. In London there were 215 failures for the six months ending December 31, as compared with 315 for the half-year ended June 30, making a total of 530 for the year, as compared with 566 for 1878, and 456 for 1877.

In Liverpool 29 failures occurred in the December half-year as compared with 55 for the June half; Manchester 48, as against 107; Lancashire 82, as against 110; Yorkshire (not including Middlesborough and Hull) 157, against 263; and the Birmingham and Midland iron districts 83, against 120. The total failures in these places amounted, for the December half-year, to 614, as compared with 970—a decrease of 356 on the six months. The total for the year was, however, only 10 less than that of 1878.

Post.

In consequence of the high postage which obtained until the end of the year 1839, the number of letters regularly transmitted was, in spite of strict regulations to protect the monopoly, only 82,471,000.

The introduction of the penny postage caused a vast increase from the beginning of its operations, an increase extending yearly.

The total number of letters posted in the United Kingdom in—

1840	was	169,000,000	an increase of	122¼ per cent.
From 1841-45	the average was	227,000,000	„ „	10 „
„ 1846-50	„ „	327,000,000	„ „	5 „
„ 1851-55	„ „	410,000,000	„ „	5⅔ „
„ 1856-60	„ „	523,000,000	„ „	4¼ „
„ 1861-65	„ „	648,000,000	„ „	5½ „
„ 1866-70	„ „	800,000,000	„ „	4 „
In 1871	the number was	867,000,000	„ „	2⅓ „
„ 1872	„ „	885,000,000	„ „	2 „
„ 1873	„ „	907,000,000	„ „	2½ „
„ 1874	„ „	962,000,000	„ „	6 7/10 „
„ 1875	„ „	1,009,000,000	„ „	4⅛ „
„ 1876	„ „	1,019,000,000	„ „	1 2/65 „
„ 1877	„ „	1,058,000,000		
March 1878 to March 1879	„	1,097,000,000		

The average number in	1840	to each person was	...	...	... 7
„ „	1871	„ „	...	...	... 27
„ „	1874	„ „	...	...	... 30
„ „	1876	„ „	...	...	... 31½
„ „	1877	„ „	...	...	... 31⅔
„ „	1878	„ „	...	...	... 32½
„ „	1879	„ „	...	...	... 32¼

Year	Number of Post Cards	Year	Book Packets & Newspapers
1873	72,000,000	1873	223,000,000
1874	79,000,000	1874	258,000,000
1875	87,000,000	1875	280,000,000
1876	93,000,000	1876	299,000,000
March to March		March to March	
1877-78	102,000,000	1877-78	318,000,000
1878-79	111,000,000	1878-79	328,000,000

The number of Postal Depositories in the United Kingdom in 1873 was 12,529, in 1879 there were over 22,000.

Taking one year, that of 1873 as an example, the number of letters in the Returned Letter Offices was 4,020,737. Of these, there were—

Re-issued to corrected addresses	95,231
Returned to the senders	3,490,630
Returned unopened to foreign countries	176,676
Letters which could neither be delivered nor returned to senders	258,200
Post Cards received in the Returned Letter Offices	311,495
Books „ „ „ „ „	2,288,385
Newspapers „ „ „ „ „	556,198

Total weight of letters, newspapers and book packets conveyed by Post in this selected year of 1873 was 27,089 tons.

Railways.

In 1843 the length of lines worked was 1,952 miles, with an income of £4,535,189. Expenses incurred for constructing the same £65,530,792. Five years later (1848) the length of lines in the United Kingdom was 5,127 miles, in 1852, 7,336 miles, and in 1854, 8,054 miles. The increase since this time will be seen in the following table.

Year.	Miles	Paid up Capital	Passengers	Gross Income	Net Income
1855	8,286	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	11,207,890
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	23,956,749	12,288,524
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	27,766,622	14,579,254
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	29,128,558	14,860,149
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	33,911,547	17,911,239
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	38,164,354	19,352,681
1869	15,145	518,779,761	312,779,381	41,075,321	21,915,849
1871	15,376	552,680,107	375,409,146	47,107,558	25,739,920
1872*					
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,634,767	55,675,421	29,989,152
1874	16,449	609,895,931	477,840,411	56,890,408	26,643,003
1875	16,664	630,226,942	507,532,187	58,977,518	28,020,298
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,287,295	59,917,868	28,680,266
1877	17,092	673,759,000	551,533,100	60,642,000	29,135,000
1878	17,335	700,562,299	565,126,000	60,486,000	29,680,762

Of ordinary railway shares £33,000,000 paid no interest.
„ „ „ 10,500,000 paid less than 1 per cent.

* In the year 1872 the income was from the 1st class £4,319,185, 2nd class £4,198,201, 3rd class £10,318,761.

Of ordinary railway shares			£8,000,000	paid	between	1	and 2	per cent
„	„	„	2,500,000	„		2	„ 3	„
„	„	„	18,000,000	„		3	„ 4	„
„	„	„	23,000,000	„		4	„ 5	„
„	„	„	23,000,000	„		5	„ 6	„
„	„	„	27,000,000	„		6	„ 7	„
„	„	„	55,500,000	„		7	„ 8	„
„	„	„	18,000,000	„		9	„ 9½	„
„	„	„	2,225,000	„		10	„ 10½	„
„	„	„	3,500,000	„		12	„ 12¾	„

Of Preference Shares there were also £9,000,000 which paid no dividend.

The income derived from a mile of rail varies; in England it is £3,894, in Scotland £2,142, in Ireland £1,140.

In 1873 the income derived from goods traffic was ... ... 55 per cent.
„ „ „ „ passenger traffic was ... 41 „

The cost was 53 per cent. of the income, and the interest of capital was 4.59 per cent.

The number of persons killed, (mostly railway officials and those crossing the lines), was as follows—

	Killed	Injured
In 1863	184	470
„ 1864	222	795
„ 1865	221	1,132
„ 1866	215	624
„ 1867	209	695
„ 1868	212	600
„ 1869	234	1,232
„ 1870	286	1,239
„ 1871	404	1,261
„ 1872	1,145	3,038
„ 1873	1,372	3,110
„ 1874	1,424	5,041
„ 1875	1,347	5,755
„ 1876	1,245	4,724

1868.—797 deaths occurred in consequence of railway travelling, 714 were men, and 83 were women. Captain Tyler says that in 1870 there was one death to every 4,651,000 passengers, and one injured in every 283,000. In 1871 there were 404 deaths and 1,261 injured, 347 of the deaths, and 365 of the injured were among the railway officials. In 1872 1,145 persons were killed and 3,038 injured, 127 of the deaths and 1,462 of the injured were among the passengers, and 632 and 1,395 among the railway officials and laborers on the lines. The remainder consists of those who carelessly crossed the lines, or of suicides. In 1873, 1,372 were killed and 3,110 injured. 160 deaths and 1,750 injured being among the passengers. Dr. Farr reckons that there is one death to every 8,000,000 passengers, and one injured in every 362,000. The number of accidents has decreased ⅓ since 1840-43, probably the result of the very heavy damages which accidents entail. Captain Tyler says further, that in 1875 there were 200,000,000 tons of goods carried, 280,000 servants employed,

and 1,200 locomotives, which used 10,000,000 tons of coal, and 164 accidents, by which 1,290 persons were killed.

Goods Forwarded by rail.—Revenue.

In 1871	£26,484,978
„ 1872	29,016,559
„ 1873	31,821,529
„ 1874	32,005,883
„ 1875	33,268,072
„ 1876	33,754,317

The ship traffic in all British ports, including navigation along the coast in 1871 was 72,224,534 tons. Supposing all the vessels to have had full cargoes, which was not the case, it would have amounted to 1,444,490,680 cwts., not one half of that carried by the railways. The railways are, therefore, much more important for the carriage of goods than ships.

Telegraphs.

In 1868 there were 22,036 miles with 95,637 miles of wire, 4,119 stations, and 4,695 miles submarine cable with 8,147 miles of wire.

Since the 1st of January, 1870, the telegraphs, which were mostly private institutions, were made over to the Government, since which time they have increased amazingly.

In 1871 more than 1,300 new stations were opened, which gave a total of 5,420. The number of telegrams increased (25 per cent.) to 12,000,000, the average price being 1*s.* 1½*d.*, total receipts, £800,000. In 1873 the number of telegrams, exclusive of newspaper telegrams amounted to 17,294,334, and in

1874	19,116,634
1875	26,766,277
1876	21,575,207
1877	21,977,084
1878	22,477,921

On an important Parliamentary night in 1877, on which there happened to be an unusual number of interesting occurrences in different parts of the country, 440,000 words were transmitted from the central station in a single night, equal to 220 columns of the "Times" newspaper. The number of words received for newspapers was nearly 38,000,000.

Mercantile Marine.

An official report of the years, 1868, 1872 and 1876 gives the following number of registered ships:—

	Sailing Vessels	Tons	Steam Vessels	Tons	Total Hands
1868	36,864	6,259,624	3,477	977,292	340,516
1872	32,462	5,573,190	4,343	1,640,639	329,405
1876	24,144	4,257,986	4,335	2,005,347	—

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, exclusive of river steamers employed in the home and foreign trade, was

	Sailing Vessels	Tons	Steam Vessels	Tons	Total Men
1875		4,044,504		1,847,188	199,667
1876		4,126,058		1,870,094	204,638
1877		4,138,149		1,977,489	196,562
1878		4,076,098		2,160,026	195,585

Great Britain has a superiority in the size of her ships as well as in their number. Even in 1865 she had 1,454 sailing and 250 steam vessels of more than 800 tons; while France, in 1863, had only 50 of both kinds. Great Britain has 72 sailing and 55 steam vessels of from 1,500 to 3,000 tons, and one steam vessel, "The Great Eastern," with a gross registered tonnage of 18,914 tons.

The number of registered sailors in France, in 1858, was 90,217. In England, in 1865, there were 255,654 in the Mercantile Marine, beside 94,369 in the colonies, and not including those of the Navy.

Total Port Traffic reckoned by tonnage.

	ENTERED		CLEARED		
	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	Total Entering and Clearing
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	7,699,497	5,716,555	26,595,641
1863	8,430,146	4,825,917	8,589,246	4 , 9 4	26,738,733
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	9,735,523	4,843,683	28.897,092
1870	12,380,390	5,732,974	12,691,790	5,835,028	36,640.182
1872	14,173,289	6,842,126	14,545,801	6,939,809	42,501,025
1875	15,190,991	7,502,172	15,753,753	7,829,922	46,276,838
1876	16,551,951	8,555,313	16,930,028	8,787,610	50,784,902
1877	17,281,334	8,339,839	17,484,573	8,425,331	51,531,077
1878	17,327,733	7,965,988	17,963,750	8,337,608	51,595,079

In the year 1866, there were 23 steam packet companies which possessed 370 steam vessels, with a capacity of 560,000 tons, 110,000 horse-power, and worth from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000. Of these—

164	sailed from	Liverpool
40	,,	Hull
35	,,	London
16	,,	Glasgow
15	,,	Hartlepool

200 trafficked direct with the Eastern and 170 with the Western Hemisphere, 80 of this last number entirely with the United States.

All these steam vessels together traversed yearly 10,000,000 of miles (a like number of sailing vessels would not do more than a quarter of this); consumed 2,000,000 tons of coal, and employed 30,000 seamen.

Steam packets plying between the South of England and the continent (200 in number) are not included.

The whole of this fleet has been called into existence during the last 30 years.

In the 11 years from 1850-61, the average number of accidents was 1 to every 201 ships in 1 voyage. In 1862 it was 1 to 147, the total number of accidents being 1,827. During the period, 1850-61, the average number

of persons drowned was 798; in 1862 the number sank to 690, thanks to the life-boats.

With the growth of commercial traffic on the seas, the accidents in some years increased. In 1865, 67 vessels were wrecked on the British Coast or near to it.

	Through Leakage.			Collision.					
Year	Lost	Seriously Injured	Total	Lost	Seriously Injured	Total	Entire Total	Saved	Loss of Life
1865	470	832	1,302	70	640	710	2,012	4,162	698
1866	562	876	1,438	108	743	851	2,289	4,936	899
1867	656	1,020	1,676	99	738	837	2,513	5,845	1,333
1868	527	841	1,368	99	280	379	1,747	4,771	824
1869	606	1,047	1,653	90	371	461	2,114	5,121	933
1870	411	730	1,141	73	288	361	1,502	4,654	774
1871	398	826	1,224	89	262	151	1,375	4,336	620
1872	439	1,110	1,549	62	347	409	1,958	4,634	590
1873	424	1,044	1,468	88	308	396	1,864	2,301	728
1874	346	1,076	1,422	62	319	381	1,803	3,060	506
1875	411	981	1,392	61	191	252	1,644	3,837	926
1876	425	851	1,276	77	225	102	1,378	4,358	778

According to the Register of Wrecks for 1872, 2,381 vessels of all descriptions were damaged or lost, that is 454 beyond the number of the previous year. Of these 2,381 ships which were either totally wrecked or much injured,

1,878	were English
430	„ Foreign

They consisted of

211	Steam Vessels
689	Schooners
357	Brigs
407	Barques
242	Brigantines
124	Smacks

The remainder being small ships and boats of various descriptions.

These wrecks involved the loss of 590 lives, 487 of whom belonged to British ships, and 103 to foreign ships.

In the middle of the 16th century England possessed 135 sea-going ships, most of them small. The total War and Mercantile Marine loaded, in the year 1602, a tonnage of 45,000, not a quarter of what the small town of Bremen now possesses.

The Mercantile Marine Fund.

On Aug. 6, 1877, the accounts of the Mercantile Marine Fund, for the year ended the 31st March, 1876, were given in a Parliamentary document. The receipts with the balance in hand, were £558,548 9*s.* 1*d.*, and of that sum £55,320 2*s.* 4*d.* was in cash at the commencement of the year. In Exchequer Bills the year begun and ended with £141,600. The light dues and lighthouses income was £336,875 17*s.* 3d., while the fees recovered under the Merchant Shipping Act were £95,619 14*s.* 11*d.* In the

expenditure £392,040 17*s.* 7*d.* was for light dues and lighthouses, and of that sum £55,508 11*s.* 10*d.* for new works. The cost of the Mercantile Marine office was £106,185 16*s.* 5*d.*, and in the year, "for expenses of life-boats, apparatus for saving life, and gratuities for saving lives," £14,741 3*s.* 8*d.* There were pensions and superannuations and expenses for chain cables, &c., leaving a cash balance on the 31st March, 1876, of £40,127 17*s.* 5*d.* Particulars are furnished in the accounts of the expenditure and the payments to be made out of the balance in hand, including £1,015 14*s.* 1*d.* to the Commissioners of Customs, and £16,201 13*s.* 3*d.* to the Royal Naval Volunteers.

Circulation of Bank Notes.

There is no Government paper money. The Bank of England, founded in 1694, issues notes of a value not lower than £5. In Scotland and Ireland notes of £1 are permitted. The number of banks and their branches, which, in the middle of the year 1860, was 1,255 only, had increased to 1554 at the end of 1867.

In 1874-75-76 the number was as follows :—

		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Banks of England and Ireland, and their Branches	1874	11	—	43	54
	1875	11	—	49	60
	1876	11	—	53	64
Private Banks and their Branches	1874	564	—	3	567
	1875	570	—	3	573
	1876	573	—	3	576
Joint Stock Banks and their Branches ...	1874	1,196	821	395	2,412
	1875	1,276	855	415	2,546
	1876	1,370	878	413	2,661
Total	1874	1,771	821	441	3,033
	1875	1,857	855	467	3,179
	1876	1,954	878	469	3,301

At the end of 1872 and 1876 the amount of notes circulating was as follows :—

	1872	1876
Notes of the Bank of England... ...	£25,162,000	£27,785,000
„ Private Banks „	2,631,464	2,431,447
„ Joint Stock Banks „	2,342,227	2,212,675
Banks in Scotland	5,632,112	6,614,751
Bank of Ireland ...	3,254,525	3,275,000
„ Private & Joint Stock „ ... „ Banks „ ...	4,365,564	4,546,447
	£43,387,892	£46,865,320

Clearing House, Lombard Street.

During the year 1868 £3,466,045,000 passed through the Clearing House; in 1869, £3,626,396,000 giving a daily average of £11,660,000. For the year ending April, 1875, £6,013,299,000 passed, and the year ending April 30, 1876, £5,407,243,000; in 1877, £5,061,533,000.

National Wealth.

The value of the property insured against fire, in 1863, was £1,112,380,848, of which £73,309,898 was for agricultural stock, free of duty. In 1867 the figures stood £1,444,968,401 and £76,643,401, the property being thus distributed:—England and Wales, £1,263,237,604, of which £70,648,604 was agricultural property; Scotland, £124,393,650, of which £7,544,650 was agricultural property; Ireland, £57,337,147, of which £1,450,147 was agricultural property. The whole national wealth was thus estimated in 1856—

Real property, about	£1,555,000,000
Buildings	654,000,000
Furniture, implements, objects of luxury	220,000,000
Stock in trade of all kinds	110,000,000
Agricultural stock	62,000,000
Ships	50,000,000
Together	£2,646,000,000
Add Scrip in Funds	1,200,000,000
	£3,846,000,000

If we deduct from this the amount of the National Debt, there still remains about £2,600,000,000. This estimate is, however, undoubtedly far too low. Leoni Levi ventured to estimate the whole of the national property, inclusive of the Funded Stock (viz., the National Debt), at £6,000,000,000, in 1860. His estimate of it, at the beginning of the present century, was only £1,800,000,000, and in 1841 £4,000,000,000. All such estimates as these are, of course, very uncertain.

More deserving of notice than all such estimates is the progressive colossal growth of property liable to income-tax.

No doubt part of the increase arises from the greater perfection to which the returns made have gradually attained. In 1855 duty was paid on £308,000,000 only, but in 1871 on £465,000,000; the amount had consequently increased by £157,000,000, or 51·12 per cent., or by an average of nearly £10,000,000 a-year.

The latest available returns will be found in the Appendix.

ENGLISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

ENGLISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

THESE are scattered over all parts of the world. The following is a list of them, together with the manner and time of their coming into British possession :—

	Colonies	Manner of possession	Date of Acquisition
1	Newfoundland	By settlement and conquest from France...	1608
2	Prince Edward's Island	„ „ „ ...	—
3	Nova Scotia	„ „ „ ...	1654
4	Bermuda	Settlement	1609
5	St. Christopher ...	„	1623 & 1650
6	Barbadoes	„	1625
7	Nevis	„	1628
8	Bahamas	„	1629
9	Turk's Island... ...	„	1629
10	Gambia	„	1631
11	Antigua	„	1632
12	Montserrat	„	1632
13	Jamaica ...	Conquest from Spain	1655
14	Gold Coast	Settlement	1661
15	Virgin Islands ...	„	1666
16	Honduras	Ceded by Spain	1670
17	St. Helena	Exchanged	1651
18	Gibraltar ...	Conquest from Spain	1704
19	Canada ...	„ „ France ...	1759 & 1763
20	Dominica	Ceded by France	1763
21	Grenada	„ „	1763
22	Tobago	„ „	1763
23	St. Vincent	„ „	1763
24	New Brunswick	Separated from Nova Scotia	1784
25	Sierra Leone ...	Settlement. Ceded by Holland	1787
26	Gambia ...	„ „ „	1871
27	New South Wales ...	Settlement	1787
28	Ceylon ...	Conquest from Holland	1796
29	Trinidad ...	„ „ Spain	1797
30	Malta ...	„ „ France	1800

	Colonies	Manner of possession	Date of Acquisition
31	Guiana ...	... Ceded by Holland	1803
32	St Lucia ...	Conquest from France	1803
33	Tasmania ...	... Settlement	1803
34	Cape of Good Hope	... Conquest from Holland	1806
35	Mauritius ...	... „ „ France	1810
36	Heligoland ...	...Ceded by Denmark	1814
37	Ascension ...	... Settlement	1827
38	West Australia	... „	1829
39	South Australia	... „	1836
40	Natal	... „	1838
41	New Zealand ...	... „	1839
42	Falkland Isles	Settlement in 1765 and ceded by Spain...	1837
43	Hong Kong ...	... Ceded by China	1843
44	Labuan ...	... „ Sultan of Borneo ...	1846
45	Victoria	... Separated from New South Wales	1850
46	Columbia ...	... Settlement	1858
47	India ...	Settlement and Conquest from / Transferred from East India Company	1625 & 1849 / ... 1859
48	Queensland	... Separated from New South Wales	1859
49	Caffreland ...	Separated from the Cape	1860
50	Transvaal ...	Annexation April 12	1877
51	Straits Settlements.	Treaty and Settlement ...	1786 & 1824
52	Vancouver's Island	... Settlement	1792
53	Lagos	Conquest and Treaty	1874
54	Fiji Islands ...	... Ceded in	1874
55	Cyprus ...	Convention, June 4th	1878

These possessions embraced, according to the official returns in 1877, 8,078,370 square miles, with a population of 233,930,338. The dealings of the mother country with the various colonies are not uniform. Those which are simply military positions are ruled absolutely, while those colonies with European populations have their parliaments and govern themselves, as far as their internal affairs are concerned, as free and independent countries. Thus act the various colonies in Australia, Canada and the Cape. They have the power of determining their requirements, and voting the supplies to meet them. It is only as regards the military that the mother country continues her supervision, and even that she has contracted of late years by withdrawing most of the troops; nevertheless, there appears in the Army Budget for 1874-75 £1,734,977 for the support of the troops in the colonies, which is £20,000 more than in the previous year. Of this sum, however, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Mauritius repay £200,000.

I.—*Possessions in Europe.*

	Area Sqr. Miles	Population	Inhabitants per sqr. mile.	1876 Gross Revenue	Expenditure
Gibraltar ...	1⅞	25,148		£42,144	...£42,289
Malta & Gozo .	115	149,270	1,266	176,002	... 167,508
Cyprus* ...	4000	200,000	62	—	—

* Military population of 6,448 not included.
† Exclusive of the Queen's troops,

Malta.

The most important source of Income to Malta are the Customs, which in 1867 yielded £105,232, and the most important article of commerce is corn. Since 1871 we have only information concerning those goods which pay duty.

The gross revenue for the year 1876 was £176,002. The average revenue for the five years preceding 1876, after deducting all exceptional items was £164,755. The revenue of 1876 exceeded that of 1875 by £4,686 4*s.* 2*d.*, and was above the average of the preceding five years by £8,533 4*s.* 2*d.* The principal difference arose from the increase in the Customs, viz., £5,995. There was an increase also under Imports and Exports in 1876.

In 1873 the value of the total Imports was					...	£ 8,705,985
„ 1874	„	„	„	„	...	8,384,723
„ 1875	„	„	„	„	...	10,324,587
„ 1876	„	„	„	„	...	11,802,036
In 1873 the value of total Exports was ...					...	£8,010,187
„ 1874	„	„	„	...	...	7,671,038
„ 1875	„	„	„	...	...	9,500,011
„ 1876	„	„	„	...	...	11,018,312

There was an increase also in the number of steamers entering of 270 over 1875, but a small decrease in the number of sailing vessels entering.

The total cost of the military establishment for 1876 amounted to £317,900 18*s.* 0*d.*, of which the island paid £2,500.

Savings' Banks.

The amount of deposits for 1876 was

In Malta	£190,694 2*s.* 3*d.*	... by	3,125 depositors.
In Gozo	8,894 0*s.* 9*d.*	... by	200 „
Total	£199,588 3*s.* 0*d.*	... by	3,325 depositors.

Education.

The number of government schools is 85, with an average daily attendance of 8,828, an increase over previous years of 4 schools and 504 pupils. The increased expenditure of 1876 over 1875 was £400 5*s.* 5*d.*

Cyprus.

The estimates of the population vary. We have given the most reliable. The bulk of the population consists of Greeks, who are of a mixed race, having Syrian, Phœnician and Italian blood in their veins. The Austrian consul estimated the population at 250,000 souls, viz., 60,000 Mohammedans, 170,000 Greeks, 10.000 United Greeks and Roman Catholics, 3,000 Maronites, 7,000 Armenians, Jews, etc. Another estimate of 1877 gives Cyprus a population of 144,000, including 44,000 Mohammedans. Consul Watkins states the population at 200,000, of whom ⅔ are Greek and the remainder Moslems.

Agriculture.

In 1855 M. Gaudry estimated the cultivated area at 152,180 acres, distributed thus—

	Acres		Acres
Wheat	37,000	Vineyards	19,770
Barley	55,500	Cotton	9,880
Oats, vetches, etc. ...	14,800	Madder	370
Vegetables, pulse ...	4,940	Tobacco...	500
Flax, hemp	1,430	Various	860
Orchards, mulberries ...	6,180		

The average produce he valued at £347,600 inclusive of animals slaughtered, cheese, etc. This included 51,610,000 qrs. of wheat, 120,000 qrs. of barley, 25,800 qrs. of oats, 110,000 gallons of olive oil, 3,080,000 gallons of wine, 49,000 tons of locust beans, 55,000 lbs. of silk cocoons, 770,000 lbs. of cotton, 220,000 lbs. of madder, 308,000 lbs. of wool, and 330 lbs. only of tobacco. In most of these items a very considerable increase has taken place.*

Zur Helle quite recently estimated that there were annually produced

182,000 qrs. of wheat.
364,000 qrs. of barley.
283,000 gallons of olive oil.
3,036,400 gallons of wine.
42,500 gallons of brandy.
50,000 tons of locust beans
42,500 lbs. of linseed.
992,000 lbs. of sumach.
42,450,000 lbs. of rasins.
283,000 lbs. of nuts.
5,670 lbs. of silk.
127,776 lbs. of cocoons.
2,296,000 lbs. of cotton.
850,000 lbs. of madder.
300 qrs. of sesame.
378,000 lbs. of hides and skins for exportation.

Imports and Exports.

The imports include a great variety of articles. In 1876 there were imported into Larnaca and Limasol

Cotton manufactures ...	£63,000	Wax	£500
Other manufactures ...	15,750	Sugar	3,925
Oriental stuffs	3,500	Coffee	1,700
Hardware, etc.... ...	11,700	Colonial goods...	8,100
Iron (wrought & unwrought ...)	2,950	Rice	4,685
		Salt fish	1,880
Glass and Pottery ...	2,915	Butter	2,980
Matches	1,270	Olive oil	1,855
Leather...	17,050	Rum	900
Skins, ox and camel ...	3,550	Tobacco	30,600
Petroleum	4,840	Soap	3,000
Copper	1,300	Miscellaneous	12,150
Drysalteries	800		

The principal articles exported in 1874, 1875 and 1876 from Larnaca and Limasol were—

* The above has been obtained from Ravenstein's work upon Cyprus.

	1874		1875		1876	
	Quantity	£ Value	Quantity	£ Value	Quantity	£ Value
Wheat, qrs. ..	48,000	103,260	69,000	122,000		87,600
Barley, „ ...	53,333	57,250	75,000	74,600		
Locust beans, tons	7,900	32,960	9,000	36,057	8,400	37,250
Wine, gallon ...	715,000	29,900		43,500	774,000	37,125
Raisins, lbs. } Fruit, „ }	1,200,000	5,950	524,296	2,015	252,000	815
Cotton, „ ...	1,191,362	33,500	830,000	21,370	1,225,000	28,940
Silk cocoons, lbs.	275,000	20,000		5,060		8,000
Madder ... „	695,000	7,550		3,565		2,000
Oil seed ... „	687,500	5,000				6,000
Wool ... „	671,000	14,300		6,345	425,000	8,350
Salt ... tons				13,700	1,650	6,800
Skins & hides „		4,300		3,230		7,160
Other articles „		58,680		59,899		34,055

Consul Watkins, in his report, 1878, states that a falling off in the trade and commerce of the island occurred in 1877, owing greatly to the influence of the war, but also to the effect of drought upon some of the crops. The imports fell from £150,480 in 1876 to £105,277 in 1877, and the exports from £267,795 to £150,918. The revenue was of course unfavourably affected. The production of wheat fell from 31,485 cwts. in 1876 to 15,742 in 1877, and that of barley from 40,142 cwts. to 29,517 cwts. and it became necessary to import rather than export grain. The cotton crop in 1877 yielded 2,000 bales, of 560 lbs. each bale, the average price being 4*d.* per lb. About 330,000 lbs. of wool were produced in 1877. The number of sheep 750,000. The manufacture of wine is on the decrease. The produce of olive oil advanced to 700,000 lbs., the prices ranging from 1*s.* 6¼*d.* to 1*s.* 9¾*d.* for 2¾ lbs. The oil is rarely exported. When the oil is abundant and cheap, soap is made in large quanties. The quantity of tobacco disposed of in a year is about 280,000 lbs. About $\frac{1}{10}$ of the quantity is exported to Syria and Caramania. The Salt Lakes of Larnaca can produce salt to the amount of 56,000,000 lbs. per annum. Sponge fishing on the coasts of Cyprus employs 40 boats, each manned by a crew of 8 to 10 Greeks. The quantity taken in 1877 was about 7,000 lbs., mostly of the common kind. There were 1,400 lbs. sold to Syrian buyers at 6*s.* per lb.

Tanning is one of the chief industries. The tanneries of Nicosia turn out from 1,500¼ to 2,000 bales of leather per annum. The manufacture of silk stuffs is carried on by women at Nicosia to the extent of about 10,000 pieces yearly for dresses, beside handkerchiefs and sashes.

Nothing was done in public works in 1877; there are no good roads at present; there are also no wharves or jetties; the peasants are very heavily taxed.

II.—British North-America.

(Canadian Confederation) Dominion of Canada.

The earlier provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (which were united in 1839), together with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have, since July 1, 1867, been formed into a Confederation, under

the name of the Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada bears the name of Ontario, and Lower Canada of Quebec, the chief town of the Confederation being Ottawa.

By an act passed March 9, 1869, the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company were added to the Confederation, and in June of the same year Newfoundland was likewise added. Since 1866 Vancouver's Island and British Columbia have been united to the Dominion of Canada. The total area and population is as under:—

	Sqr. Miles	Population	Population to Sqr. Mile
Ontario (Upper Canada)	101,736	1,620,851	15·9
Quebec (Lower Canada)	187,702	1,191,516	6·3
New Brunswick	27,177	285,594	10·5
Nova Scotia...	20,900	387,800	18·5
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536	
British Columbia	200,000	10,586	
Vancouver's Island...	13,000	exclusive of Indians	
Prince Edward's Island	2,173	94,021	
Hudson's Bay Territory	—	—	
Total Dominion of Canada ...	605,561	3,720,904	
Add Manitoba*	14,340	11,945	
„ North West Territory... ...	2,750,000	28,700	
Total of British North America	3,370,000	3,763,549	

Neither the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company nor those of British Columbia have any well-defined frontier lines.

Population.

The population of the first four lands consisted in 1871 of 1,764,311 males, and 1,721,450 females. The nationalities were exceedingly mixed, of—

French origin	1,082,940
English	706,369
Welsh	7,773
Scotch	549,946
Irish	846,414
German	202,991
Dutch	29,662
Swiss	2,962
Scandinavians...	1,623
Italians	1,035

* Manitoba is becoming celebrated for the good quality and quantity of the wheat grown there. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture states in his last report, that in the year 1878 no fewer than 983 farmers from the United States transferred themselves across the boundary into Manitoba, and in this year of 1879 the numbers have been more considerable. The rate at which this new province is being settled has no parallel except in the rapid development of the Western States of America. The generous and easy land system of Manitoba is attracting settlers. The allotments of land by the office which has jurisdiction over the Crown Lands of Manitoba have been, from 1873 to 1878, both included, to the extent of 2,076,428 acres. The aggregate area of land known to be fit for cultivation is estimated at 375 million acres.

Spaniards and Portuguese	829
Poles and Russians	607
Jewish	123
Africans	21,496
Indians	23,035

Still greater is the variety of creeds—

Catholics	1,492,029
English Church	494,049
Presbyterians, in 5 categories	544,998
Baptists, in 5 sects	239,343
Community of Brethren, in 3 sects	4,534
Methodists, in 8 sects	567,082
Members of the Christian Conference	15,153
Members of the Evangelical Association	7,701
Congregationalists	21,829
Adventists	6,179
Quakers	7,345
Swedenborgians	854
Unitarians	2,275
Universalists	4,896
Deists	409
Irvingites	1,112
Lutherans	37,935
Other Protestants	10,146
Mormons	534
Jews	1,115
Mahommedans	13
Heathens	1,886
Atheists	20
Without any creed	5,146

In Prince Edward's Island there are—

Catholics	40,442
English Church	7,220
Presbyterians	18,603
Members of the Scotch Church	10,976
Methodists	8,361
Baptists	4,371

Lower and Upper Canada.

The French possessed Quebec* for 150 years, and during that period the population did not exceed 90,000. In later times it made an unimportant stride, but did not continue at the same rate. The number of immigrants in 1847 rose to 98,096 persons, of whom 54,329 were Irish; 32,216 were English; and 7,697 were Germans. Then the number decreased, for example—In 1857, 32,097, exclusive of those who came from the United States; in 1858, 12,810; in 1859 the number was 8,778;

* In the province of Quebec people of French origin bear a proportion of 780·4 in the 1,000 to 201·7 of those of English, Irish and Scotch origin.

in 1860, 10,150, in 1861, 17,200; then in 1865, 21,355; in 1866, 28,648, of whom 3,380 were English, 3,422 were Irish, 2,074 were Scotch, 4,013 were Germans, and 14,968 were Scandinavians; in 1867, 30,757; in 1868, 34,300; in 1869, 43,114; in 1870, 44,475; in 1871, 37,020, of whom were 17,915 English, 2,980 Irish, 3,426 Scotch, 9,300 Germans, 2,999 Scandinavians. The province of Quebec spent during the year 1872 30,373 dollars for aiding immigrants. The total expenditure for the service of immigration in the whole of the Dominion for the year 1872 was 261,963 dollars.

In 1861, among the population of Lower Canada, there were 847,615 persons of Irish origin, while among that of Upper Canada (Ontario) were only 33,287.* To the first belong many of Indian blood, the French often marrying with the Indians, which the English rarely do.

In 1871 the population consisted of—

2,909,531	Born in the land
144,999	„ England
121,074	„ Scotland
64,447	from the United States
24,162	„ Germany
2,899	„ France
588	„ Scandinavia

The Large Towns.

The population of	Montreal is		107,225
„ „	Quebec „		59,699
„ „	Toronto „		46,092
„ „	Halifax (Nova Scotia),		29,582
„ „	St. Johns (New Brunswick),		28,988
„ „	Hamilton		26,716
„ „	St. Johns (Newfoundland),		22,553
„ „	Ottawa		21,545

The schools of the two Canadas were between 1797 and 1859, endowed with 3,613,000 acres of public land. The number of schools in 1862 were in Upper Canada 343,733, and in Lower Canada only 139,474.

Finance.

The gross amount of public revenue of the Dominion of Canada in 1873 was £4,336,139, in 1875, £5,135,149, and the gross amount of public expenditure, £3,994,718 and £6,382,553. In 1878-9 gross public revenue £4,475,002, expenditure £4,700,631.

The special trades of Newfoundland are its seal fishery and cod fishery. In 1876 the number of seals taken was 346,000, of the value of about £175,000.

The deposits in the savings' bank reached the sum of £210,808, 6*s.* 8*d.*, an increase of £3,856 13*s.* 0*d.* over the deposits of 1875.

The revenue (which, as a rule, is reckoned according to dollars), consists of Customs and Excise. The rate of Customs for manufactured

* In Ontario there are 822·3 of English-speaking races in 1,000 to 46·5 of French. It is a fact that where there exists a large French element progress is slow, and that wherever English-speaking races prevail progress is rapid.

goods is about 15 per cent. of the worth. For spirits, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon. Wine $5d.$ per gallon, and 20 per cent. of its worth. Tobacco, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and 5 per cent. of the worth.

Taking 1873 as an example, we find the following:—

Revenue.

The revenue derived from spirits	was	£598,331
„ „ „ „ tobacco ...	„	261,075
„ „ „ „ petroleum ...	„	48,749
„ „ „ „ government railways	„	252,443
„ „ „ „ postage ...	„	144,242
„ „ „ „ tonnage ...	„	12,601
„ „ „ „ fines	„	10,069

The remainder was made up by new loans.

Expenditure.

The Government debt	£1,265,468
Of which interest upon it was	1,095,256
Sinking fund	98,043
Collecting dues and managing post	551,227
Subsidies for provinces of the Dominion	610,446

and the remainder for management.

The Public Debt.

According to the Parliamentary Finance Report, of April, 1874, there was a deficit of £3,000,000 sterling in prospect, which was covered by taxing iron, tea, coffee, and shipbuilding material, and by increasing the Customs and Excise duties on spirits, wine, tobacco, etc. In reality an important new loan had been resorted to, and Baring's London house lent £1,000,000 in June, 1874, at 4 per cent.

The public debt in	1874	amounted to... ...	£22,567,701
„ „	1875	„ „	24,168,412
„ „	1876	„ „	25,948,232
„ „	1877	„ „	27,751,812
„ „	1878	„ „	34,991,453

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia	£22,567,701	£24,168,412	£25,948,232	£27,751,812
Prince Edward's Island... ... British Columbia Vancouver's Island... ... Newfoundland...	£239,396	£262,232	£274,872	£275,136

British Columbia received in 1868, £53,824 from duties out of an income of £96,436, and required £17,633 for interest of the public debt. The interest was 12 per cent., and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the debt was spent in paying it.

Military.

The military power of the mother country has, since 1869, been reduced to about 5,000 men, and the colony has been induced to utilize its own capabilities of defence. Consequently, besides a volunteer corps, there is now an organized militia, in which all capable of bearing arms between 18 and 60 years of age are enrolled. The compulsory time for service in the volunteer corps is *three years*. At the first summons to serve in the militia *two years*. The time for exercise in the militia is 16 days in a year. The organized militia amounts to 48,000, and the reserve is believed to be about 700,000.

On the Canadian lakes and in the St. Lawrence river, there is a war fleet of 10 small vessels, including 3 sea and 2 river steamers.

Commercial Traffic.

	Total Imports	Total Exports
1874	£26,711,164	£18,614,985
1875	25,639,642	16,226,454
1876	19,418,822	16,868,007
1877	20,693,325	15,807,374

Value of Exports.

Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.

1874	£223,734	1876	£306,675
1875	334,539	1877	247,724

Of other bullion and coin.—

1874	£415,799	1876	£258,341
1875	216,633	1877	152,862

The value of the imports amounted in the 8 years from 1841-48 to £27,534,319 of which £619,886 were from articles duty free. In the 6 years from 1849-54 to £35,806,420, of which £2,448,381 were from articles duty free. In the 4 years from 1855-59 to £37,044,920, of which £10,789,705 were from articles duty free.

With the year 1859 the reckoning commenced to be made in dollars, but we give it in English money.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1860	£11,968,964	£10,840,967	1870	£16,972,965	£16,625,784
1861	13,669,945	10,893,774	1871	21,277,541	16,763,730
1863	15,683,402	12,435,354	1872	24,613,874	18,405,555
1864	17,397,234	13,008,590	1873	28,078,726	20,067,488
1865	16,225,767	13,359,098	1874	28,243,391	20,143,326
1866	18,710,886	15,875,621	1875	27,172,586	17,566,454
1867	14,084,347	11,145,101	1876	20,920,052	18,235,109
1868	16,200,847	12,881,573	1877	22,227,415	17,232,703
1869	15,764,441	13,869,079			

Among articles from Great Britain we mention the value for the year 1874 of the following—

Specie...	£778,606	Corn	£576,485
Books...	161,950	Wheat...	2,062,912
Flour	115,440	Cotton	1,906,357

Woollens	£1,851,766	Sugar	£777,794
Linen	203,170	Tea	624,588
Silk	359,297	Wine	107,244
Iron wares	868,609		

Among the chief articles of export in 1876 we mention the value of—

Wood ware	£3,643,590	Agricultural produce.	£3,658,928
Animals	430,194	Coin and bullion ...	401,605
Animal produce ...	1,788,763		

In 1877 the export of live stock from Canada to Great Britain was 7,412 cattle, 6,825 sheep, 373 pigs and 288 horses, shewing an increase over 1876 of 4,645 cattle, and 4,218 sheep.

From the year 1869 to 1878, the quantity of cheese exported from the Dominion rose from 4,503,370 lbs. in 1869, to 39,371,139 lbs. in 1878, being an increase of 34,867,769 lbs., or not less than 774 per cent. in nine years. The value of the cheese exported in 1869 was £114,493 13*s.* 0*d.*, while in 1878 it was £888,520 10*s.* 0*d.*, an increase of 650 per cent.

The quantity of butter exported in 1869 was 10,853,268 lbs.; in 1878 it was 13,504,117 lbs. The value of that exported in 1869 was £488,181, in 1878, £505,457, an increase of 5½ per cent. Of these two articles of dairy produce Great Britain took the bulk. The vast increase in the cheese trade is due to the development of cheese making under the factory system.

Canadian Fisheries.

The year 1877 shows a continued increase in the productiveness of the various branches of this industry. The total yield in 1876 was valued at 11,147,590 dollars. In 1877 it amounted to 12,029,957 dollars, being an increase of 882,367 dollars in 1877 over 1876.

The value of fish exported in 1877 exceeded 17,000 000 dollars, being a million and a-half dollars more than the value of 1876. Strange to say, Canada *imported* fish in 1877 to the value of 1,320,500 dollars.

Next to the United States the West Indian Islands were the largest importers of Canadian fish.

Australia took one per cent. of the whole export, and Great Britain received one-seventh of the whole.

Taking the principal branches of the industry in the order of the value of their produce, we find the following to be the gross yield of the Dominion for the year 1877:—

Description	Quantity	Value in Dollars
Cod Fish	814,960 cwt.	3,661,199
Mackerel	163,916 barrels	1,667,815
Herrings	865,878 „	1,705,526
Lobsters	8,000,000 lbs.	1,213,085
Salmon		855,686
Haddock	134,963 cwt.	475,622
Fish Oils	466,579 gallons	303,276
White Fish		222,758
Fish used as manure		217,039
Pollack	58,746 cwt.	205,611
Smelts	2,266,202 lbs.	135,972
Trout		176,499

Description	Quantity	Value in Dollars
Cod Liver Oil	255,129 gallons	112,564
Oysters	20,568b arrels	88,704
Shad...		80,256
Alewives	15,313 barrels	67,298
Eels		54,473
Seal Skins	20,312	43,915
Halibut		48,732
Sardines	8,130 barrels	40,650
Pickerel	4,802	33,362
Bass		27,317

The fish consumed fresh at the place of capture are not specified in the returns.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are more productive than those of any other province of the Dominion.

In 1876 the value of its yield was ... 6,000,000 dollars.
In 1877 „ „ „ ... 5,527,858 „

The following is a return of the vessels, boats and fishing material employed in the province of Nova Scotia during the year 1878:—

	Number	Tonnage	Men	Value in Dollars
Vessels...	761	28,417	7,216	1,206,675
Boats	10,303	—	18,643	207,466
Nets and Weirs ...	—	—	—	682,848
Total Value				2,186,989

Next in importance come the fisheries of Quebec, the value of which, in 1877, was 2,560,147 dollars, showing an increase of 462,480 dollars over 1876.

Timber.

The value of the hewn timber imported from British Guiana into the United Kingdom had increased from £9,739 in 1872 to £66,179 in 1876.

From British Honduras the chief timber exports are mahogany, cedar and logwood. 34,000,000 feet of mahogany were imported from it into the United Kingdom for the ten years ending 1878.

In Newfoundland the great indigenous timber trees are the white pine, the white and black spruce, the larch, the white and yellow birch, the aspen poplar and the mountain ash. Most of the forests are owned by Government.

In the Dominion of Canada the exports of timber form nearly one-half of the total value of all its exports to the United Kingdom. During the five years ending 1876 we received from Canada between £24,000,000 and £25,000,000 worth of timber.

In Nova Scotia the approximate amount of timber-producing land in 1875 was computed at 9,000,000 acres; in Ontario 30,000 square miles; in the province of Quebec 73,711,114 acres; in New Brunswick 6,000,000 acres, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area of British Columbia, or 110,000,000 acres, are covered with timber.

The approach to free trade has proved itself in the Dominion very

useful, although its development was disturbed. The colony, for example, had been security for the guarantee of the interest of several railways, so that in the middle of the year 1872, more than 3,000 miles were in active working. The lines, however, paid their interest badly, and in order to secure means of payment the tax was increased even as early as the end of 1850. About 1867 the railways were worked with somewhat better results. At the end of this year the total cost

Of construction was	£154,921,190
The year's income had risen to	11,845,377
The cost of working the rails	8,245,076

so that the net income was only £3,600,301, (2·32 per cent. upon the outlay).

In 1872 the gross income from the railways and 6 canals was £1,211,729
The cost of working rose to 1,005,443
So that the net income in this year was only 206,286
a result out of all proportion to the cost of construction. In 1877 there were 5,846 miles in active working in the Dominion of Canada.

The length of telegraph wires is about 10,000 miles.

Harbour Traffic.

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared—1873.

Canada, ...	2,191,107,	of which	1,844,890	were	British vessels.
New Brunswick, ...	1,652,052,	„	992,055	„	„ „
Nova Scotia	2,028,416,	„	1,528,674	„	„ „
Newfoundland* ...	412,024,	„	394,890	„	„ „
British Columbia } Vancouver's Island }	313,960	„	57,384	„	„ „
Total tonnage. ...	6,597,557	of which	4,817,893	were	British vessels.

In 1874 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 6,527,502. In 1875, 5,785,711. In 1876, 6,449,048.

The lake traffic between Ontario and Quebec shows a falling off, and this, notwithstanding a large increase of trade, and is only to be explained by the increased facilities for the conveyance of merchandise by railway.

The occupation of the people of Canada during three decades were as as follows, the ratio given being that of each class separately to 1,000 of the aggregate of all occupations.

	1851	1861	1871
Agricultural ...	368·8	450·8	474·9
Commercial ...	40.6	63·7	74·5
Domestic ...	78·6	—	59·5
Industrial ...	155·8	204·1	210·7
Professional ...	25·3	28·2	38·8
Not classified ...	335·6	244·3	141·7

The great predominance of the agricultural classes in Canada is apparent from these figures, and in Nova Scotia the least agricultural of all, that class is in a ratio of 419·5.

* There were 100 ships of 4,079 tons burden built in the colony of Newfoundland 1876, and 141 ships of 5,384 tons burden in 1877.

The number of acres owned in Ontario is 19,605,019, and the occupiers number 172,258. In Quebec it is 17,701,589 acres, and 118,086 occupiers. In New Brunswick 5,453,962 acres, and 31,202 occupiers, and in Nova Scotia 6,607,459 acres, and 46,316 occupiers. Out of a total of 367,862 occupiers, 40,281 possess 10 acres and under, 78,877 from 10 to 50 acres, 141,300 from 50 to 100 acres, 82,176 from 100 to 200 acres, and 25,228 over 200 acres. Of those who own the land they occupy, there are 326,160 against 39,583 who are only tenants. The chief field products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, turnips, hay and clover seed.

III.—Central and South American.

POPULATION—1874.

NORTHERN ISLANDS	*Area in sqr. miles	Males	Females	Total	Increase in 1876
Bermuda	19	5,402	6,719	12,121	13,418
Bahamas	5,390	19,359	19,813	39,162	
Turk's Island	420	2,274	2,449	4,723	
Jamaica	4,193	246,573	259,581	506,154	
LESSER ANTILLES					
St. Christopher	68	13,259	14,910	28,169	Decrease
Nevis	50	5,482	6,253	11,735	11,680
Antigua	157	16,297	19,345	35,642	
Montserrat	32	3,978	4,715	8,693	
Dominica	296	12,737	14,441	27,178	
St. Lucia	237	15,532	16,078	31,610	
St. Vincent	147	16,865	18,823	35,688	
Barbadoes	166	73,452	88,590	162,042	Increase
Grenada	133			39,941	40,867
Tobago	114			17,686	17,901
Trinidad	1,754			109,638	
Honduras	7,562	12,603	12,107	24,710	
British Guiana	76,000	108,791	84,700	193,491	Increase
Falkland Isles	6,500	643	290	933	1,114

Of the population in Bermuda 7,396 are colored. In the Bahamas 29,287 are colored. In Turk's Island 3,398 are negroes. In Jamaica 100,346 are colored, and in the Virgin Islands 4,565 are negroes.

Most of the population of these islands are Protestants divided into many sects; except in St. Lucia and Dominica, where they are Catholics. In Grenada and Honduras the larger proportion are Catholics.

BERMUDA.†

	Finance.			*Commerce.*	
Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
1874	£36,945	£36,484	£13,334	£252,435	£81,587
1875	25,722	28,270	12,734	244,486	61,253
1876	27,374	25,788	11,984	244,676	74,514
1877	30,353	26,563	11,484	279,860	74,981

* According to the Statistical abstract for Colonies, 1878.

† This colony may be said to depend upon America for its food, and upon England for its luxuries.

Year	*Finance.* Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	*Commerce.* Imports	Exports
			BAHAMAS.†		
1874	£36,574	£36,628	£54,162	£183,993	£130,291
1875	38,253	37,521	55,162	172,183	108,893
1876	41,645	42,012	67,161	153,614	106,836
1877	36,661	36,413	61,161	153,667	110,931
			TURK'S ISLAND.		
1874	£7,817	£6,939	£2,000	£23,773	£24,321
1875	8,601	7,620	1,000	23,340	26,364
1876	9,557	7,599	—	23,858	31,567
1877	6,298	6,305	—	21,790	22,185
			JAMAICA.		
1874	£541,799	£537,263	£665,537	£1,762,817	£1,442,080
1875	590,938	586,520	678,229	1,759,942	1,410,485
1876	572,686	537,359	646,706	1,700,254	1,517,015
1877	532,788	536,206	633,435	1,552,339	1,458,669
			ST. CHRISTOPHER.		
1874	£22,442	£27,765	£6,700	£128,811	£146,144
1875	26,566	27,145	6,200	132,858	140,540
1876	31,577	32,152	5,700	139,296	156,153
1877	26,271	27,230	5,200	134,224	147,162
			VIRGIN ISLAND.		
1874	£1,759	£1,698	—	£4,377	£6,889
1875	1,702	1,695	—	—	—
1876	2,049	2,039	—	2,774	4,773
1877	1,335	1,329	—	3,856	17,602
			NEVIS.		
1874	£9,786	£12,070	£3,000	£38,101	£60,341
1875	10,002	9,527	4,400	23,095	57,914
1876	11,218	11,195	3,400	37,933	54,683
1877	12,664	12,364	2,400	35,277	49,567
			ANTIGUA.		
1874	£33,536	£35,650	£55,540	£146,758	£106,707
1875	37,818	34,159	58,520	180,363	249,675
1876	32,354	33,530	58,511	140,036	143,237
1877	34,102	35,125	58,510	170,693	210,365
			MONTSERRAT.		
1874	£5,106	£5,497	—	£23,958	£33,079
1875	5,473	5,662	—	26,678	33,555
1876	6,065	5,349	—	23,989	28,357
1877	6,949	5,918	—	25,471	32,065

† The special trades here are salt, sponge and pine-apple.

Year	Finance. Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	Commerce. Imports	Exports
DOMINICA.					
1874	£17,903	£17,457	£4,813	£56,714	£67,720
1875	22,667	21,967	9,009	62,312	71,623
1876	18,809	18,790	8,205	60,918	76,948
1877	19,162	19,154	8,306	58,922	77,800
ST. LUCIA.					
1874	£21,131	£24,268	£18,000	£133,006	£146,858
1875	25,390	25,930	41,400	150,740	159,468
1876	27,850	29,242	43,500	106,963	143,718
1877	28,287	28,054	44,100	110,588	178,735
1878	28,297	32,756	47,300	108,264	151,464
ST. VINCENT.					
1874	£27,741	£29,788	—	£157,303	£200,546
1875	27,852	29,693	—	152,082	207,616
1876	28,858	27,997	—	154,915	183,301
1877	27,859	28,754	—	148,198	175,379
1878	33,497	36,244	£5,151	150,397	161,537
BARBADOES.					
1874	£123,868	£123,961	£25,506	£1,031,248	£1,140,767
1875	132,123	126,844	25,506	1,187,493	1,474,910
1876	117,057	123,728	25,130	1,027,871	964,263
1877	121,433	119,611	25,130	1,144,314	1,097,912
GRENADA.					
1874	£23,403	£25,730	£8,000	£106,636	£158,866
1875	26,570	25,017	9,000	118,385	171,332
1876	26,286	26,724	7,908	114,861	178,583
1877	29,084	29,582	7,000	127,205	145,905
TOBAGO.					
1874	£9,450	£9,597	—	£46,435	£45,387
1875	11,592	9,625	—	67,772	92,015
1876	11,769	11,654	—	54,582	79,670
1877	13,311	13,373	—	58,750	69,058
TRINIDAD.					
1874	£384,672	£372,469	£147,550	£1,342,993	£1,412,261
1875	341,619	352,489	191,500	1,507,794	1,625,082
1876	346,170	318,363	184,670	1,666,268	1,636,619
1877	310,338	312,586	178,000	1,708,458	2,093,650
1878	346,997	331,595	250,000	1,901,401	1,839,067
HONDURAS.					
1874	£43,723	£40,063	£15,391	£178,398	£240,628
1875	41,906	40,839	13,062	175,321	202,512
1876	40,231	36,615	5,041	163,403	206,420
1877	41,588	39,929	5,041	165,756	124,503
1878	40,361	51,093	4,510	191,490	131,006

BRITISH GUIANA.

Year	*Finance.* Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	*Commerce.* Imports	Exports
1874	£365,458	£381,103	£412,766	£1,873,220	£2,761,838
1875	352,137	355,979	403,537	1,837,158	2,337,122
1876	363,808	343,735	354,821	1,983,165	3,031,069
1877	389,872	380,566	323,563	2,229,908	3,049,157
1878	409,259	417,995	250,289		

FALKLAND ISLES.

1874	£11,041	£10,351	—	£28,156	£41,720
1875	10,863	10,587	—	42,460	38,989
1876	9,150	8,608	£4,500	27,056	37,121
1877	7,464	6,673	—	33,283	59,878
1878	6,812	6,364	none	36,792	51,055

Comparing the present figures with those of ten years ago, the debt is less, and the financial condition good.

The West Indian Islands are not in a favorable condition. Negro emancipation has primarily the responsibility of this disorder. It is supposed that without emancipation the negro population would have died out, in consequence of the prohibition to import slaves. In eleven of the possessions the number of negroes, in the twelve years preceding the emancipation, had fallen from 558,194 to 497,975, while in the twelve years succeeding the emancipation, it had increased by 54,076.

The distress in these West Indian colonies is owing to the decrease in the price of sugar. In the eight years from 1838 to 1846 a cwt. of sugar cost on an average 37*s.* 3*d.* In the eight years from 1847 to 1855 only 24*s.* 6*d.* The production of sugar in the mean time did not decrease, but rose from 20 to 24½ millions of cwts., and in spite of this increased production, the net proceeds sank £7,000,000. The total exports together with their value increased, for while in the four years from 1849 to 1853, the amount was £32,500,000, in the following four years up to 1857 it was £37,000,000. This method of judging of things was confirmed in comparing the Statistics of 1871 with those of 1868, both as regards the population and commerce, and this, not only for the West Indies in general, but for Jamaica in particular, where the negroes have increased considerably.

The chief export articles of Jamaica in 1868 were

Sugar	...	637,478 cwts.	...	value £551,406
Coffee	...	7,855,488 lbs.	...	„ 169,774
Rum	...	2,927,989 gallons	...	„ 206,479

The average price in 1867 (the harvest being small), was sugar 3*d.*—4½*d.*, coffee 6*d.* In 1868 the prices sank in consequence of a better harvest.

In 1874 the chief productions exported were

Sugar	...	28,398 hogsheads	...	value £482,779
Rum	...	19,357 puncheons	...	„ 299,267
Coffee	...	92,065 cwts. ...	...	„ 336,958
Logwood	...	62,803 tons ...	...	„ 147,564

In 1876—			
Sugar ...	29,074 hogsheads ...	value	£412,750
Rum ...	36,716 puncheons ...	„	332,237
Coffee ...	77,746 cwts.	„	270,066
Logwood ...	74,983 tons	„	298,004
In 1877—			
Sugar ...	30,560 hogsheads ...	value	£530,024
Rum ...	20,648 puncheons ...	„	309,730
Coffee ...	88,115 cwts.	„	270,960
Logwood ...	47,697 tons	„	160,069

The Export of Sugar from Trinidad.

In 1868 amounted to 93,039,400 lbs., the value of which was £622,420 and cocoa 7,614,947 lbs., the value of which was £167,446. In 1874, sugar, 99,739,550 lbs., value £668,882, cocoa, 11,191,431 lbs., value £213,078. In 1875 the quantity was1,158,939 cwts. In 1876, 1,026,082 cwts. In 1877, 917,080 cwts.

Exports from British Guiana.

	1868.		
Sugar ...	92,322 hogsheads ...	value	£1,648,544
Molasses ...	25,246 gallons	„	126,485
Rum ...	27,776 gallons	„	277,760
	1874.		
Sugar ...	99,090 hogsheads ...	value	£1,980,494
Molasses ...	19,103 puncheons ...	„	115,186
Rum ...	30,474 „ ...	„	486,849
Rice ...	1,969,787 lbs.	„	31,918
	1876.		
Sugar ...	120,030 hogsheads ...	value	£2,408,122
Molasses ...	14,418 puncheons ...	„	72,008
Rum ...	36,219 „ ...	„	392,613
Rice ...	8,292,120 lbs.	„	44,069
	1877.		
Sugar ...	112,699 hogsheads ...	value	£2,412,240
Molasses ...	20,172 casks	„	109,139
Rum ...	32,735 puncheons ...	„	286,684
Rice ...	13,029,920 lbs.	„	93,312

POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

	Sqr. Miles Area	Population 1871	Population 1874	Population 1877
Cape of Good Hope ...	200,610	582,582	...	848,685
Griqualand West	17,800	—	35,000	45,277
Natal	18,750	289,773	307,241	325,512*
Mauritius	713	329,754	345,955	399,371
Ascension	34	...	500	—
St. Helena	47	6,241	...	6,241

* Of whom 22,654 were whites, 290,035 were natives, and 12,823 were coolies.

POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.—*(Continued.)*

	Sqr. Miles Area	Population 1871	Population 1874	Population 1877
Sierra Leone	468	37,089	...	...
Gold Coast	6,000	408,070	...	500,000
Gambia	69	14,190	...	...
Former Dutch Possessions	500	120,000	...	...
Lagos Island	...	62,021	60,221	60,221
Transvaal	120,000	...	...	300,000
Namaqua, Damara and Ovampoland ...}	200,000			1,000,000

The territory of Cape Colony was increased in 1871—first, by the incorporation of the diamond fields on the Lower Vaal River, and then at the petition of the Griqua chiefs, by the annexation of Griqualand West. The proclamation was issued on the 27th of October, 1871, and possession taken on the 17th November, 1871.

In 1859 the population was 267,096, and consisted of 102,156 white, 129,167 colored, 10,584 strangers, 25,189 Malays and heathen. (In Cape Town dwelt 15,189 persons).

Since this period there has been a constant immigration of Kaffirs, Asiatics, and Europeans.

THE CAPE.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	Imports	Exports
1876	£1,864,928	£1,300,576	£4,068,159	£5,829,602	£3,636,807
1877	2,931,692	3,428,392	5,028,959	5,456,848	3,662,955

NATAL.*

1876	£265,552	£261,934	£681,700	£1,022,890	£657,390
1877	246,159	283,823	1,231,700	1,167,402	689,817
1878	369,383	387,067			

MAURITIUS.

1876	£732,106	£719,539	£1,000,000	£2,284,213	£3,273,822
1877†	748,059	703,608	1,000,000	2,359,449	4,261,286

ST. HELENA.

1876	£13,167	£13,329		£87,544	
1877	12,681	18,007		70,025	£2,228
1878	14,197	13,414	£12,250	60,604	12,653

GOLD COAST.

1876	£64,788	£93,994		£446,088	
1877	93,347	82,742		327,274	
1878	105,091	68,410	none	394,152	£393,457

* Natal is making a large income and spending it. Customs duties sprang from £106,286 in 1877 to £162,952 in 1878, an advance of more than 50 per cent. Excise grew from £8,565 in 1877 to £15,854 in 1878—a leap of all but 100 per cent., representing duty on 79,270 gallons of rum.

† The rate of revenue per head of the population in 1877 was £2. 2*s*. 10¾*d*., against £2. 2*s*. 3¾*d*. in 1876. The rate of expenditure per head of population in 1877 was £2. 0*s*. 4¼*d*., against £2. 1*s*. 7*d*. in 1876.

SIERRA LEONE.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt	Imports	Exports
1876	£83,141	£87,170	£23,235	£273,000	£297,000
1878	63,125	53,256	66,000	414,070	128,340

GAMBIA.

1876	£19,787	£21,489	£11,517	£89,356	£86,215
1877	26,585	21,381	1,166	93,088	125,101

LAGOS.

1876	£46,488	£45,170	£288	£476,813	£619,260
1877	59,390	42,305	288	614,359	734,707
1878	50,889	49,735	none	485,502	577,336

The foreign trade of the Cape of Good Hope amounted in—

	Exports	Imports
1851 to	£587,216 ...	...£1,493,953
1855 „	958,281 ...	... 1,017,582
1860 „	1,547,351 ...	... 2,187,207
1865 „	1,968,917 ...	... 1,700,574
1870 „	2,123,061 ...	... 1,956,305
1874 „	3,951,110 ...	... 4,431,145
1876 „	3,360,141 ...	... 4,866,788
1877 „	3,300,530 ...	... 4,302,005

This does not give a strictly accurate view, inasmuch as the import and export of precious metals are sometimes introduced and sometimes omitted in the official papers.

The export of wool was during the several years as under:—

1835 ... 215,868 lbs.	1860 ... 23,219,689 lbs.	1873 ... 40,394,326 lbs.
1839 ... 585,977 „	1864 ... 36,413,689 „	1874 ... 42,620,481 „
1841 ... 1,016,807 „	1866 ... 35,231,607 „	1875 ... 40,339,674 „
1844 ... 2,233,946 „	1868 ... 36,489,760 „	1876 ... 34,861,339 „
1849 ... 5,024,946 „	1870 ... 37,283,291 „	1877 ... 36,020,571 „
1854 ... 8,567,457 „	1871 ... 46,609,653 „	
1858 ... 16,997,029 „	1872 ... 48,841,314 „	

In 1858 the value of the wool was	£1,014,858
„ 1868 „ „ „	1,806,995
„ 1870 „ „ „	1,669,518
„ 1874 „ „ „	2,948,571
„ 1875 „ „ „	2,855,899
„ 1876 „ „ „	2,278,942
„ 1877 „ „ „	2,232,755

NOTE.—There is a falling off in Imports, but chiefly in spirits, wine, tobacco and cigars; food, boots, shoes and cotton goods and such like are more largely imported.

The export of wine fluctuated very much.

In 1859 it amounted to	1,094,542	gallons,	value	£153,941
In 1864 it sank to ...	175,604	„	„	24,986
In 1866 „ ...	93,164	„	„	24,499
In 1867 it was only ...	71,263	„	„	10,646
In 1870 „ „ ...	88,533	„	„	13,887
In 1871 „ „ „ ...	61,689	„	„	10,742
In 1873 „ „ ...	75,199	„	„	14,488
In 1874 „ „ ...	77,802	„	„	15,876
In 1875	55,519	„	„	12,817
In 1876	57,981	„	„	12,027
In 1877	76,292	„	„	14,223

The total quantity of land under cultivation in the Cape of Good Hope in 1875 was 581,000 acres, 90 per cent. being corn crops. Vines covered 18,000 acres in 1875, against 16,000 in 1865.

The export of solid copper ore in—

1852	was	31 tons	worth	
1865	„	4,500 „	„	£118,297
1867	„	5,625 „	„	120,971
1870	„	7,300 „	„	146,368
1872	„	13,240 „	„	328,458
1874	„	13,656 „	„	321,454
1875	„	12,418 „	„	248,537
1876	„	12,869 „	„	257,155
1877	„	15,244 „	„	303,645

Of late years the diamond fields, or Griqualand West, have exercised a very important influence upon this colony. According to a report of the governor in 1872, diamonds were shipped to the value of at least £2,000,000, although many value them at a much higher figure.

The Customs form the most important source of revenue, being about 10 per cent. of the whole.

The amount expended out of national funds for military purposes in South Africa, shows that the total expenditure in the Cape Colony amounted to the under-mentioned sums for each of the following years ending March 31 :—

1871	£128,426	1876	£146,760
1872	118,370	1877	132,634
1873	113,019	1878	370,157
1874	119,182	1879	556,518
1875	131,395		

The contributions received from the Cape Colony towards the national funds amounted to £10,000 for each of the years named, except for 1876 and 1879, when the contributions amounted to £9,800 and £50,000 respectively. The latter sum includes a special contribution of £40,000, which will about cover the amount of £40,600 advanced for pay of colonial forces during the Transkei war.

The total expenditure out of national funds in Natal was as follows:

1871	... ...	£29,135	1876	... ...	£39,400
1872	... ...	33,673	1877	... ...	67,513
1873	... ...	33,801	1878	... ...	117,707
1874	... ...	33,632	1879	... ...	888,357
1875	... ...	40,714			

The contributions from Natal towards the national funds for each of the years specified was £4,000, except for 1879, for which year up to September 30, 1878, £2,000 had been received. The expenditure on behalf of the Transvaal was £76,780 for the year ending March 31, 1878; while between that day and November 30, the expenditure on the same account reached £139,527. No contributions in aid of expenditure are credited to the Transvaal.

Cape Railways.

In 1875 the Cape had 51 miles of railway. In 1877 141¼ miles were open for public traffic, consisting of 58 miles of the main line from Cape Town to Wellington, 64 miles of the Ceres-road and Worcester Railway, 6 miles of the Wynberg branch line, and 13¼ miles of loop line, from Durban to Mulder's Valley. During the year 1876 620,513 passengers were carried (irrespective of season-ticket holders), against 581,349 in 1875. A total of 97,206 tons of goods were carried in 1876, against 89,521 tons in 1875, the average price per ton in 1875 being 13*s.* 0¼*d.*, and in 1876 12*s.* 9½*d.* A total of 279,737 miles were run during the year 1876, at a cost of 5*s.* 1*d.* per train mile, against 5*s.* 7½*d.* in 1875, and 6*s* 2*d.* in 1874. No fatal accidents occurred to any passengers. The line was completed in 1879 to Beaufort West, making a total of about 300 miles.

The report of the Eastern district shows that at the end of 1876 a total of 67 miles of railway were open severally between Port Elizabeth and Sand Flats, and between Zwaartkops Junction and Uitenhage. The working expenses of these lines averaged nearly 6*s.* 3½*d.* per train mile, but as yet, owing to the limited lengths open for traffic, the railway has hitherto been unable to compete with the ox waggon. A line is also in process of construction between East London and King William's Town, a distance of 90 miles. A total of from 1,300 to 2,500 men have been employed on this line, of which from 800 to 1,850 were natives; 102 artisans, and 72 navvies were imported from Europe in 1876, making a total of 587 men of these classes engaged since the commencement of the works. A total length of 56 miles is now opened for passenger traffic in this district.

In Cape colony it is computed that there are between 500 and 600 square miles of forest, and the timber produced is used principally for the making of agricultural implements, and furniture.

GRIQUALAND WEST.

Finance.

With the exception of the first year, 1872, there has been a large annual deficit, 1875 for instance, showing a deficit of £15,826 4*s.* 6*d.* The revenue amounted to £78,093 15*s.* 3*d.* and the expenditure to £93,919 19*s.* 7*d.* This is not to be wondered at in a place 500 miles from the nearest seaport, where the governing powers were thrown entirely

on their own resources, and left to procure and form everything without external aid. The whole province is almost un-surveyed, and it is very expensive to parcel out into farms. The public debt amounted in December, 1875 to £19,841 8*s.* 5*d.*, in addition to which a sum almost equal was incurred, by bringing troops from Cape Town to quell the disturbance which occurred during that year.

"The chief produce of this province are diamonds. During the year 1875, there passed through the Post Office alone over 700 lbs. weight avoirdupois. As only the best diamonds are thus dealt with, it is estimated that diamonds to the value of £2,500,000 are exported, and this does not represent the whole amount, as many are sent home by shippers through private sources, and large quantities are sent home clandestinely by illicit diamond dealers. In July, 1875, the Government bought the Vornitzight farm for £100,000 and thus became possessed of the Diamond mines of New Rush and De Beers. All these, but especially the Kimberley mine, are as remarkable for the quality as they are for the quantity of their produce. Here were found in 1869 the famous 'Star of South Africa,' now known as the 'Dudley' diamond, weighing originally 83 carats, and reduced by cutting to 46 carats; the 'Stewart,' (1872), weighing in the rough 288⅜ carats, and in 1878 at Du Toit's Pan, besides several beautiful stones of 50 carats each, one of 244 carats." Hence "the value of claims in these South African mines has risen enormously. Ground that was originally sold at £50 for twenty square feet, is now realizing many thousands of pounds. Private advices from the fields, announce the sale of two quarter claims for £20,000, and that other claims have also been disposed of for similar sums. It has been estimated that about 20 per cent. of the Cape Diamonds are of the first quality, 15 per cent. of the second, and 20 per cent. of the third, the remainder being 'bort.' These latter possess a fixed market value, the powder which they yield when crushed, being used for grinding diamonds, and in the engraving of gems of exceptional hardness."—*Streeter's "Precious Stones and Gems,"* p. 84, Second Edition.

The imports are large, but being an inland province, there is no check in the way of Custom dues, so that it is difficult to be quite accurate. The annual value of imports from abroad, and those from the neighbouring states, such as bread stuffs, corn, Cape wine and spirits, sugar, rum, fruit, cattle, is now estimated at about £2,500,000.

The province is entirely dependent upon external sources for its labor and the price of labor is enormous. Take the year 1875 as an example. Carpenters, 20*s.* to 50*s.* per day, masons, 20*s.* to 40*s.* per day, cooks, £8 to £15 per month, with board and lodging, waiters, £8 to £12 per month with board and lodging, native house servants £5 to £10 per month with board and lodging.

The area stated above as 17,800 square miles is equal to 1,780 farms, of an average extent of 6,250 acres.

Drunkenness and illicit diamond dealing are the root of almost every crime committed here.

The Transvaal.

The Transvaal became a British possession on the 12th of April, 1877. It was formerly known as the South African Republic, and was founded by the Boers, who left the Cape in 1836. It begins at a line 700 miles

from Cape Town, and stretches upwards of 400 miles, passing above Capricorn into the tropics. It lies on the eastern side of South Africa, which is remarkable for its fertility and beauty. The Kalahari Desert touches it on its western border, and on the east it approaches within a few days' march of the Indian ocean. The actual limits of the British territory of the Transvaal cannot be stated with perfect accuracy, until all disputes, as to boundaries, shall have been settled. If we assume that it will be much the same as the South African Republic, the Transvaal territory lies between 22° and 28° south latitude, and 26° and 32° east longitude. It is like an egg in shape, with a little chip off each end, more at the bottom than the top. It includes an area of 120,000 square miles. It is more than twice the size of England and Wales, and not quite so large as the area of Great Britain and Ireland, which is 121,300 square miles. It has not an acre which is without productive capacity.

*The population of the Transvaal has been variously stated. The estimates which are considered most reliable, place the number of whites at 40,000, and the natives at 250,000. The white population is, to a large extent, of Dutch origin. There are some English (mostly on the gold fields or in towns), a few Germans and persons of other European nations. Out of the 40,000 whites, 35,000 are Dutch. If this be correct, then there is only one white person to three square miles.

Commerce.

Much of the produce of the Transvaal is shipped to England through the ordinary agencies. Wools, hides and gold are bought in the province by local export merchants, or are carried down to the markets of the Cape and Natal. For all articles of produce raised for home consumption—meal, tobacco, dried fruits, as well as for horses and cattle, there are regular markets in all the district towns. The money market is an institution common to all South Africa.

Roads.

All the districts are traversed by wagon tracks, and from Kimberley and Bloemfontein, Maritzburgh and Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town, there are well-marked routes, on which vehicles of all kinds can travel.

Ports.

Durban is now the first port of the Transvaal, though probably Delagoa Bay will occupy that position when its sanitary conditions have been attended to, and the route to it cleared of its serious drawbacks. The Cape ports have the disadvantage of great distance, but they share the increasing trade of the province.

Customs Dues.

Are levied at all ports on all import goods landed, irrespective o destination.

Postal Communication.

There is postal communication between all parts of South Africa, and the annexation of the Transvaal will increase facilities in this respect.

* Silver's Transvaal.

Railroads.

Both Natal and the Cape are pushing their railways towards the interior, but for the present the plan of a railway between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal has not been adopted.

Schools.

There are educational establishments in Potschefstroom and Pretoria, and district schools are being formed.

Revenue.

The revenue is derived chiefly from land sales, quit rents, licenses, stamps, transfer dues, capitation tax and Kaffir tax. In 1874 it was £71,846, and the expenditure £71,841.

Newspapers.

Weekly papers are published in the Dutch and English languages in Potchefstroom, Pretoria, and on the gold fields.

Government.†

The form of government has not as yet been proclaimed. Sir Th. Shepstone is acting as administrator and special commissioner for Her Majesty. At present the Transvaal is in the position of a Crown colony.

Land and Land Prices.

Owing to the circumstances under which the Transvaal was settled much of the best land has fallen into the hands of individuals rather than to the Crown. The government is, however, still a large owner, even in some of the finest districts, and possesses vast regions in the east, north and west. The influence of annexation, and the destruction of Cetewayo's military despotism in Zululand (1879), will tend to give increased value to almost every acre. The government will naturally look to land sales as a source of revenue. Land may be obtained from 2*s.* up to 10*s.* an acre, according to its position in relation to markets, natural qualities and climate.

Food.

The price of food varies greatly. Up to the present time prices have been high, because insufficient attention has been paid to production and supply, but with care and industry, garden and orchard produce should be as abundant and cheap as in any part of the world.

Law.

The Supreme Court, administering Roman-Dutch law, is presided over by a chief justice, assisted by land-drosts, or magistrates, and a jury of 12 burghers.

MAURITIUS.

In earlier times Mauritius, formerly Isle of France, was in a very flourishing condition. In 1799 the population was 65,000, 9,000 being white, 55,230 negro slaves, and 1,300 free blacks. In 1861 the population embraced 100,000 Catholics, 7,000 Protestants, 100,000 Mohamedans;

† Silver's book on the Transvaal.

about the same number of Brahmins; a few hundred Bhuddists, Parsees and Confucians. In 1859 the population, according to nationalities, included (not reckoning Europeans) 95,526 Creoles, 201,979 Hindoos, and 6,541 Chinese. The Indian population was estimated in 1867 at 246,049. The mortality is very great among these races. In 1867 there were 6,041 births to 27,548 deaths. There were also only 350 Indian immigrants to 3,398 Indian emigrants. Among the whole population there were but 484 marriages, and 9,123 births; the deaths, however, reached the large total of 41,201. The population in 1877 was 348,625, 237,468 being Indian.

It is curious to notice in the case of those persons charged with crime in Mauritius how largely the Indians and Africans predominate—thus, in 1875, of

9 murders, 8 were by Indians, and 1 by an African.
4 cases of manslaughter, all by Indians.
30 offences against the person, 20 by Indians, and 6 by Africans.
23 robbery with violence, 12 by Indians, and 11 by Africans.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of sugar (home produce) exported from 1872 to 1876. In consequence of two unfavourable seasons it will be seen that there is still a decrease.

1872	... ...	122,288 tons	... ...	value	£2,817,221
1873	... ...	111,718 „	... ...	„	2,882,590
1874	... ...	93,388 „	... ...	„	2,293,214
1875	... ...	87,449 „	... ...	„	1,939,378

Out of £81,355 deposited in the savings' banks in 1875, £40,511 were deposited by Indians.

Revenue.

1875	... ...	£634,466	1877	... ...	£748,059
1876	... ...	732,106			

Expenditure.

1875	... ...	£652,667	1877	... ...	£703,608
1876	... ...	719,539			

The rate of revenue per head of population in—

1876	... ...	equalled	£2 3s. 3¾d.
1877	... ...	„	£2 2s. 10¾d.

The rate of expenditure per head of population in—

1876	... ...	equalled	£2 1s. 7d.
1877	... ...	„	£2 0s. 4¼d.

Postal.

Number of letters and newspapers received and despatched by mail packets—

	Letters	Newspapers
In 1876	146,652	153,685
„ 1877	165,602	194,025
By private ships		
In 1861	28,884	26,424
„ 1868	31,768	30,666

The total expenditure of the post office department amounted in—

1876 to	£91,072
1877 to	102,496

The telegraph branch was removed from the railway department and attached to post-office.

Telegraphs.

The total number of telegraphic messages in 1876 was 112,892, in 1877, 134,693.

Trade.

	Value of Imports 1876	Value of Imports 1877	Value of Exports 1876	Value of Exports 1877
Merchandize ...	£1,806,050	£2,187,374	£3,051,169	£4,074,996
Specie ...	478,163	172,075	222,653	126,290

Rate of imports per head of population in 1876	£6 12 1
" " " " " 1877	6 15 4¼
Exports per head of population, 1876	£9 9 3
" " " " 1877	12 10 0

The principal articles of home produce exported are—sugar, vanilla, aloe fibre, cocoa nut oil, and rum.

The death rate of the Indian population was in 1875, 23·7, that of the general population 27·4, and the total death rate 24·9 per 1,000. The deaths of children under 5 years of age form 39·1 per cent. of the total mortality. The mortality of Indians on the sugar estates in 1875 was 22·10 per 1,000, being about 4 per cent. less than the death rate of the general population. The number of suicides among Indians in Mauritius is very large. Seychelles, which should have a special account, is not included, although a dependency of Mauritius.

Timber.

In the Mauritius there are about 40,000 acres of really well-wooded land, but the area of production is diminishing rapidly.

In the Seychelles Islands there are nine or ten different varieties of trees, the most valuable of which is the "Bois de Fer," (Iron Wood), which is of great utility for general purposes.

AUSTRALASIA.*

In a most remarkable manner a whole division of the earth has by colonization attained to civilization. On May 13th, 1787, a ship left England and reached Port Jackson on the 26th January, 1788, having on board the refuse of English society, 565 male and 192 female convicts, together with 208 officers and soldiers, and 65 women and children. These were landed and employed in the construction of rude huts on the spot where now stands the flourishing city of Sydney. This was the first attempt at forming an English colony in Australia. It continued to be little more than a convict settlement, and to a great extent unproductive until 1821.

* Australia was so named by Malte Brun, or rather he called it Austral Asia.

The discovery of rich gold fields in 1851 acted as a great incentive to a better and more extended development of the colony.

At that time there were seven separate independent centres, each under a separate governor. In 1824 Van Diemen's Land was made an independent colony, with a legislative council of its own and a supreme court of legislature; South Australia in 1834; Victoria* in 1851; and Queensland in 1859. The development of Victoria was exceedingly rapid from the year 1834. Previous to this there had been two unsuccessful attempts to form a colony—viz., in 1803 and 1826. From 1834 to 1851 it formed part of New South Wales, but in 1851 it became an independent colony.

The following tables give the various colonies with their acreage and population :—

Colonies	Area in square miles	Total cultivation in acres, 1875
New South Wales	310,938	451,139
Victoria	88,198	1,126,831
South Australia	914,730	1,444,586
Queensland	678,600	77,347
W. Australia	1,000,000	47,571
Tasmania†	26,215	332,824
New Zealand	104,900	607,138
Total	3,123,581	4,087,436

Population.

Colonies	1865	1871	1873	1874	1875	1877
New S. Wales	411,388	503,981	560,275	584,278	606,652	662,212
Victoria ...	626,639	731,528	790,492	808,437	823,272	860,787
S. Australia ..	156,605	185,626	198,075	204,623	210,442	231,383
Queensland ..	87,775	120,104	146,690	163,517	181,288	195,092
W. Australia.	20,260	24,785	25,761	26,209	26,709	27,838
Tasmania ...	95,201	99,328	104,217	104,176	103,663	107,104
New Zealand.	201,712	256,393	295,946	341,860	375,856	417,622
Total ...	1,599,580	1,921,745	2,121,456	2,233,100	2,327,882	2,464,560

Most of the inhabitants are of British nationality. In 1866 there were however, 8,119 Germans in S. Australia, and 1,999 in New Zealand, beside 24,732 Chinese. In 1871 there were throughout the whole of the Australian colonies 34,322 Germans, viz., 9,264 in Victoria, 8,317 in Queensland, 8,309 in S. Australia, 5,467 in New S. Wales, 2,416 in New Zealand; 506 in Tasmania, and 43 in West Australia. The natives are rapidly disappearing. In 1858 there were 1,768, in 1871 there were 1,330. In South Australia in 1855 there were 3,450. In Tasmania in 1866 there were only 14, whereas 57 years previously there were 5,000.

The New Zealanders (Maoris), are somewhat more numerous. In 1844 their number was 109,550, in 1857, 56,049, of whom 53,056, in con-

* The origin of Victoria was a hut on the Yarra Yarra, in 1835.

† Tasman first discovered this island, which he called Van Diemen's Land, in honor of his employer, but it is now called after himself.

sequence of the mildness of the climate went to the northern island, where subsequently war raged, and in 1867 there were in both islands only 38,540, and in 1871, 37,502, of whom 35,149 dwelt in the northern, and 2,353 in the southern island.

The population of the Australian colonies amounted in 1850 to 517,908, and in 1861 to 1,229,518.

In the gold fields of Victoria alone, in March, 1863, there were 229,600, and in 1871 254,209 Europeans.

Immigration.

	1865	1866	1867	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
New S. Wales..	3,358	1,852	2,179	24,022	29,756	30,967	32,942	7,222
Victoria ...	30,976	32,178	27,242	29,460	30,732	32,744	35,797	41,196
South Australia	8,469	6,955	3,651	4,548	5,557	6,566	13,841	
Queensland ...	12,750	9,846	1,075	15,141	20,725	24,809	21,831	
West Australia.				285	660	733	409	
Tasmania ...	3,597	4,769	3,559	6,787	6,265	6,535	8,571	9,717
New Zealand ..	18,916	14,893	11,126	13,572	43,965	31,737	18,414	

Emigration.

	1865	1866	1867	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
New S. Wales..	18,154	15,093	13,450	16,770	19,279	20,350	21,923	
Victoria ...	25,292	27,629	25,142	26,294	27,365	29,342	31,977	33,943
South Australia	3,703	4,135	4,046	3,172	3,271	4,019	4,995	
Queensland ...	Free	passage	ceased	5,474	7,794	9,640	9,695	
West Australia.				639	601	520	650	
Tasmania ...	3,509	4,079	4,025	7,039	7,714	8,075	8,169	9,270
New Zealand ..	6,607	7,294	6,267	4,761	5,859	6,467	6,459	

Births and Deaths.

The preponderance of the first over the second is throughout remarkable.

Births.

	1865	1867	1871	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
New S. Wales ...	17,283	18,317	20,143	21,444	22,178	22,528	23,298	23,851
Victoria	25,915	25,608	27,382	28,100	26,800	26,720	26,769	26,010
South Australia...	6,672	7,041	7,082	7,107	7,696	7,408	8,224	8,640
Queensland ...	3,480	4,476	5,205	5,720	6,376	6,706	6,903	7,169
West Australia...	716	754	760	809	876	760	918	912
Tasmania	3,069	2,971	3,053	3,048	3,097	3,105	3,149	3,211
New Zealand ...	7,490	8,918	10,592	11,222	12,844	14,438	16,168	16,856

Deaths.

	1865	1867	1871	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
New S. Wales ...	6,596	8,631	6,407	7,611	8,652	10,771	11,193	9,869
Victoria	10,461	11,733	9,918	11,501	12,000	11,287	13,561	12,776
South Australia...	2,174	2,939	3,378	2,631	2,434	4,036	3,550	3,235
Queensland ...	1,714	1,745	1,785	2,250	2,789	4,104	3,467	3,373
West Australia ...	333	360	334	418	487	473	383	433
Tasmania	1,263	1,418	1,355	1,504	1,689	2,078	1,730	2,038
New Zealand ...	2,757	2,702	2,642	3,647	4,161	5,712	4,904	*4,685

Education (1871).

In Victoria ...	474,877	could read and write	out of	731,528	inhabitants
„ New S. Wales	296,741	„	„	503,981	„
„ Queensland ...	74,255	„	„	120,104	„
„ Tasmania ...	55,939	„	„	99,328	„
„ New Zealand	32,326	„	„	106,259	„
„ West Australia	13,326	„	„	24,785	„
„ South Australia	115,246	„	„	185,626	„

Public and private schools in Victoria from 1874 to 1877.

1874	...	1,712	schools	...	5,225	instructors	..	238,592 scholars
1875	...	1,858	„	...	5,337	„	...	248,014 „
1876	...	2,143	„	...	5,418	„	...	260,407 „
1877	...	2,156	„	...	5,317	„	...	262,941 „

Taking the aggregate of the schools, the scholars are in the proportion of 92 girls to 100 boys. The proportion seems to be 1 child receiving education to every 3·23 persons living.

Creeds.

The number of sects, especially among the English is almost countless. On the whole Protestantism preponderates. In 1871 the number of Catholics was 443,110, of whom

170,620	were in	Victoria
147,627	„	New South Wales
36,608	„	New Zealand
28,668	„	South Australia
20,091	„	Tasmania
6,674	„	West Australia

Of Jews 8,243, 3,571 being in Victoria, and 2,395 in New South Wales. Mohammedans and heathen 31,034, 17,775 being in Victoria, and 7,455 in New South Wales, 3,188 in Queensland, 2,612 in New Zealand, and 4 in Tasmania. In Victoria 2,150 persons have declared themselves as confessing no creed, and very many have renounced their faith.

* One-third under 1 year, and nearly ½ under 5 years of age.

Population of the Towns in 1871.

Melbourne and suburbs	193,698
Sydney and suburbs	134,736
Ballarat	74,260
Ballarat, west	38,236
Sandhurst	27,642
Adelaide	27,208
Ballarat, east	26,024
Auckland and suburbs	20,425
Geelong (Victoria)	22,168
Brisbane (Queensland)	19,413
Hobart Town (Tasmania)	19,092

Finance.

The revenue is derived more from duties and customs than from the sale of the produce of the land. In Victoria (1867), the import duties amounted to £1,399,854, and in New South Wales to £783,383. In South Australia to £200,832. In Tasmania to £126,444. In New Zealand to £858,132, and in Queensland to £283,367.

In founding the colonies all the land was declared to be Crown property, available for disposal to settlers at a minimum price—5*s.* 10*s.* 20*s.* or more per acre. The rights of the natives or aborigines were quite overlooked in Australia, but in New Zealand, where they are acknowledged with certain restrictions, one being, that they can sell their lands only to the government.

The finances of the several colonies, including the new loans,* assume the following proportions in the last few years—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

	Public Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1872 ...	£2,575,309	£3,298,853	£9,681,130
1873 ...	3,324,713	2,333,166	10,842,415
1874 ...	3,509,966	2,939,227	10,516,371
1875 ...	4,121,996	3,341,324	11,470,637
1876 ...	5,033,828	4,749,013	11,759,519
1877 ...	5,748,245	4,627,979	11,724,419

VICTORIA.

1870 ...	£3,261,883	£3,428,382	£11,994,800
1873 ...	3,644,135	3,504,953	12,445,722
1874 ...	4,106,790	4,177,338	13,990,553
1875 ...	4,236,423	4,318,121	13,995,093
1876 ...	4,325,156	4,572,844	17,011,382
1877 ...	4,723,877	4,358,096	17,018,913

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1871 ...	£1,057,192	£1,115,752	£2,167,700
1873 ...	937,648	889,153	2,174,900
1874 ...	1,003,820	1,051,622	2,989,750
1875 ...	1,143,312	1,176,412	3,320,600
1876 ...	1,320,204	1,323,337	3,837,100
1877 ...	1,441,401	1,443,653	4,737,200

* The Colony of Victoria had accepted up to the end of July, 1872, £10,959,872 loan for railway construction.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

	Public Revenue	Expenditure	*Debt
1871 ...	£91,606	£107,148	... ...
1873 ...	134,832	114,270	£35,000
1874 ...	148,073	143,266	119,000
1875 ...	157,775	169,230	135,000
1876 ...	162,189	179,484	135,000
1877 ...	165,413	182,959	161,000

TASMANIA.

1869 ...	£346,467	£441,528	£1,294,400*
1873 ...	293,753	299,995	1,477,600
1874 ...	327,925	318,278	1,476,700
1875 ...	343,676	385,731	1,489,400
1876 ...	327,349	336,388	1,520,500
1877 ...	361,771	352,564	1,589,111

QUEENSLAND.

1871 ...	£823,169	£787,556	£4,047,850
1873 ...	1,120,034	956,335	4,786,850
1874 ...	1,160,947	1,121,710	5,253,286
1875 ...	1,261,464	1,404,198	6,439,250
1876 ...	1,263,268	1,283,520	6,439,250
1877 ...	1,436,582	1,382,806	7,685,350

NEW ZEALAND.

1871 ...	£1,672,301	£2,657,587	£8,990,991
1873 ...	2,276,388	2,119,524	10,913,936
1874 ...	3,063,811	3,035,711	13,366,936
1875 ...	2,813,928	3,431,973	17,400,031
1876 ...	2,990,969	3,382,821	20,618,111
1877 ...	3,916,023	3,822,426	20,691,350

The most heavily indebted colony appears to be, according to its population, New Zealand, the next Queensland, then New South Wales, in which colony, however, the debt is slightly decreasing, and the amount per head of the population rapidly diminishing The least indebted of all is West Australia.

The entire production of gold, as far as it can be ascertained through the exports, amounted—

	From 1851-1859		From 1860-1867
In Victoria to ...	£93,810,212	... ...	£61,110,452
„ New S. Wales „ ...	7,394,718	... ...	20,955,883
„ New Zealand „ ...	140,000	... ...	14,913,697
„ S. Australia „ ...	160,000	... ...	306,170
„ Tasmania „ ...	8,000	... ...	2,070
„ Queensland „ ...		... ...	540,863
„ W. Australia „ ...		... ...	10,000
Total for 9 years ...	£101,512,930	For 8 years	£97,839,135

* Debt of 1871.

The production did not vary greatly in these years. The amount for the whole 17 years was £199,352,065. At the end of 1867 there were in Victoria alone 63,053 persons occupied in seeking gold; 47,377 being Europeans, and 15,676 Chinese. Since this period the value of the production, not including that coined, amounted to—

	1868	1870	1872	1874	1876
Victoria	£7,843,197	£6,119,782	£5,197,340	£4,053,288	£2,103,591
N.S.Wales	382,616	672,254	731,120	222,194	76,844
N.Zealand	2,492,721	2,163,910	1,730,992	1,505,331	1,268,559
Queensland	593,516	489,539	660,396	1,356,071	1,427,929

The value of Specie was—

	1868	1870	1872	1874	1876
Victoria	£507,662	£577,840	£668,191	£1,354,751	£1,594,343
N.S.Wales	1,771,005	1,206,569	1,656,131	1,719,888	1,575,876
Total	2,278,667	1,784,409	2,324,322	3,074,639	3,170,219

The weight of gold raised in Victoria in 1876 was 963,760 ozs. In 1877 it was 809,653 ozs. Estimated value, £4 per oz.

From the period of the first discovery of gold in Victoria, to the end of the year 1875, it is estimated that 45,509,964 ounces of gold were raised, representing at £4 per oz., a value of £182,039,856.

Nathaniel Cork,* in a treatise on Australian banks, reckons the value of gold imported into England from Australia, during the 11 years 1861-1872 to average £6,115,817, while for the year 1873 it amounted to £9,972,900.

It is not, however, on the production of, or raising of gold alone, that the flourishing condition of Australia depends. There exists a great wealth of minerals; and coal, one of the most valuable, abounds both in New South Wales and in South Australia.

Coal.

The produce of coal, according to Pechar and Peez, was as follows:

	Mines	Tons	Value	Export in Tons Inland	Foreign
1860 ...	17	368,862	£231,250	104,383	179,453
1865 ...	24	585,525	280,063	159,640	302,363
1869 ..	33	919,774	353,415	201,622	503,866

NOTE.—Australia abounds also in diamonds, rubies, sapphires, garnets, and other precious stones. The principal diamond fields are those of the Cudgegong river, twenty miles above Mudgee, and Bingera, on the river Norton, 400 miles north of Sydney. Since the first discovery in 1851 "it has been roughly estimated that at least 10,000 diamonds have hitherto been found in New South Wales, although it must be remembered that the workings have not been vigorously prosecuted."—(Streeter's "Gems and Precious Stones," p. 90 of second edition.) The stones, however, "are for the most part extremely small. But it is not improbable that if, instead of searching for diamonds in the gravel drifts and old river beds, geological researches had been instituted in the gorges of the Australian Alps, of the rocky rivers and snowy mountains, it is not unlikely that the matrix would have been discovered whence the diamonds already found have been washed. The geological formation of the whole of the New England district in New South Wales, resembles closely that of the district of the Bagagen mines, in Brazil, and may, in no very distant future, reasonably be expected to yield diamonds in paying quantities."—*Ib.* p. 92.

* Journal of the Statistical Society

Exports of Coal.

	1868 Tons	1870 Tons	1872 Tons	1874 Tons	1876 Tons
New South Wales...	548,187	578,564	670,802	874,143	870,653

Some of the Australian coal is of exceedingly good quality, and its beds spread far and wide through the land.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is of great importance. The acreage under cultivation has increased since 1867 in the following manner (included in this area is that of artificial grass) :—

	1867	1871-73	1874	1875-76
In New South Wales...	413,164	454,634	464,957	451,139
„ Victoria...	631,207	937,220	1,011,776	1,126,831
„ South Australia ...	810,734	1,164,846	1,330,484	1,444,586
„ Tasmania	281,383	167,931	326,486	332,824
„ New Zealand ...	676,909	1,416,933	549,844	697,138*
„ West Australia ...	45,519	53,240	43,292	47,571
„ Queensland	31,559	59,960	70,331	77,347

The cultivation of the vine in Australia has not increased of late years, but the vines have become more productive, and a larger quantity of wine is made. In the three principal wine-making colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, there were 16,100 acres under vineyards in 1870, and only 14,600 in 1875-76, the production of wine being now more than 2,000,000 gallons, against 1,800,000 in 1870. Almost all the wine is consumed in the colony where it is made, the export from the three colonies having been only 80,000 gallons in 1875-76.

Vineyards—Acres.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
In South Australia ...	5,217	5,051	4,972	4,554	4,114
„ New South Wales ...	4,526	4,308	4,459	4,457	4,184
„ West Australia ...	775	779	675	784	713
„ Queensland... ...	364	413	376	523	655
„ Victoria...	5,222	4,987	5,081	4,765	4,419

New South Wales has 5,471 acres planted with the sugar cane, and 440 acres planted with tobacco.

Live Stock.

Much interest and importance is attached to the tables of live stock. There were in—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1873 ...	328,014	2,710,374	19,928,590	238,342
1874 ...	346,691	2,856,699	22,892,882	219,958
1875 ...	357,696	3,134,086	24,382,536	199,950
1876 ...	366,703	3,131,013	24,503,388	173,604
1877 ...	328,150	2,746,385	20,962,244	191,677

* Artificial grass not included. This amounted in 1875 to 1,770,264 acres.

VICTORIA.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1873 ...	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336
1874 ...	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941
1875 ...	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140.765
1876 ...	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578
1877 ...	203,150	1,174,176	10,114,267	183,391

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1873 ...	87,455	174,381	5,617,419	87,336
1874 ...	93,122	185,342	6,120,211	78,019
1875 ...	107,164	219,240	6,179,395	100,562
1876 ...	106,903	219,441	6,133,291	102,295
1877 ...	110,684	230,679	6,098,359	104,527

WEST AUSTRALIA.

1873 ...	26,290	47,640	748,536	20,948
1874 ...	26,636	46,748	777,861	13,290
1875 ...	29,379	50,416	881,861	14,420
1876 ...	33,502	54,058	899,494	18,108
1877 ...	30,691	52,057	797,156	18,942

QUEENSLAND.

1873 ...	99,243	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884
1874 ...	107,507	1,610,105	7,180,792	42,517
1875 ...	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447
1876 ...	133,625	2,079,979	7,315,074	53,455
1877 ...	140,174	2,299,582	6,272,766	52,074

TASMANIA.

1873 ...	22,612	106,308	1,490,746	59,628
1874 ...	23,208	110,450	1,724,963	51,468
1875 ...	23,473	118,694	1,731,723	47,664
1876 ...	23,622	124,459	1,768,785	60,681
1877 ...	32,195	126,882	1,818,125	55,562

NEW ZEALAND.†

1873 ...	99,261	494,113	11,674,863	123,741
1874 ...	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921
1875 ...	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921
1876 ...	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921
1877 ...	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921

It will be seen that the increase of cattle in the Australian colonies has been remarkable. In 1871 there were but 4,713,000; in 1876 nearly six millions and a-half. Of sheep also there has been a great increase—64,000,000 in 1876, as compared with 49.773,000 in 1871.

* Not including sheep on Bass's Straits.

† Returns from Census of March, 1874.

*Wool.**

Among exported animal produce, sheep's wool takes the first place The amount exported—

In 1807 ...	245 lbs.	In 1853 ...	45,896,975 lbs
„ 1820 ...	99,415 „	„ 1857 ...	52,918,920 „
„ 1835 ...	5,005,000 „	„ 1859 ...	61,049,155 „
„ 1845 ...	24,177,315 „	„ 1860 ...	69,305,494 „

The highest declared value of the export of wool in New South Wales for any one year was, in 1875, £5,651,643. In 1876 there was a decrease of £86,470, and in 1877 a further decrease of £309,135, and still the value of the wool exported seaward and overland, was £5,256,038, and in weight it was greater by more than one and a-half millions of lbs. than the colony ever exported in any one year before. More than £2,000,000 worth of wool, passing through Melbourne and Adelaide, was on its way to London.

In 1868—189,678,993 lbs. were exported, as follows—

Victoria	68,010,591 lbs.	...	value £4,567,182
New South Wales ...	36,548,442 „	...	„ 2,693,105
New Zealand ...	28,875,163 „	...	„ 1,516,548
South Australia ...	29,629,525 „	...	„ 1,346,323
West Australia ...	1,572,068 „	...	„ 100,000
Tasmania	6,136,426 „	...	„ 398,521
Queensland... ...	18,906,778 „	...	„ 1,057,211
Total 189,678,993 lbs.	... ...		„ £11,678,890

Since then the export of wool, together with its value, has been as follows:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.
1869	42,282,236 lbs. £2,503,704	54,431,367 lbs. £3,363,075	30,532,812 lbs. £1,127,568
1871	48,748,092 lbs. £2,858,360	76,334,480 lbs. £4,702,164	32,656,427 lbs. £1,350,689
1873	40,462,355 lbs. £2,783,742	74,893,882 lbs. £5,738,638	35,973,434 lbs. £1,808,622
1874	43,520,910 lbs. £2,945,723	88,662,284 lbs. £6,373,676	39,844,024 lbs. £1,998,989
1876	54,872,771 lbs. £3,299,738	106,265,877 lbs. £6,413,754	43,068,795 lbs. £1,836,299
1877	107,897,141 lbs. £5,626,602	98,464,208 lbs. £5,670,871	50,616,902 lbs. £2,189,418

* In 1803 the first sample of Australian wool was brought to England.

Year.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.
1869	5,607,083 lbs. £303,209	27,765,636 lbs. £1,371,230	22,388,650 lbs. £1,098,074
1871	5,254,719 lbs. £298,160	37,793,734 lbs. £1,606,144	22,339,348 lbs. £1,158,833
1873	4,243,433 lbs. £314,068	41,587,049 lbs. £2,705,351	19,763,053 lbs. £1,374,526
1874	5,050,920 lbs. £350,714	46,855,012 lbs. £2,832,008	20,859,346 lbs. £1,420,881
1876	6,848,517 lbs. £439,603	59,853,454 lbs. £3,395,888	22,918,560 lbs. £1,499,576
1877	8,016,396 lbs. £522,885	64,482,324 lbs. £3,658,938	23,980,485 lbs. £1,499,682

Timber.

1878.—The chief products of *New South Wales* are the pine, the cedar, various species of gum tree, the iron bark, the myall and the colonial bark. *Queensland* abounds in trees of the hard wood and ornamental species. From this colony cedar and pine constitute the bulk of the total timber exports, the value of which, for the ten years ending in 1873, amounted to £182,096. In *Victoria* the area occupied by forest trees has within the last few years decreased from 60,000 to 40,000 square miles. In *West Australia* the amount of timber cut for exportation is very large. In *Tasmania* fully one-half, or 8,000,000 acres, is timbered, and of that extent it is computed that about 1,000,000 acres are in private hands. *New Zealand.*—The area of forest land in 1874 was estimated at 12,000,000 acres.

Imports.

The total commercial traffic of the several colonies amounted in

Year.	New S. Wales.	Victoria.	S. Australia.	W. Australia
1871	£8,891,219	£12,341,995	£2,158,023	£198,011
1872	8,587,030	13,691,322	2,801,572	... ...
1874	11,293,739	16,953,985	3,983,290	367,418
1876	13,672,776	15,705,354	4,576,183	386,037
1877	14,606,594	16,362,304	4,625,511	362,706

Year.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.
1871	£778,087	£4,078,193	£1,539,668
1872	807,182	5,142,951	2,175,590
1874	1,257,785	8,121,812	2,962,439
1876	1,133,033	6,905,171	3,125,559
1877	1,308,671	6,905,171*	3,674,180

* Of this sum agricultural implements are valued at £20,626; apparel and slops £176,705; arms and ammunition £33,300; bags and sacks £71,500; bark £16,952; beer £78,000; bones and bone-dust £11,532; books £118,707; boots and shoes £181,300; brushware and brooms £15,254; candles £96,412; canvas £14,932; carpeting, etc. £31,000; cement and plaster of Paris £50,000; coals £240,688 (of which to the value of £230,082

Exports.

Year.	New S. Wales.	Victoria.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.
1871	£7,784,766	£14,557,820	£3,582,397	£199,281
1872	8,005,591	13,871,195	3,738,623	... ...
1874	12,345,603	15,441,109	4,402,855	428,837
1876	13,003,941	14,916,487	4,816,170	397,293
1877	13,125,819	15,157,687	4,626,531	373,351

Year.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.
1871	£740,638	£5,282,084	£2,434,486
1872	910,663	5,190,665	2,635,026
1874	925,325	5,251,269	4,106,462
1876	1,130,983	5,673,465	3,875,581
1877	1,416,975	6,327,472	4,103,468

In earlier years the commerce of the Australian colonies was reported as follows—

	1857	1860	1865
Imports ...	£27,967,282	£27,780,448	£35,145,035
Exports ...	22,834,032	21,,82,286	30,398,558

Railways and Electric Telegraphs 1875, 1876, *and* 1877.

	Miles of Rail open			Miles of Telegraph Wire			Number of Telegrams	
	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876	1877	1875	1876
Victoria ...	617	719	950	2,629	2,743	2,885	732,869	801,946
New S. Wales	437	509	643	5,743	6,037	6,073	—	—
Queensland ..	265	298	357	3,956	4,633	5,033	—	—
S. Australia...	274	328	328	3,147	3,470	4,061	—	—
W. Australia..	38	38	86	766	1,159	1,567	—	—
Tasmania ...	150	172	172	396	635	754	—	—
New Zealand.	542	—	954	3,156	3,270	3,397	—	—

It will be seen that in the construction of railways, Victoria is far in advance of any of the other colonies. The telegraph lines in Victoria are connected with those of South Australia, and by means of them with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, and Europe. They are also united with a submarine cable to Tasmania.

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came from New South Wales), cottons £83,000; drapery £858,345; fancy goods £79,000; flour £87.486; fruits, preserved and green £95,000; furniture £62,000; glass and glassware £63,000; grain £90,000, of which £26,000 worth of rice came from Victoria, and £28,000 worth of wheat came from South Australia; guano £2,195: haberdashery, £79,000; hardware and ironmongery £231,000; instruments, musical and scientific £60,000; iron of various kinds £320,000; jewelry £6,975; sheep £12.231; machinery £142,000; oils £126,000: printing paper £46,000; railway plant £61,583; seeds £73,000; silks £34,987; specie £418,150; spirits £236,000; sugar £429,000; tea £213,000: timber £76,000: tobacco £118,000; wine £95000; woollens £107,000.

Post—1876.

	Post Offices	Letters	Newspapers
New S. Wales ...	570 ...	7,509,500 ...	3,992,100
Victoria	855 ...	17,134,101 ...	7,552,912
South Australia ...	248 ...	2,804,418 ...	1,924,760
Tasmania	146 ...	2,022,720 ...	1,498,662
New Zealand ...	... ...	5,645,879 ...	3,889,662
Queensland ...	82 ...	1,897,779 ...	1,413,447

The number of irregularly posted letters in Victoria in 1875 amounted to 129,824. Of these 1,136 were registered letters, 1,226 contained articles valued in the aggregate at £13,462. Owners were found for £12,707 (94 per cent. of the whole). 369 did not bear any names or addresses.

Harbour Traffic.

Number and tonnage of the vessels, inwards and outwards, in—

	1875		1876		1877	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
New South Wales...	4,760	2,168,187	4,236	2,127,725		2,237,981
Victoria	4,394	1,673,885	4,578	1,657,088		1,874,985
South Australia ...	1,634	611,381	1,849	874,342		672,776
West Australia ...	305	134,161	1,771	732,330		152,217
Tasmania	1,295	262,209	330	154,126		319,517
New Zealand ...	1,866	834,547	1,255	274,484		789,177
Queensland	1,699	764,182	1,744	786,514		986,844

no returns

Colonial vessels, as a rule, had 1 man to 19 tons
British ,, ,, ,, ,, 24 ,,
Foreign ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,

System of Banking.

The banking system in the whole of Australia is the same as in Scotland. The number of banks and their branches amount to about 500. At the end of 1874 the condition of these establishments was as follows :-

Liabilities.

	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Bankers	Deposits	Total Liabilities
New S Wales...	£1,053,108	36,793	231,500	11,884,958	13,206,359
Victoria	£1,395,502	82,877	188,495	12,438,586	14,105,460
South Australia	£374,325	11,732	90,632	2,237,523	2,714,212
Tasmania ...	£107,487	3,778	2,613	1,106,102	1,219,980
New Zealand ...	£834,589	60,397	29,083	5,564,435	6,490,504
Queensland ...	No returns				

Total liabilities for 1874 ... ... £37,736,515

Assets.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes & Bills of other Banks	Balances due to other Banks	Notes & Bills Discounted & all other debts due to the Banks	Total Assets
£2,351,694	255,961	324,171	45,453	3,367,791	10,685,250	17,030,320

VICTORIA.

£2,279,502	466,848	705,598	183,777	302,883	16,518,244	20,456,852

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

£465,256	1,708	115,250	32,700	72,077	4,049,684	4,736,675

TASMANIA.

£239,134*	—	38,500	—	43,864	1,197,752	1,519,250

NEW ZEALAND.

£1,367,907	227,129	160,208	26,749	145,507	8,026,717	9,954,217

QUEENSLAND—No returns.

Total Assets for 1874 ... ... £63,697,314

In Victoria alone, in 1875, there were 12 banks and 271 branches or agencies within the colony, with a paid-up capital of £8,503,033; assets £20,456,852, and liabilities 14,105,460.

Death Rate.

From 1865 to 1875 the number of deaths per 1000 of the mean population was :—

Year	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand
1865	16·9	16·41	21·42	14·30	—	13·40	15·13
1866	19·37	17·47	25·67	17·20	—	13·79	12·86
1867	18·06	19·64	17·80	17·48	—	14·48	12·78
1868	15·00	15·83	17·36	14·41	—	14·70	11.94
1869	15·25	14·15	16.20	12·37	—	13·20	11·73
1870	14·68	13·27	14·59	13·94	—	13·88	11·13
1871	13·43	12·24	14·83	12·87	—	13.38	10·13
1872	14·23	14·11	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873	14·74	13·84	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874	15·30	15·12	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875	18·76	18·09	23·80	19.45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876	16·00	18·00	19·00	16·00	14·00	16·00	13·00
1877	15·00	15·00	17·00	14·00	16.00	19·00	11·00

In all European countries, except Ireland, the death-rate is much higher than in any of the Australian colonies.

In 1875, deaths of infants of less than a year old were in the proportion of 14·3 per 100 births. This is above the average, but lower than that of England and Wales, where 15½ per cent. die before the end of the first year

Of infants born in the lying-in hospitals, 9 per cent. in 1875, and 7 per cent in 1874, died before they left the institutions.

* Bullion included,

Violent Deaths.

Of violent deaths in Victoria alone, in 1875, there were—

	Men	Women	Total
By accidents	636 ...	167 ...	803
„ homicide	8 ...	5 ...	13
„ suicide	75 ...	16 ...	91
„ execution	4 ...	— ...	4
Total	723 ...	188 ...	911

Rate of Labour in Australian Colonies.

Agricultural.

Ploughmen	£1 1 4	per week
Farm labourers	0 17 7	„ „ with rations
Women	0 10 7	„ „ „ „
Mowers	0 5 1	per acre
Reapers	1 11 11	per week
Reapers	0 14 1	per acre
Threshers	0 0 7	per bushel

Pastoral.

Shepherds	£35 to £52	per annum, with rations
Hut-keepers	25 to 40	„ „
Odd men at stations ...	15*s.* to 20*s.*	per week „

Artisan Labour.

Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., 11*s.* to 12*s.* per day, without rations.

Servants.

Married couples, without families...	£60 to £70	per annum, no rations
„ „ with „	40 to 50	„ „
Men cooks on farms and stations...	40 to 50	„ with rations

ASIA.—(*a*) India.

This empire is under the government of a Viceroy or Governor-General. It is incorporated or based upon the earlier possessions of the East India Company. Its extent is very large, from Aden to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and embraces almost all the states within that area.

In 1877 British India comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, and contained about 240 millions of inhabitants. Three-fifths of this area, and nearly four-fifths of the population is placed directly under British administration, the remaining portion being under the rule of native princes, who acknowledge the supremacy of the British Crown.

The division of the empire for the purpose of government is into 12 presidencies and provinces, of which two are under governors, three under lieutenant-governors, and seven under chief commissioners, including Sindh which is under the governor of Bombay.

The present organization is based upon a law of 2nd August, 1858

A General View of the Territory, Area and Population of British India, together with an estimate of the Feudal States.

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area in square miles	Population*	Average Population to sqr. mile	Districts	Inhabited Houses
The Governor-General of India.					
Ajmere†	2,711	396,889	146	1	93,464
Berar	17,631	2,226,496	126	6	495,760
Mysore	29,325	5,055,412	172	8	1,012,738
Coorg	2,000	168,312	84	6	22,900
Under-Governor.					
Madras	137,971	31,672,613	230	21	5,857,994
Bombay including Sindh	124,462	16,349,206	131	24	3,277,679
Under Lieutenant-Governors.					
Bengal	157,989	60,502,897	383	44	10,481,132
North West Provinces...	81,403	30,781,204	378	35	6,359,092
Punjab	104,975	17,611,498	168	32	4,124,857
Under Chief Commissioners.					
Oudh	23,992	11,220,232	468	12	2,438,006
Central Provinces ...	84,963	8,201,519	97	19	1,674,291
British Burmah ...	88,556	2,747,148	31	15	535,533
Assam	53,856	4,132,019	99	13	670,078
Total British Administration ...	909,834	191,065,445	210	236	37,043,524
Native Feudatory States.					
Central India and Bundelcund ...	88,738	8,360,571			
Rajpootana	127,596	9,261,607			
Hyderabad	80,000	9,000,000			
Baroda...	4,399	2,000,225			
Munnipoor	7,584	126,000			
In Bengal ...	38,953	2,312,473			
„ North West Provinces	5,125	657,013			
„ Central Provinces ...	28,834	1,049,710			
„ Madras ...	9,818	3,289,392			
„ Bombay	67,370	6,831,515			
	458,417	42,888,506			

* About two-thirds of the population are agriculturists The rate of wages for labor varies. In Punjaub 1*s.* to 6*d* a day for skilled labor; 6*d.* to 2*d* a day for unskilled labor. In Oudh 3*d.* a day for skilled, and 1½*d.* for unskilled labor In Mysore and Coorg wages are higher, in consequence of greater demands for labor, caused by the proximity of coffee plantations, viz 6*d* a day: but the price of rice and a grain called *ragi*, upon which they live, has kept pace with the increase in wages.

† Amalgamated with the North West Provinces in January, 1877.

Nationalities and Creeds.

It is next to impossible to get quite accurate Statistics of India. The last census gave 197,880 Christians, of whom 55,568 were Europeans; about 32,000 Europeans and Hindoos, and about 100,000 natives, 90,351,042 Hindoos, 35,963,184 Mahomedans, 2,319,151 Buddhists and Jains. The census of 1861 gave 125,945 British (including 84,083 military), 100,000 Eurasians or mixed races, 180,000 Parsees, 12,000 Jews. In the Blue Book for 1875, the population of British India, classified according to religious denominations gave

139,248,568	...	...	...	Hindoos.
1,174,436	...	...	...	Sikhs.
40,882,537	...	...	...	Mahomedans.
2,832,851	...	...	...	Buddhists and Jains.
896,658	...	...	...	Christians.
5,102,823	...	...	...	Eurasians.
425,175	...	...	...	Not known.
Total 190,563,048				

The small number of Christians is striking after the earnest and many attempts at conversion. Far more numerous are the Mahomedans, and the Empress of India undoubtedly rules over many more followers of the Prophet than does the Turkish Sultan (nearly 41 millions in India). The Parsees are very decidedly on the decrease. There cannot be more than 80,000 altogether.

Cities.

The largest only are mentioned here.

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Calcutta	447,601	Bombay	644,405
Suburbs	257,149	Madras	395,440
City of North Suburb	27,263	Lucknow	284,779
City of South Suburb	62,632	Hyderabad	200,000
Total for Calcutta ...	794,645	Gwalior	200,000

NOTE AS TO POPULATION OF INDIA.—It has been very difficult to get accurate returns of the population. The English method has been adhered to as closely as possible. The boat population consists of 300,000 persons on 60,000 boats. The census was regarded in many districts with much suspicion by the people, who believed it was the forerunner of a new tax. One man hid his babes, on the ground that they were too young to be taxed. The cost of the census was £21,000. It brought out some interesting facts, for example: half the area of Bengal government consists of hilly and thinly-populated tracts of country, with only 87 and 63 souls to the square mile But the other half is one of the most densely populated countries in the whole world, as many as 573 to the square mile, as against 422 in England. The number of men and women is nearly equal. Mortality is fearfully intensified by the passion of the people for pilgrimages. All ages and sexes traverse vast areas and die by hundreds on the route; and one extraordinary feature of Indian life is the number of human beings destroyed by wild beasts and venomous reptiles. In 1871 the number of such deaths was 18,078. In the year 1877, 19,695 persons were killed by wild beasts and snakes. Tigers head the list. 819 persons were killed by tigers, 564 by wolves, 200 by leopards, 85 by bears, 46 by elephants, 24 by hyenas, 1,180 by other wild beasts; 16,777 were killed by snakes. Besides this loss of human life, 53,197 cattle were likewise victims. The measures adopted for the exterminating wild beasts and venomous snakes resulted in the destruction of 22,851 beasts and 127,295 snakes in the course of 1877, and for this deliverance rewards were paid to the amount of £10,301.

Cities.—(Continued.)

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Benares*	175,188	Gya	66,843
Patna	158,900	Aurungabad	60,000
Delhi	154,417	Bekaunia	60,000
Joudpore	150,000	Bhurtpoor	60,000
Srinagar	150,000	Monghyr	59,698
Agra	142,661	Peshawur	58,555
Bangalore	142,513	Mysore	57,765
Baroda	140,000	Maradabad	57,304
Umritser...	135,813	Mooltan	56,826
Ahmedabad	116,873	Jubbulpore	55,704
Cawnpore	113,601	Arcot	53,474
Allahabad	105,926	Moulmein	53,653
Bareilly	105,649	Sholapur...	52,256
Dhar	100,000	Mutra	51,540
Rangoon	100,000	Vellore	51,500
Lahore	98,000	Kamptee	50,930
Howrah	97,784	Cuttack	50,878
Nagpore	85,661	Goruckpore	50,853
Poona	80,416	Hubli	50,000
Tanjore	80,000	Chicacole	50,000
Meerut	79,378	Pallec	50,000
Farukhabad	73,110	Kathmandu	50,000
Mirzapore	71,849	Cœl	48,403
Shahjahanpur	71,719	Durbhunga	47,450
Surat	70,000	Chupra	46,287
Bhagalpur	69,678	Moorshedabad	46,182
Dacca	69,212	Behare	44,295

Finance.

The finances in former times, were very unfavourable. In the ten years from—

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit
1839-48 ...	£22,910,393	£24,204,806	£1,294,413
1849-58 ...	29,022,371	30,179,804	1,157,433

Then followed a wonderful development, and in the years 1859 and 1860 the expenditure reached its highest figure, viz., £51,056,930 and £51,861,720, while the income was £36,060,788 and £39,705,822, giving a deficit of £15,000,000 and £12,000,000. From this time the deficit became less, in consequence of the income increasing.

In 1861 the income was £42,903,234, and the expenditure £48,154,087
In 1862 „ „ 43,829,472 „ „ 44,870,232

* Benares is the densest district of all, having 797 souls to the square mile; in Agra, 575; and in Allahabad, 501.

Later years shewed the following results :—

Year	Gross Revenue	Expenditure. In India	In England	Total
1863	£45,143,752	£36,800,805	£7,252,317	£44,053,122
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913	44,534,685
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,394,198	45,846,418
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	5,048,228	46,169,152
1867*	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924†
1868	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026
1871	51,413,686	41,015,502	10,083,004	51,098,506
1872	50,110,215	38,763,600	9,850,912	48,614,512
1873	50,219,489‡	40,086,234	10,552,152	50,638,386
1874	49,598,253	44,637,637	10,321,591	54,959,228
1875	50,570,171	43,895,551	10,604,994	54,500,545
1876	54,310,063	40,486,068	8,179,742	53,911,747
1877	55,422,000	—	—	61,382,000

In comparing the financial totals we find the requirements or expenditure increasing as well as the revenue, indeed, so much so, that we find deficits at the close of most years; in no less degree has the public debt grown. In comparing the two years 1853 and 1866, the income of the former was £28,609,109, while that of the latter was £48,935,220. The expenditure of the first £27,976,736, and that of the latter £47,332,102. The public debt had grown in the same period from £56,233,686 to £102,064,815. It should, however, be observed, that a great expense had been incurrred in the outlay on productive and remunerative works, and this was the cause of the great increase of direct and indirect taxation. It was thought possible in 1867 to repeal the income tax, and to supply its place by a license duty, as far as the need should exist. The increased expenditure caused by the famine led to a very serious deficit, and in the three following years the revenue fell far short of the expenditure. In 1869 it became necessary to increase the income tax by 1½*d.*, and in 1871 to increase it 3⅛*d.*, while at the same time, a decrease of grant (£734,551) for the army was resorted to, together with a decrease in that for agriculture, viz., £4,000,000 instead of £5,000,000 in 1870, and £6,954,000 in 1869.

The financial year of 1871-72 gave a most favorable result, the expenditure being considerably less than the revenue, and, according to Grant Duff, the next year was looked forward to as likely to be equally favorable,

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* Previous to 1867 the financial year began with the 1st of May, subsequently it commenced on the 1st of April, making the year 1867 only 11 months.

† Only for eleven months.

‡ Of this sum, £20,000,000 was derived from land revenue, £9,000,000 from sales of opium, nearly £6,000,000 from the salt tax, over £7,000,000 from customs, excise and stamps, and the other £8,000,000 from smaller items. It will be seen that the main source of revenue is derived from the demand on land, and next in importance comes the salt tax (a burden on the people), which, as long as it is moderate, acts simply as a capitation grant. The consumption of salt in India is greater in proportion to other articles than in any other part of the world. It is an absolute necessity of life, both for human beings and for cattle. The average consumption of salt in Bengal is calculated at 9½ lbs. per head, or 50 lbs. a year for each household, the cost of which is 6*s.* 6*d.* A ryot thus pays for his salt 5 per cent. of his income.

when a terrible famine occurred, which resulted in a deficit in 1873-74 of £5,642,000, and in 1874-5 of £5,951,000. The cost of raising the taxes in 1871 and 1872 was £6,794,377. The army cost £15,078,112; the public debt demanded £5,469,703; the guaranteed interest of the railways £1,723,218; payment to the holders of shares of the East India Company of £629,970; then the expenses of post and telegraph, the military pensions, cost of transporting the troops to and from India, etc.

Revenue.

Under the revenue appears the duty paid on land	as	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20,520,337
„ „ „ opium	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,253,859
(this last being, as a rule, very uncertain in its returns.)								
that of salt	as	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,966,595
„ customs	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 575,990
„ excise	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369,109
„ stamps	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,476,333
„ post	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	820,894
„ telegraph	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,336

In ordinary commercial traffic the rupee is used. It is a silver coin, ten of which are reckoned to our sovereign, or one for our 2*s.* piece.

According to Grant Duff, England had drawn from India in the period 1861-72, £569,000,000 against £576,500,000 spent there* For the difference of the £7,500,000 it had £37,500,000 of possessions there, viz.

In roads	...	...	...	...	...	£7,500,000
„ canals	...	...	...	...	...	8,000,000
„ harbours	...	...	...	...	...	1,500,000
„ military stations	...	...	...	...	...	11,000,000
„ civil „	...	...	...	...	...	6,500,000
„ railways	...	...	...	...	...	2,775,000

The following table shews the gradual increase of the public debt.

In 1857 it was	...	£59,461,969	In 1867 it was	...	£101,986,111
„ 1858 „	...	69,473,484	„ 1869 „	...	102,866,189
„ 1859 „	...	81,171,308	„ 1870 „	...	108,186,388
„ 1860 „	...	98,107,460	„ 1871 „	...	119,000,474
„ 1861 „	...	101,877,081	„ 1872 „	...	121,580,024
„ 1862 „	...	107,514,159	„ 1873 „	...	120,696,718
„ 1863 „	...	104,495,235	„ 1874 „	...	122,184,024
„ 1864 „	...	98,518,145	„ 1875 „	...	123,032,332
„ 1865 „	...	98,477,555	„ 1876 „	...	122,570,014
„ 1866 „	...	98,383,651	„ 1877 „	...	127,320,159
„ 1868 „	...	102,064,815	„ 1878 „	...	134,631,553

In 1871 the amount of interest payable on it was £5,840,145; in 1872, £5,966,299; in 1873, £5,857,458; in 1874, £5,789,821; in 1876, £5,178,108; 1878, £5,028,318.

* The government of India spends yearly about £10,000,000 for the permanent improvement of the country and its people.

In April, 1874, a new loan for the relief of the famine, of £5,000,000 was granted, £3,000,000 of which was to bear 4 per cent. interest, and the capital repaid in 1888. According to a declaration of the Secretary for India in the House of Commons, on August 3rd, 1874, the deficit of the last three years, was owing to the extraordinary amount of public works which had been undertaken to combat the famine.

Commerce.

The imports by sea, or what is called sea borne trade, in 1839, were only £5,240,677, and the exports £11,774,769. Since that time the increase will be seen in the following table. Imports in 20 years shew an increase of 163 per cent.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1851	£15,370,598	£18,705,439	1868	£47,481,157	£52,446,002
1855	14,770,927	20,194,255	1869	51,146,095	54,457,744
1858	31,093,065	28,278,474	1870	46,882,326	53,513,723
1860	40,622,103	28,889,210	1871	38,858,728	57,552,590
1862	37,272,417	37,000,397	1873	35,817,146	56,525,574
1863	43,141,351	48,970,785	1874	38,386,142	56,874,849
1864	50,108,171	66,895,884	1875	44,363,134	57,984,539
1865	49,514,272	69,471,791	1876	44,188,062	60,291,731
1866	56,156,529	67,657,475	1877	48,697,000	62,977,000
1867	42,275,619	44,291,497	1878	58,819,644	67,433,324

While the trade of India has thus increased in volume, it has completely changed in character. Many of the old staple articles of Indian trade continue stationary, or are even declining. This is the case with silk, and silk manufactures, formerly such an important item in Indian exports; in fact, in the current year there have actually been more silk and silk manufactures imported into India than exported from it. A like decrease may be observed in the export of Cashmere shawls and other woollen manufactures, and also in saltpetre, another characteristic Indian produce. The export of sugar also has largely decreased, India being beaten by Mauritius and other plantation colonies in international competition; but her internal consumption of sugar is enormous, and its cultivation still holds the first rank in Indian agriculture as the most valuable crop, the various grain crops alone excepted. The best ground is devoted to it, and the total value of sugar and molasses annually produced in India is probably not less than about £20,000,000, or considerably more than the value of the cotton crop. On the other hand, a gigantic trade has sprung up in articles which were formerly of very small importance. They belong mainly to three classes. There is, first, the bulky agricultural produce which, in consequence of the improved means of communication, can now be thrown upon the markets of Europe. The trade in grains and seeds of all kinds sprang up about the time of the Crimean War, in consequence of the closing of the Russian ports, from which the main supply had been derived. The total trade in grains and seeds increased in value from £3,885,000 in 1857 to £13,560,000 in 1877, or about 274 per cent., and

now constitutes 23 per cent. of the entire exports instead of the 16 per cent. of 1857. The most extraordinary development is shown in the trade in wheat, now approaching two millions sterling. The export of hides and skins also shows considerable progress, and the export of opium has risen from £7,057,000 in 1857 to £12,405,000 in 1877, but this last high figure is due not so much to the prime cost of the article as to the duties placed upon it. A second group of articles comprise raw textiles, the vegetable and animal fibres which now form the most important item in Indian exports—namely, cotton, jute, and wool. The exports of these have grown in value from £2,027,000 in 1857 to £15,460,000 in 1877. Of this last sum raw cotton accounts for nearly 12 millions. In 1865 the Indian exports of cotton shot up to above 37 millions sterling, and, notwithstanding the fall in value after the close of the American Civil War, the quantity has been very fairly maintained, and cotton holds its place as one of the most important articles of Indian trade. The trade in jute has been entirely created within the last 30 years, and has a great future before it. The development of the wool trade is also comparatively recent. The third group of the new growth of Indian export trade—namely, exotic products recently acclimatized in India by means of European capital and enterprise—is perhaps the most interesting. The exports of tea show an increase from £121,000 in 1857 to £2,607,000 in 1877, and of coffee from £133,000 to £1,346,000. The production of tea in India in the past year is equal to the total quantity consumed in the United Kingdom so late as in the year 1840. Another exotic, the cinchona, promises to become important. Introduced by Mr. Clements Markham so late as 1861, there are now nearly three millions of trees in the plantations in India, and the government sales of bark amounted to £29,000 in the past year. Several other Indian products, such as tobacco and indiarubber, also begin to attract attention, and the trade may attain very considerable dimensions. The returns of imports also during the last 20 years should not fail to attract attention, as showing how greatly the consuming power of India has increased. The principal articles are cotton (the cotton manufactures reaching nearly 16 millions sterling in the last year), woollens, metals, and metal work, machinery and mill work, railway materials, beer, wine, and spirits, the increase ranging from 160 to 533 per cent. In respect to several of these articles considerable progress has been made in establishing manufactures for their indigenous supply. A large and rapidly-increasing number of cotton-mills has been established in India, and successful attempts have been recently made to manufacture iron on the European method. The output of coal in the Indian coal mines has considerably increased of late, and already supplies some of the Indian railways with the whole of the fuel required. The total area over which coal rocks may be presumed to extend is above 35,000 square miles. Dr. Forbes Watson observes that the statements thus made show that India, known usually as the country of caste and immutable tradition, shows herself possessed, under her present rule, of a remarkable power of expansion as regards trade and commercial development. It must also be remembered that the above figures refer to the seaborne trade and that of late years the land trade with Central Asia and Thibet has been acquiring some importance. If once the communication with these countries and with China is improved, we may expect a considerable increase of trade in these directions.

The following imports of precious metals, mostly silver, are included in the above table.

1851	precious	metal	was	imported	to	the	value of	£3,768,197
1855	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	2,028,256
1858	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	15,815,436
1860	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	16,356,963
1862	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	14,951,985
1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	20,508,967
1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	22,962,581
1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	21,363,352
1866	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	26,557,301
1867	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	13,236,904
1868	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	11,775,373
1869	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	15,155,836
1870	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	13,954,953
1871	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	5,444,820
1872	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	11,573,812
1873	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	4,556,585
1874	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	5,792,533
1875	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	8,141,047
1876	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	5,300,722
1877	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	11,436,120
1878	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	..	17,355,459

The imports of treasure amounted in the 20 years, 1858-77 to £267,582,677, but the exports of treasure to only £28,804,567, showing an increase in the precious metals to the amount of nearly £239,000,000, or about £1 per head of the population in the whole of British and native India.

In 20 years, exports increased 133 per cent. The most important articles of export are opium, colored stuffs, cotton and rice, which amounted yearly in value as follows—

Year	Opium	Dyes	Cotton	Rice
1863	£12,494,128	£2,126,870	£18,779,040	£3,378,496
1864	10,756,093	1,756,158	35,864,795	3,975,565
1865	9,911,804	1,860,141	37,573,637	5,573,537
1866	11,122,746	1,958,862	35,587,389	4,909,562
1867	10,423,144	1,874,067	15,942,534	3,500,042
1868	12,310,867	1,900,358	19,677,343	3,919,803
1869	10,695,654	3,023,905	19,778,924	4,545,490
1870	11,693,330	3,596,485	19,079,138	3,221,454
1871	10,783,863	3,595,486	19,460,899	4,468,994
1872	13,365,228	3,956,869	21,272,430	4,865,748
1873	11,426,280	3,692,329	14,022,108	5,761,030
1874	11,341,857	3,724,581	13,216,185	5,549,798
1875	11,956,972	2,790,550	15,257,342	4,765,334
1876	11,148,426	3,015,582	13,280,959	5,311,095
1877	12,404,748	3,248,680	11,746,184	5,815,221

The increased cultivation of cotton has had a very powerful influence in developing and increasing the well-being of the people, in fact, it has produced a sort of internal revolution. From 1846 to 1850 India, on an

average, sent only 83.5 million lbs. of cotton to the European market, and from 1856 to 1860, not more than 194·4 million lbs., but from 1861 to 1865, in consequence of the American war, the figure rose to 496·8 million lbs., and from 1866 to 1870 to 576·4 million lbs., and maintained that high figure subsequently, for in 1871 it sent 553·7 million lbs., in 1872, 610·6 million lbs., and in 1873, 558 million lbs., and it must not be overlooked, that there was no subsequent return to the former low price from the enormously high prices ruling during the war.

Of the remaining exported articles we may mention hides, coffee, jute, olives, sugar, tea, spices, and raw wool, calicoes, shawls, raw silk, silk stuffs. Among articles imported are calicoes and thread, woollen goods, and wine.

The increased sale of Indian produce, and the higher prices obtained for them, together with the few difficulties in the way of commercial traffic, have for the last ten years created quite a social revolution. Formerly the daily wage was only 2*d.*, now, although it is much increased, there is a difficulty in obtaining labor, in consequence of the increased demand for it.

The tonnage of the incoming ships rose in the 20 years 1838-1858 from 1,176,811 to 1,826,486. In the last the coasting traffic is included.

	Entered.		*Cleared.*	
Year	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1865	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607
1866	24,870	3,695,364	23,531	3,926,020
1867	16,862	3,142,517	15,457	3,225,244*
1869	15,906	3,037,000	15,528	3,287,000
1870	14,346	3,100,000	14,677	3,173,000
1871	19,074	3,750,661	18,593	3,977,445
1872	21,209	4,072,916	20,676	4,260,722
1873	22,053	4,337,426	21,582	4,473,413
1874	20,435	4,424,524	19,629	4,588,428
1875†	156,780	6,728,488	156,073	6,451,685
1876†	158,460	6,910,067	159,668	6,732,587
1877†	175,134	7,526,439	266,584	7,333,195
1878†	167,002	8,062,208	152,622	7,670,038

The trade and shipping returns show a vast increase in wealth and prosperity. The tonnage entered and cleared in 1857 was 4,549,000 tons and rose to 9,887,000 tons in 1875.

Irrigation—Canals.

Irrigation is a necessity for a large section of British India, and essential to the existence of the people. Gigantic works have been undertaken, and many have been completed, for the supply of water, thus securing the inhabitants from famine. The Basin of the Indus, the abode of the first civilized race in India, was the region where irrigation was first practised; it includes an area of 372,700 square miles.

Permanent canals which are constructed at great expense, are necessary in those districts where rain scarcely ever falls. By their means the arid land is converted into beautiful gardens.

* Eleven months.
† Including native craft.

According to a list of 1862 there were either constructed or remodelled.

The Delhi or West Jumna canal,	445 miles	... ...	cost £314,380
The Doab or East Jumna canal,	155 „	... ...	„ 169,842
The Ganges canal ...	... 898 „	... ...	„ 2,000,000
The Bari Doab* ...	... 450 „	... ...	„ 4,000,000

The Ganges canal was a purely British work, and the greatest work of irrigation ever constructed. It was commenced in 1848. The net profits of this canal for 1871-72 were £66,234, or 2·78 per cent. on the capital sunk; the net navigation returns were only £1,412.

A great scheme was submitted to the government of India in January, 1872, for the complete irrigation of the central part of the Bari Doab. The area affected by this project is 11,000 square miles. The estimated outlay, £3,560,786.

The aggregate length of the main canal is now 212 miles, with 692 miles of distributing canals. The net receipts for water were £39,606, or 3 per cent. on the outlay, and there is also an indirect income estimated at £26,142. The rates charged for the water vary according to the crops; for sugar cane 12*s.* per acre; for rice and gardens 8*s.*; for wheat, barley, cotton, and indigo 4*s.*; and for other cereals and pulses 2*s.* per acre. In 1870 there were 279,210 acres receiving water from this canal, and it is estimated that the value of the crops is eleven times the price charged for water. There are 7,000,000 acres in the unirrigated Doabs waiting for water.

Until lately there was no direct canal income, the returns appearing in land revenue. The first perennial canal in Sindh was opened in 1870. It is not yet complete, but it is to irrigate 140,000 bijas of land, and yield a revenue of £209,999.

Mr. Ayrton stated that £15,000,000 had been expended on irrigation, and that the keeping it up cost annually £3,000,000. The government maintains the steamers on the Indus and Ganges.

The most important roads made by the British are the Grand Trunk road, from Calcutta to Delhi and Peshawur, 1,423 miles long. The Great Deccan road, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1,170 miles long. The Agra and Bombay road, 730 miles long.

Railways.

In the year 1871-72 we find the main system of railways nearly completed. 5,204½ miles of railway are open for traffic, of which 5,136 were constructed by means of guaranteed capital, and 68½ by the State. There are 2,438 miles in course of construction, 935 of which being by companies and 1,503 by the Government. For the future no more lines will be entrusted to companies, all construction of railways henceforth being in the hands of the Government.

Upwards of £4,000,000 was expended in the construction of railways during the year 1873, the expense being nearly equally divided between the companies and the Government. The passenger traffic increased from 20,332,823 to 22,243,220, and produced £2,194,515 instead of £2,085,942. The goods amounted to 3,266,062 tons, and the minerals to 669,826 tons, and the receipts were £4,294,160 compared with £3,964,614.

* A small canal was in existence here in 1663, for the supply of water for the fountains in the gardens of the royal palace.

In the year 1874 there were 6,192 miles of railway open. Number of passengers conveyed, not including season-ticket holders, was 24,280,459, goods and minerals conveyed, 4,696,624 tons; number of live stock, 474,437. The gross receipts of the Indian railway were £7,788,768, the gross expenditure £3,831,039, and the net earnings £3,957,729. The number of persons killed 221; the number wounded, 278. The chief lines are—From Calcutta to Benares, 540 miles long; from Madras to Beypore, 405 miles long; and from Bombay to Sholapore, 295 miles long. So the principal cotton districts of Central India and Guzerat are in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi is reached from Calcutta in two days. A branch line has been constructed in connection with the East India Railway for the purpose of reaching to the Kurhurbari Coal Fields. The Bombay and Baroda Railway has 406 miles complete, and the Great Southern of India is opened for 168 miles out of the 383 contemplated.

*Telegraph.**

The electric telegraph is now in working order along every line of railway, connecting every important place in the country, and there are three lines of telegraph between India and England. On financial grounds none of the lines can be considered successful.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years ended March 31.	Number of miles of wire.	Number of miles of line.	Total receipts.	Working expenditure.
1869	20,597	14,014	£120,887	£234,431
1870	21,378	14,489	121,064	235,567
1871	22,834	15,102	126,953	229,562
1872	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387
1878	42.687	18,210	306,089	279,879

In 1861 the total number of messages was 240,451. In 1874 the number was 788,040, and for the year ending March 31, 1878, 1,431,453. Of this last number, 1,230,291 were paid private messages, and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 239 telegraph offices on March 31, 1878.

Post.

In the year ending March 31, 1878, the number of letters which passed through the post office of British India was 115,089,336; of newspapers, 10,999,758; of parcels 909,962; and of books and patterns

NOTE.—The second great cause of the change wrought in India during the last 20 years is the improved means of communication, which have transformed the whole face of the country. The length of rail opened in 1857 was 274 miles; in 1876, 6,497 miles. The passengers carried in 1857 were 1,825,000; 1875, 26,779,000.

* The miles of telegraph increased from 4,162 miles in 1857 to 11,649 in 1876.

1,827,024; being a total of 128,826,080. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure from 1869 to 1878:—

Years.	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post Offices, LetterBoxes,&c.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure
1869	75,987,617	3,710	£707,792	£693,316
1870	84,534,578	4,051	711,698	688,483
1871	85,689,823	4,340	805,235	752,940
1872	89,561,685	4,769	820,894	657,200
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	833,366	768,584

In Bengal and Madras, the number of letters carried during the ten years 1869 to 1878 was nearly doubled. In 1869 the number was 15,511,495 in Bengal, and 12,167,455 in Madras; while in 1878 it was 28,581,038 in Bengal, and 22,415,876 in Madras. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the year ending March, 1869 the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and "runners;" 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. Ten years after, in the fiscal year ending March, 1878, the mails travelled over 57,963 miles, of which total 46,844 miles was done by boats and "runners;" 3,781 miles by carts and on horseback; and 7,338 miles by railways.*

Education.

Education is under Government inspection and control. It has made great strides since 1858, and reports steady progress.

In the 20 years, 1858 to 1878, the gradual progress of education has been one of the causes of the profound transformation India has undergone in these years. The expenditure by the Government on education has increased fourfold, and now exceeds £1,000,600 a-year. The number of pupils has increased from 200,000 in 1857 to about 1,700,000, and is still increasing. This, although 1 per cent. of the population, is producing a most beneficial effect upon the masses.

The number of Educational Institutions and Scholars in the Presidences and Provinces in 1874 were:—

	Colleges and Schools	Pupils in Daily Attendance	At a Cost of	Proportion of Scholars to Population
Bengal	18,260	291,313	£126,815	1 in 229
North-West Provinces..	8,938	180,898	99,636	1 „ 173
Oudh	1,548	37,720	14,185	1 „ 298
Punjab	1,873	72,271	54,439	1 „ 243
Central Provinces ...	1,359	49,100	32,395	1 „ 184
British Burmah ...	40	2,456	—	1 „ 1,014

* From the Statesman's Year Book, 1880.

	Colleges and Schools	Pupils in Daily Attendance	At a Cost of	Proportion of Scholars to Population
Madras	4,401	135,192	£95,935	1 „ 231
Mysore	2,683	44,750	13,217	1 „ 97
Lurg	66	1,938	3,542	1 „ 58
Berars...	344	10,933	32,523	1 „ 204
Bombay and Sindh ...	3,676	150,443	285,650	1 „ 93
	43,188	977,014	£758,337*	

In 1878 there were in the 13 provinces of British India 66,202 colleges and schools, and 1,877,942 students—that is 9 to every 1,000 of the population. Total receipts, £1,664,167; total expenditure, £1,612,775. The number of institutions is 1 to every 14 square miles—a great improvement upon 1874.

The remaining possessions in Asia.

The most important of these is the island of Ceylon. It is not reckoned in with India, because it was never in possession of the East India Company.

The Portuguese, in 1506, had a firm hold of Ceylon, but were driven from it in 1558 by the Dutch, who were in like manner expelled by the English, and it became a crown colony in 1802. It contains 24,702 square miles—not much smaller than Ireland.

The population in	1814	was		852,940
„	„	1832 „		1,009,008
„	„	1852 „		1,707,194
„	„	1866 „		2,088,027
„	„	1871 „		2,405,287
„	„	1873 „		2,323,760
„	„	1876 „		2,566,717

This number consisted of 18,483 white persons (among whom were 1,084 military), 2,035,373 colored (among whom were 1,326 military), and 38,916 foreigners. 565,829 individuals were occupied in agriculture, 62,275 individuals were occupied in manufactures, 113,228 individuals were occupied in trade. In 1873 the number of the military was reduced to 456; the births were 68,605; the marriages, 22,458; the deaths, 46,732. There are 124 schools, and 66,424 scholars.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony from 1869 to 1878 was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1869	£946,495	£881,373
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063

* Excluding Burmah.

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, licences, including the arrack monopoly, and sales, with rents of public lands.

The chief articles of export are coffee, cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil and coir, all the produce of the island. The quantities exported were as follows—

Year	Coffee* cwts.	Cinnamon lbs.	Cocoanut oil gallons	Twist cwts.
1864	671,164	776,675	2,249,402	36,313
1865	927,440	850,973	1,176,784	41,378
1866	897,624	890,484	1,042,853	46,687
1867	943,592	1,017,750	1,345,485	49,675
1868	1,007,338	2,056,509	1,423,853	60,804
1869	919,065	2,684,367	1,292,065	64,998
1870	1,054,029	2,191,274	1,688,199	61,666
1871	945,851	1,368,174	2,577,700	65,424
1872	714,168	1,267,953	3,462,245	67,919
1873	951,342	1,160,754	1,415,961	65,048
1874	733,003	1,132,191	145,078†	44,671
1875	1,245,422	1,407,010	123,854	30,452
1876	667,165	1,356,901	212,917	26,382
1877	896,534	1,443,371	132,962	20,898

Total value of imports and exports in the years—

Year	Imports	Exports
1871	£4,797,952	£3,634,854
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,358	5,439,591
1874	5,336,119	4,394,427
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595
1877	5,885,969	5,730,050

The cultivation of tea is widely spreading. It is not exported, as, owing to its excellent quality, it is consumed on the island, realizing a higher price than Chinese tea.

Savings' Banks.

Beside the proof given by the revenue returns that the colony is in a prosperous state, that of the savings' banks may be adduced, which show that habits of thrift are spreading among the lower orders of the natives, for almost all the depositors are natives of a humble class. The number of depositors in December, 1871, was 4,583; the amount of deposits, £94,341 10*s.* 0*d.* In December, 1876, the depositors were 7,184, and the deposits £143,876 8*s.* 0*d.*

Railways and Telegraphs.

In 1873 the number of miles was 83. The number of passengers conveyed 644,374. The tonnage of goods carried, 171,193. 26 miles were added during the year 1878, between Columbo and Kalutara. Between

* It is estimated that about 250,000 acres are planted with coffee in the island. This, a few years ago was worth £60 per acre, giving at total of £15,000,000. In 1879, the value decreased at the rate of £1 per cent. which, reckoning 3 cwt. of coffee only to an acre, would take £750,000 from the total value.

† The returns of cocoa-nut oil have since 1873 been made in cwts.

the years 1871 and 1876, 43 miles were completed at a cost of £453,335. In 1877, 109 miles of railway were open for traffic, and at the end of June, 1879, 126 miles, and 12 under construction.

In 1872, 601 miles of telegraphic communication were constructed; in 1877 there were 760 miles of wire, and 12 miles voted. In 1878, there were 785 miles of wire.

Spirits—Arrack.

The drinking of spirits does not diminish, and in order to remedy the evil, 402 taverns have been suppressed in the last five years, leaving still 1,097.

Education.

Taking government and grant schools together, the total number of schools in 1873 was 769; in 1874 they had increased to 839. In 1873 the number of scholars was 44,192, in 1874, 46,479. The following is an abstract of the schools supported by the various missionary societies. :—

	Schools Number	Number o Pupils
Society for the Propogation of the Gospel ...	190	9,423
Church Missionary Society	123	5,237
Wesleyan Missionary Society	145	7,243
Presbyterians	1	108
Baptist Missionary Society	41	2,171
American Missionary Society	114	8,126
Roman Catholic Missionary Society ...	169	10,217
Total	783	42,525

The number of private schools in 1873 was 393, with an attendance of 11,935 pupils.

In 1874 the pearl fishery rendered a revenue, clear of all expense, of £7,000, and that of 1877 realized a sum of £28,000. The sanitary arrangements were so much improved, as to give complete immunity from sickness to the large multitude assembled there.

HONG KONG.

This is the smallest of all the colonies. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of 124,198, of whom 90,435 are males, and 33,763 females. It was ceded by China to England in 1841, as a free port for trade, and a naval station, to protect British interests in Chinese waters. The small peninsula of Kow-loon was added in 1861. The population consists of Europeans and natives, 23,709 of whom live in boats. Of the Europeans, the Portuguese are the most numerous, viz., 1,367, English 869, Germans 170, Americans 133. There are 1,629 Catholics among the population.

The revenue rose from £31,078 in 1847 to

In 1866	£160,226	the expenditure	£196,009
„ 1870	190,674	„ „	183,596
„ 1871	175,962	„ „	186,675

In 1872	...	...	£192,714	the expenditure	£174,681
„ 1873	...	...	176,580	„ „	165,101
„ 1874	...	...	178,108	„ „	192,398
„ 1875	...	...	184,818	„ „	181,337
„ 1876	...	...	184,406	„ „	178,569
„ 1877	...	...	206,954	„ „	169,787
„ 1878	...	...	189,526	„ „	182,104

The revenue is very satisfactory, and quite sufficient to cover all ordinary expenditure.

The large boat population are inveterate thieves, but the number of offences is gradually diminishing, and assuming a more trivial character.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong-Kong is chiefly with Great Britain. The following table gives the value of the total exports to the United Kingdom, and of the imports from Great Britain for the years 1874 to 1878 :—

Years			Exports			Imports
1874	...	...	£747,291	...	...	£3,650,963
1875	...	...	1,154,910	...	...	3,599,811
1876	...	...	1,356,850	...	...	3,080,376
1877	...	...	1,895,310	...	...	3,507,977
1878	...	...	1,174,469	...	...	2,870,796

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in :—

Year			Tons	Year			Tons
1866	...	...	1,891,281	1872	...	...	3,795,566
1867	...	...	2,376,320	1873	...	...	3,273,110
1868	...	...	1,974,209	1874	...	...	3,034,036
1869	...	...	2,256,049	1875	...	...	3,893,687
1870	...	...	2,640,340	1876	...	...	4,359,616
1871	...	...	3,235,701	1877	...	...	no returns

The inspector of government schools gives a satisfactory report of education in the island.

LABUAN.*

This colony embraces an area of about 45 square miles, with a population of 4,898—3,027 being males, and 1,871 females, all natives except about 50 whites. The development of the coal mines here was probably the primary object the government had in sanctioning the occupation of this island as a British colony. The trade of this colony is principally with the coast of Borneo and the neighbouring countries.

* When the settlement was first formed in 1848 it was for the most part covered by a forest of fir trees, ranging from 60 feet to 100 feet in height; but almost the whole of those forests were destroyed by the Kadyan immigrants from the neighbouring island of Borneo. Although an approximate estimate of the land still covered puts the area at between 4,000 and 5,000 acres, there is little or no export trade in timber.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1866	£7,370	£6,960
1867	5,612	6,823
1868	4,760	7,559
1869	5,529	6,238
1870	7,159	7,302
1871	7,115	8,227
1872	7,080	7,518
1873	6,917	7,090
1874	7,084	7,188
1875	8,758	6,722
1876	9,430	7,578
1877	7,491	7,995

Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.

	Tons		Tons
1866	37,362	1872	15,516
1867	28,567	1873	14,690
1868	14,820	1874	17,501
1869	—	1875	16,949
1870	18,665	1876	13,933
1871	18,314	1877	18,461

The principal articles of import for consumption in the colony and for exportation to Singapore are—beeswax, Bezoar stones, edible birds' nests, camphor, canes, cinnamon, coffee, dammar, gutta-percha, india-rubber, hides, pearls, mother-of-pearl shell, pepper, rattans, rattan mats, rope, sago, sharks' fins, tinder, tortoiseshell, trepang.

The exports must be divided into two classes—1st, the exports, which are the produce or the manufacture of the island itself; 2ndly, the exports, which are the produce of the coast of Borneo and the neighbouring countries, and which, being obtained there, are forwarded to the Singapore and sometimes to the Hong Kong market. Included in the 1st class are coal, sago-flour, timber, and planks. The total value of coal exported or supplied to shipping from 1854 to 1875, both inclusive, was £106,244. The highest figure was reached in 1865, when £11,995 worth of coal was exported or supplied to shippers. In 1862 its worth was only £912. In 1870 sago-flour manufactured in Labuan from raw sago brought from Borneo was worth £14,162. In 1871 it was worth £18,082; in 1872, £19,908. Timber and planks exported represent but a small figure—in 1867, to the value of £216; in 1869, to the value of £142; in 1870, £877.

Of the second-class of exports, bees' wax is the most important; the highest value attained in this export was in 1868, when it amounted to £10,909. In edible birds' nests the highest value attained was in 1866, when it was £9,200. Gutta-percha and India-rubber.—In 1868 the exports were valued at £18,518; in 1873, £14,722. Pearls.—The largest export of pearls (seed pearls and large ones) was in the years 1867 and 1868, when the value amounted to £10,450 and £11,554. Until 1852 no returns were kept of the trade of imports or exports, with the exception of coal. It was not until 1855 that the coal exports from the colony were ascertained.

Trade and Commerce.

The following table gives the value of the exports and imports for the years 1863 to 1877 :—

Year	Exports	Imports
1863	£22,332	£71,365
1864	48,000	84,049
1865	58,536	104,190
1866	58,294	109,135
1867	107,977	127,544
1868	203,853	229,726
1869	disputed	
1870	61,218	122,983
1871	118,962	134,023
1872	134,985	120,269
1873	84,703	79,749
1874	99,104	89,978
1875	114,334	119,363
1876	112,997	126,594
1877	151,208	152,455

This colony is now left to its own resources, the garrison having been withdrawn by the Imperial government in 1871, and no help given in military aid or grant.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The district known as the Straits Settlements are four in number, and occupy an area of 1,226 square miles, with a population of 308,097.

	Square Miles	Population
Island of Singapore	244	97,111
Penang (Prince of Wales's Island)	106	61,797
Province of Wellesley	236	74,433
Malacca	640	77,756

There are only 1,730 Europeans and Americans in the whole colony, and of these 1,329 reside in Singapore. The population mainly consists of Malays, Chinese, natives of India and Eurasians.

Among the white population of Singapore are—407 sailors living on board ship, and 596 military, including their families.

These possessions were separated from the Indian Government in April, 1867, and placed under the colonial minister. The seat of government is Singapore.

The Value of the Total Imports and Exports.

	Imports	Exports
1870	£9,975,400	£8,709,395
1871	10,161,563	9,416,642
1872	11,456,354	11,292,607
1873	12,120,242	11,302,321
1874	12,190,981	10,940,474
1875	11,536,106	11,502,687
1876	11,923,136	11,023,019
1877	13,118,902	12,204,190

The five staple commodities of Singapore are gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, tea, and opium.

Finance.

Year	Gross amount of Public Revenue	Public Expenditure
1870	£278,239	£262,370
1871	292,855	261,273
1872	320,057	270,065
1873	319,915	294,964
1874	309,991	356,832
1875	327,007	383,611
1876	352,544	328,130
1877	366,236	340,447

Shipping.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, exclusive of the coasting trade, from 1870 to 1877 was:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1870	1,650,897	1874	2,604,869
1871	1,986,655	1875	3,164,101
1872	2,402,838	1876	4,005,954
1873	2,507,273	1877	3,971,944

Immigration.

The Indian Immigration Ordinance came into operation in Penang alone on 1st December, 1876, but the act of the Indian government, regulating emigration from India did not come into force until Jan. 1, 1878. 2,136 males and 140 females with 7 children, arrived in the Straits Settlements during the six months ending December 31, 1878.

Falkland Islands.

These islands were formally taken possession of by the British government in 1833, for the protection of the whale fishery, although they had, since 1771, when the dispute with Spain about these islands was adjusted, nominally formed part of Great Britain.

Area	Population 1871	Population 1877	Males	Females
6500 square miles	811	1,320 of whom	835	485

All the land has been leased for some years past, but the number of people employed on the large farms is strikingly small. The islands could support a much larger population if tillage of the land were enforced. Cattle, which are very numerous, suffer greatly from the scarcity of food in winter, while butter, milk and cheese, which should be produced in the island, is imported from England, at a cost in 1877 of £2,200 for this small population. One of the principal occupations of the inhabitants is killing wild cattle.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports
1870	8,062	8,618	20,596	19,894
1871	12,673	11,843	23,715	24,692
1872	10,249	10,709	24,441	31,435

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports
1873	10,741	9,527	36,540	40,586
1874	11,041	10,351	28,156	41,720
1875	10,863	10,587	42,460	38,989
1876	9,150	8,608	27,056	37,121
1877	7,464	6,673	33,283	59,878

Of the imports in 1877, the greater part was sent from England.

Countries whence Imported	Value of goods Imported
United Kingdom	£24,733
Monte Video	6,285
Nova Scotia	2,265
Total	£33,283

Exports.

The quantity of wool exported in 1876 and 1877 amounted to 814,687 lbs., and 1,193,759 lbs. respectively. The value of the hides exported in 1876 and 1877 was £4,861 and £8,100.

In 1876 there were 13,000 sheep boiled down for the export of tallow. In 1877, 10,000.

The manufacture of Penguin oil was at one time an important industry in the Falklands; it has, however, dwindled to almost nothing of late years. In 1876 the export of this oil amounted only to £160. In 1877 there was a slight revival, the amount being £1,200.

The value of sealskins exported in 1876 amounted to £65. In 1877 to £308.

Shipping.

The number of merchant vessels which entered Stanley harbour during the years 1871 to 1877 was as follows:—

Year	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Year	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
1871	54	20,802	1875	55	22,403
1872	60	26,865	1876	35	18,354
1873	50	23,127	1877	31	11,415
1874	47	15,978			

Of the total number, 236 were British ships, 47 United States, 17 Germans, 5 Swedish, 5 Italian, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, and the remainder of various nationalities.

Education.

In 1875 the number of children on the school rolls was	141
Average attendance	80
In 1876 enrolled	127
Average attendance	71
In 1877 enrolled	139
Average attendance	77

Fiji.

This group of islands was discovered in 1643 by Abel Tasman. They were formally ceded to Great Britain in 1874. There are two large islands

and about 200 small ones; they occupy an area of 7,403 square miles, and contained a population in 1877 of 4,585, exclusive of the Fijians. Taking the whole population, the following is the estimate made in 1871:—146,000 natives, 2,040 whites; total, 148,040. The native population is of a race in transition between Melanesian and Polynesian, and are profoundly barbarous and very warlike. Christianity has recently been introduced throughout the whole of the islands by Protestant missionaries. The principal articles of export are cocoa-nut fibre and oil; but coffee and cotton will probably soon be added, as they are being largely cultivated.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports
1876	£87,265	... £72,464	... £112,812	... £82,890
1878	46,688	... 64,590	... 136,608	... 29,685

The tonnage of British vessels, entered and cleared in 1876, was 18,946
„ „ Foreign „ „ „ „ 8,214

In 1879 the public debt had risen to £85,000.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH EMPIRE, 1875.

		Area in English Square Miles	Population
1.	Great Britain and Ireland	121,618	33,400,000
2.	Possessions in Europe	148	174,000
3.	„ North America ...	3,444,449	3,833,000
4.	„ Central & South America	113,750	1,330,000
5.	„ Africa	386,968	2,730,000
6.	„ Australia	3,076,641	2,635,000
7.	„ Asia	956,790	194,000,000
8.	Native States (India)	573,052	48,000,000
	Total	8,673,378	286,102,000

There has never been a kingdom extending its dominions into all parts of the world as England has done. It exceeds the old Roman empire both in area and in population. For industrial and commercial development, and for wealth, the British Dominion has no equal, either now or formerly.

FRANCE—LAND AND PEOPLE.

FRANCE.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

*General Survey.**

SINCE the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the French territories in Europe contain 204,031 English square miles, and the census taken in March, 1872, gave the population at 36,102,921, exclusive of the troops in Algeria and the colonies. The census of December, 1876, gave 36,905,788—the increase in the four years and seven months amounting to 802,867, equal to 2.17 per cent. This increase is partly owing to immigration from Alsace-Lorraine. The increase from 1872-76 was not spread over all the departments of France, for in no less than 20 of them, or one quarter, there was a decrease, owing to the rural population flowing towards the industrial centres. The European territory of France is divided into 86 departments, which are sub-divided into 362 arrondissements (districts), 2,873 cantons, and 35,989 communes. Previous to the war of 1870, there were 89 departments, 373 districts, 2,914 cantons, and 37,548 communes.

The area and population of the departments, with the number of arrondissements, cantons, and communes are as under:—

Districts.	English acres.	1872.	1876	Districts	Cantons	Communes
Ain	1,432,345	363,290	365,462	5	36	452
Aisne	1,815,944	552,439	560,427	5	37	837
Allier	1,815,167	390,812	405,783	4	28	317
Alpes (Basses) ...	1,717,684	139,332	136,166	5	30	251
Alpes (Hautes) ...	1,380,633	118,898	119,094	3	24	189
Alpes (Maritime)...	948,233	190,037	203,604	3	25	150
Ardèche	1,365,082	380,277	384,378	3	31	339
Ardenne	1,292,523	320,217	326,782	5	31	501

* Chief authorities consulted:—"Statistique de la France;" "Bulletin des Lois de la République Française;" "Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris;" "Journal des Economistes and Annuaire de l'Economie Politique et de la Statistique."

Districts.	English acres.	1872	1876.	Districts	Cantons	Communes
Ariége	1,208,785	246,298	244,795	3	20	336
Aube	1,482,343	255,687	255,219	5	26	446
Aude	1,559,370	285,927	300,665	4	31	436
Aveyron	2,159,602	402,474	413,826	5	32	289
Belfort Territory ...	150,151	56,781	68,600	1	6	106
Bouches du Rhone	1,260,902	554,911	556,379	3	27	108
Calvados	1,363,617	454,012	450,220	6	38	764
Cantal	1,418,143	231,867	281,086	4	23	264
Charente	1,467,767	367,520	313,950	5	29	426
Charente Inf. ...	1,685,945	465,653	465,628	6	40	479
Cher	1,778,233	335,392	145,613	3	29	291
Corrèze	1,448,924	302,746	311,525	3	29	287
Corsica	2,160,610	258,507	262,701	5	62	363
Côte-d'Or... ...	2,141,776	374,510	377,663	4	36	717
Côtes-du-Nord ...	1,700,748	622,295	630,957	5	48	389
Creuse	1,375,370	274,663	278,423	4	25	263
Dordogne ...	2,268,092	480,141	489,848	5	47	582
Doubs	1,291,204	291,251	306,094	4	27	638
Drôme	1,610,822	320,417	321,756	4	29	372
Eure...	1,471,539	377,874	377,874	5	36	700
Eure-et-Loire ...	1,450,952	282,622	283,075	4	24	426
Finisterre... ...	1,660,116	642,963	666,106	5	43	285
Gard	1,441,383	420,131	423,804	4	40	347
Garonne (Haute)...	1,553,600	479,362	477,731	4	39	584
Gers	1,551,236	284,717	283,546	5	29	465
Gironde	2,405,859	705,149	735,242	6	48	551
Hérault	1,530,906	429,878	445,053	4	36	335
Ille-et-Vilaine ...	1,661,280	589,532	602,712	6	43	352
Indre	1,678,439	277,693	281,248	4	23	245
Indre-et-Loire ...	1,510,083	317,027	314,875	3	24	281
Isère	2,047,466	575,784	581,099	4	45	555
Jura	1,233,520	287,634	288,823	4	32	584
Landes (Haiden)...	2,302,363	300,528	303,508	3	28	331
Loir-et-Cher ...	1,568,677	268,801	272,634	3	24	297
Loire	1,175,626	550,611	590,613	3	30	328
Loire (Haute) ...	1,225,675	308,732	313,721	3	28	262
Loire Inférieure ...	1,698,016	602,206	612,972	5	45	215
Loiret	1,672,483	353,021	360,903	4	31	349
Lot	1,287,299	281,404	276,512	3	29	321
Lot-et-Garonne ...	1,322,428	319,289	316,920	4	35	319
Lozère	1,351,023	135,190	138,319	3	24	194
Maine-et-Loire ...	1,758,869	518,471	517,258	5	34	380
Manche (Channel)	1,464,309	544,776	539,910	6	48	643
Marne	2,020,568	386,157	407,780	5	32	665
Marne (Haute) ...	1,536,260	251,196	252,448	3	28	550
Mayenne	1,277,145	350,637	351,933	3	27	274
Meurthe-et-Moselle	1,295,263	365,137	404,609	4	29	596
Meuse (Maas) ...	1,538,283	284,725	294,059	4	28	587
Morbihan ...	1,679,059	490,352	506,573	4	37	248
Nièvre	1,683,690	339,917	346,822	4	25	313

Districts.	English acres.	1872.	1876.	Districts	Cantons	Communes
Nord ...	1,403,174	1,447,764	1,519,855	7	61	661
Oise	1,446,199	396,804	401,618	4	35	701
Orne	1,506,030	398,250	392,526	4	36	511
Pas-de-Calais ...	1,631,590	761,158	793,140	6	44	904
Puy-de-Dôme ...	1,963,775	566,463	570,207	5	50	456
Pyrénées (Basses)	1,882,797	426,700	431,525	5	40	558
Pyrénées (Hautes)	1,118,774	235,156	238,037	3	26	480
Pyrénées Orientales	1,018,161	191,856	197,940	3	17	231
Rhône	689,226	670,247	705,131	2	29	264
Saône (Haute) ...	1,318,960	303,088	304,052	3	28	583
Saône-et-Loire ...	2,112,279	598,344	614,309	5	49	588
Sarthe	1,553,049	446,603	446,239	4	33	386
Savoie	1,422,522	267,958	268,361	4	29	327
Savoie (Haute) ...	844,036	273,027	373,801	4	28	317
Seine	117,448	2,220,060	2,410,849	3	28	72
Seine Inférieure ...	1,490,222	790,022	798,414	5	51	759
Seine-et-Marne ...	1,416,878	341,490	347,323	5	29	529
Seine-et-Oise ...	1,384,101	580,180	561,990	6	36	685
Sèvres (Deux) ...	1,481,970	331,243	336,061	4	31	356
Somme	1,521,816	557,015	556,641	5	41	833
Tarn	430,313	352,718	359,232	4	35	317
Tarn-et-Garonne ...	918,879	221,610	221,364	3	24	194
Var	1502,562	293,757	255,703	3	28	145
Vaucluse	876,284	263,451	414,781	4	22	150
Vendée	1655,764	401,446	411,281	3	30	298
Vienne	1721,681	320,598	320,916	5	31	300
Vienne (Haute) ...	876,284	322,447	336,061	4	27	302
Vosges	1,451,510	392,988	407,082	5	30	531
Yonne	1,836,725	363,608	359,070	5	37	485

The census of 1872 divided the population in the following manner:

Domiciled, normal or municipal, ...	35,312,945
Specially-counted population—viz., those in hospitals, colleges, convents, refuges, etc.	415,265
	35,728,210
Army and navy	374,711
Total	36,102,921

The resident population was again divided into 21,865,625 dwelling together in towns, villages, hamlets, etc. (population agglomérée), and 13,447,320 scattered (population éparse).

Fluctuations and Ordinary Movements of the Population.

The number of inhabitants in France in the year 1700 (when the State did not possess Lorraine, Corsica and Avignon) was, according to the memoranda of the intendant, 19,669,320. The inexact census of 1762 gives the number as 21,769,163. In 1784, Necker estimated it at

24,800,000, by calculating 1 birth to every 25½ of the inhabitants. A similar very incorrect enumeration (often a mere calculation) gives (1790) 26,363,000 inhabitants.

In the 86 old departments (without Savoy and Nice) there lived*—

Year	Population	Yearly Increase.
1801	27,349,902	—
1806	29,107,425	1.28 per cent.
1821	30,471,875	0.51 „
1831	32,569,223	0.69 „
1836	33,540,910	0.60 „
1841	34,230,178	0.41 „
1846	35,401,761	0.68 „
1851	35,783,170	0.21 „
1856	36,039,364	0.11 „
1861	36,713,166	0.37 „

Including the 3 departments acquired in 1860, the population increased in the 5 years (1861-1866) from 37,386,161 to 38,067,064, showing a total of 680,751, equalling 0·36 per cent. annually. In each of these census it was shewn that, although the population was increasing in the greater part of the country, it had decreased in many departments.

The number of departments shewing increase and those shewing decrease of population in the years 1836 to 1867 were:—

	1836-40	1841-45	1846-50	1851-55	1856-60	1861-65	1866-72	1873-76
Increase ...	70	81	61	32	58	58	14	66
Decrease ...	16	5	25	54	28	31	72	20

The increase confirmed by the census of 1866 in the 58 departments amounted to 788,401; the decrease in 31 departments to 107,650. Only those cities and towns had gained in numbers where trade and industries flourished.

The census of 1872 shewed an increase of population in 14 departments only, which consisted of 231,697, against a decrease in 72 departments of 600,801; the total decrease amounted to 369,104. In reality the proportion was still more unfavourable, as in the census of 1866 about 125,000 French troops, then in Mexico and Rome, had not been included in the reckoning. The increase was considerable only in the following departments:—

Seine	69,744	Allier	14,648
Nord	55,723	Loire	12,210
Seine-et-Oise	46,453	Pas-de-Calais	11,381

* The census of 1801 and 1806 (the first which deserves the name of census) suffer from primitive inexactitude as well as from some other faults, which are not absent from modern official statistics. The whole population contained in these 86 departments was included without regard to the fact that Communes and even whole Cantons had been surrendered in the Treaties of Peace of 1814 and 1815.

The greatest decrease was in the departments—

Manche	... ...	29,123	
Dordogne	... ...	22,532	
Calvados	... ...	20,897	
Finisterre	... ...	19,522	
Côtes-du-Nord	...	18,915	
Mayenne	... ...	17,218	
Sarthe	... ...	17,016	
Meuse	... ...	16,928	
Eure	... ...	16,593	
Oise	... ...	16,368	
Somme	... ...	15,625	
Var	... ...	14,793	
Saône (Haute)	...	14,618	
Garonne (Haute)	...	14,415	
Charente Inf.	...	13,906	
Maine-et-Loire	...	13,854	
Seine-et-Marne	...	12,910	
Aisne	... ...	12,586	
Gers	... ...	10,975	
Jura	... ...	10,843	
Morbihan	... ...	10,732	
Charente	... ...	10,698	

The increase in population again occurred chiefly in the larger manufacturing towns. Of 42 communes, with more than 30,000 inhabitants, 30 had an increase of 167,867, and 12 a decrease of 31,371, giving an increase here of 136,496. The most considerable increase was in Paris—viz., 26,518; Versailles, 17,665; St. Etienne, 14,194; Marseilles, 12,733; Havre, 11,925; Rheims, 11,260; and Roubaix, 10,896. Brest shewed the largest decrease—viz., 13,375. The female population in 1866 exceeded that of the male by 38,906, and in 1872, in consequence of the war, this disproportion had risen to 138,410—males numbering 17,982,000; and females 18,120,410. In former enumerations the preponderance of the female population was a very distinguishing mark between the times of peace and war.

Year			Preponderance	Year			Preponderance
1800	...	...	725,225	1851	...	...	193,242
1806	...	...	481,725	1856	...	...	299,024
1821	...	...	868,325	1861	...	...	97,217
1831	...	...	669,033	1866	...	...	38,906
1836	...	...	619,508	1872	...	...	138,410
1841	...	...	445,382	1876	...	...	158,510
1846	...	...	318,738				

Notwithstanding this increase France has still a comparatively smaller female population than almost all the other states of Europe. The difference between 1806 and 1821 explains itself by the great wars. After these years we approach a more even balance until a new disturbance was produced by the Crimean campaign. If we take into account that the troops then abroad are not included, we find that before the outbreak of the last war the equilibrium between the two sexes was restored, or rather that there was even a preponderance of males.

Marriages.

Average in each year from—

1836-40	...	272,965	... ...	1 in	124.12	inhabitants
1841-45	...	282,287	... ...	„	123.31	„
1846-50	...	277,617	... ...	„	128.20	„
1851-60	...	287,750	... ...	„	126.00	„

Since 1861 the following variations have occurred in the diminished territory :—

1861	... ...	305,203	
1862	... ...	303,214	
1863	... ...	301,376	
1864	... ...	299,579	
1865	... ...	299,242	
1866	... ...	303,634	
1867	... ...	300,333	
1868	... ...	301,225	
1869	... ...	303,482	
1870	... ...	223,705	
1871	... ...	262,476	
1872	... ...	352,754	
1873	... ...	321,238	
1874	... ...	303,113	
1875	... ...	305,427	
1876	... ...	291,393	
1877	... ...	279,094	

Taking a larger view we can observe the years of high prices, as well as the effort of nature to restore the disturbed equilibrium by an unusual increase of the number of marriages in the period immediately following. From—

1825 to 1828	there was	1	marriage	to	128	inhabitants
1829 to 1833	„	„	„	„	126	„
1834 to 1838	„	„	„	„	123	„
1839 to 1844	„	„	„	„	125	„
1847	„	„	„	„	142	„
1848	„	„	„	„	121	„
1849	„	„	„	„	128	„
1850	„	„	„	„	120	„
1856	„	„	„	„	125	„
1857	„	„	„	„	122	„
1858	„	„	„	„	118	„
1859	„	„	„	„	122	„
1860	„	„	„	„	126	„
1861	„	„	„	„	122.5	„
1862	„	„	„	„	123.6	„
1863	„	„	„	„	125	„
1864	„	„	„	„	126.2	„
1865	„	„	„	„	126.8	„
1866	„	„	„	„	122.5	„
1867	„	„	„	„	127	„
1868	„	„	„	„	127.2	„
1869	„	„	„	„	121	„
1870	„	„	„	„	165	„
1871	„	„	„	„	139	„
1872	„	„	„	„	105.8	„
1873	„	„	„	„	114	„
1874	„	„	„	„	121	„
1875	„	„	„	„	118	„
1876	„	„	„	„	123	„
1877	„	„	„	„	132	„

Births.

The number of children born alive—

From 1836-40 averaged	959,431	From 1846-50 averaged	949,594
„ 1841-45 „	976,030	„ 1851-55 „	940,995

In single years—

1856	952,116	1867	1,007,755
1857	940,709	1868	984,140
1858	969,343	1869*	948,526
1859	1,017,896	1870	943,515
1860	956,875	1871	826,121
1861	1,005,078	1872	966,000
1862	995,167	1873	946,364
1863	1,012,794	1874	954,652
1864	1,005,880	1875	950,975
1865	1,005,753	1876	966,682
1866	1,006,258	1877	943,576

It is remarkable that twice following, the deaths exceed the births, in 1854 by 69,318, and in 1855 by 35,606.

The yearly average of births from :—

1817-1854	was	one birth to 34.3	inhabitants
1847-1854	„	„ „ 37.4	„
1854-1860	„	„ „ 37.3	„

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
In 1860 ...	one birth to 38.70	„ 1869 ...	one birth to 38. 8
„ 1861 ...	„ „ 37.30	„ 1870 ...	„ „ 39.40
„ 1862 ...	„ „ 37.70	„ 1871 ...	„ „ 44. 2
„ 1863 ...	„ „ 37.18	„ 1872 ...	„ „ 38. 7
„ 1864 ...	„ „ 37.58	„ 1873 ...	„ „ 39. 9
„ 1865 ...	„ „ 37.67	„ 1874 ...	„ „ 39. 2
„ 1866 ...	„ „ 38.17	„ 1875 ...	„ „ 39. 0
„ 1867 ...	„ „ 30. 2	„ 1876 ...	„ „ 40. 5
„ 1868 ...	„ „ 38.74	„ 1877 ...	„ „ 39. 0

The number of births to each 100 of the inhabitants in all France was:—

1859 ...	2.57	1870 ...	2.55	1871 ...	2.26	1877 ...	2.56

From 1873-76, 26.2 per 1,000; in 1877, 25.6 per 1,000 for all France.

In the 39 years from 1817 to 1855, both inclusive, there were born in all France 19,369,397 boys, and 18,262,439 girls; that is 106 boys to 100 girls ($\frac{1}{16}$ more boys). Afterwards the difference in births diminished in proportion as the former war-times were left behind. This is connected with the increase in the population of towns more especially.

In 1861 this numerical proportion was	104.98
„ 1862 „ „ „ „	105.25
„ 1863 „ „ „ „	104.93
„ 1864 „ „ „ „	105.40
„ 1865 „ „ „ „	105.29
„ 1866 „ „ „ „	105.31
„ 1867 „ „ „ „	104.30
„ 1868 „ „ „ „	104.71
Averaging in the 8 years...	105.60
In 1869 this numerical proportion was	105.02

* In the diminished territory.

„ 1870 this numerical proportion was ...	...	...	...	104.79
„ 1871 „ „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	104.87
„ 1872 „ „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	105.00
„ 1873 „ „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	105.3

Of births, for every 100 girls legitimate and 100 illegitimate there were :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
From 1800—1850 ...	106.26 boys	104.39 boys
„ 1851—1855 ...	105.50 „	103.78 „
„ 1855—1860 ...	105.31 „	102.95 „
1860	104.93 „	103.14 „
1861	105.13 „	103.17 „
1864	105.65 „	102.41 „

From 1851—55 the number of illegitimate children averaged 68,687; but in—

1857	70,890	1868	74,960
1858	74,633	1869	70,952
1861	76,697	1871	70,415
1864	75,900	1872	59,097
1865	77,004	1873	69,653
1866	76,678	1874	70,600
1867	76,745	1876	69,294

From 1825—50, we find the proportion of illegitimate births to be 7.27 in every 100, but during the succeeding 10 years the average was 7.40, and from 1860—1875 as follows :—

7.54	...	in ...	1860	7.55	...	in ...	1864
7.63	...	„ ...	1861	7.65	...	„ ...	1865
7.43	...	„ ...	1862	7.62	...	„ ...	1866
7.65	...	„ ...	1863	7.62	...	„ ...	1868
7.48	...	„ ...	1869	7.21	...	„ ...	1873
7.48	...	„ ...	1870	7.46	...	„ ...	1874
7.46	...	„ ...	1871	7.26	...	„ ...	1875
7.15	...	„ ...	1872				

In the year 1864, there were in Paris (Department of the Seine), 25·76 per cent. of illegitimate births, in the other towns 11.42; in the country, 4.42. In 1871 the proportion per cent. was in Paris 24.50; in other towns 10.87, and in the country 4.39.

The number of *Stillborn* (or more correctly speaking, children who died before being entered in the civil register), of whom correct accounts date from 1851, amounted—

In 1851 to	31,665	In 1868 to	46,290
„ 1852 „	37,901	In the diminished territory.	
„ 1854 „	39,778	„ 1869 „	45,280
„ 1857 „	41,905	„ 1870 „	45,169
„ 1859 „	46,520	„ 1871 „	40,315
„ 1860 „	44,298	„ 1872 „	43,967
„ 1862 „	44,915	„ 1873 „	44,487
„ 1863 „	45,453	„ 1874 „	44,613
„ 1864 „	46,643	„ 1875 „	44,613
„ 1865 „	46,953	„ 1876 „	44,680
„ 1866 „	47,702	„ 1877 „	44,160
„ 1867 „	46,573		

*In every 100 births there were from—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1851-55	3.07	6.02
1856-60	4.04	7.36
1861-65	4.08	7.64
1866	4.23	7.99
1867	4.13	7.80
1868	4.19	8.00

Deaths.

The total annual number of deaths was—

1836-40	799,817	1866...	884,573
1841-45	785,973	1867...	866,887
1846-50	848,348	1868...	922,038
1851-55	870,670	In the diminished territory.	
1856...	837,082	1869...	864,320
1857...	858,785	1870†	1,046,909
1858...	874,023	1871†	1,271,016
1859...	979,333	1872...	793,064
1860...	781,635	1873...	844,588
1861...	866,597	1874...	781,706
1862...	812,978	1875...	845,062
1863...	846,917	1876...	834,074
1864...	860,330	1877...	801,954
1865...	921,887		

The number of deaths to every 100 inhabitants.

From 1800-15	2.55	1867	2.36
„ 1820-30	2.43	1868	2.40
„ 1831-35	2.50	1869	2.34
„ 1836-40	2.36	1870	2.83
„ 1841-45	2.26	1871	3.48
„ 1846-50	2.37	1872	2.24
„ 1851-55	2.41	1874	1.14
„ 1856-60	2.39	1875	2.31
„ 1861-65	2.26	1876	2.27
1866	2.12		

An analysis of the results of the war upon the mortality shews, for the last three years, that to every 100 of the inhabitants in—

	Department de Seine	Towns	Country
1869	2.55	2.78	2.19
1870	3.86	3.28	2·58
1871	4.43	4.06	3.19

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* The birth-rate is lower in France than in any other country.

There was an excess of deaths over births in 1870 of 103,394, and in 1871 of 444,889

According to the official accounts, cholera carried off—

102,735	in	1832
100,110	„	1849
145,541	„	1854

In the Department of Ariége, where it raged most fatally in 1854, there was one death in every 15.12 inhabitants. In the year 1865, 6,626 deaths in Paris were due to cholera. and in 1866 about 5,700 were owing to the same cause. From the 18th September, 1870, till 24th February, 1871 (the duration of the siege), 60,154 persons died in Paris. In the same period of the previous year only 21,978.

In the 23 years, from 1836 to 1858, there were proved 75,110 *suicides*, of which 56,562 were of men, and 18,548 of women. The single year of 1875 shews an increase in this average, as we find the number rise to 5,617, of whom 1,182 only are women.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants in the 10 years, from 1849 to 1858 (according to the ministerial returns), amounted altogether to less than 200,000 individuals, whereas, during the same period, Germany lost 1,200,000, and Great Britain 2¾ millions by emigration. The following notes are for single years :—

Year	Emigrants	To Foreign Countries	To Algiers
1856	17,997	9,433	8,564
1857	18,809	10,817	7,992
1858	13,813	9,004	4,809
1859	9,164	6,786	2,378
1861	8,752	6,334	2,418
1862	6,800		
1863	5,771	4,285	1,486

In the ten years from 1865 to end of 1874, the number of emigrants was 60,245, or annually somewhat over 6,000, though taking individual years, the number since 1870 has been larger.

1871	7,109	1873	7,561
1872	9,581	1874	7,080

Householdings.

In the year 1856 there were	9,387,561
„ „ 1866 „	9,997,360
Diminished territory 1872	9,525,717

equal to 3·71 persons to a household. The number of dwelling houses in 1872 was 7,704,913, viz., 7,409,614 inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of building. This is exclusive of 35,867 uninhabited public buildings, as well as workshops, warehouses and sheds.

Afflicted.

Insane 52,835, (of whom 24,788 are males). In asylums 32,815 ; in their own homes, 20,020. There are 35,133 idiots and cretins, (20,456 of whom are males). Of the total 4,149 are in asylums, and 30,984 in their own homes. Cretins with goitre (scrofula) 6,010, (2,794 being males). Persons otherwise afflicted with goitre 29,638 (of whom 10,134 are males).

Blind, 30,214 (17,058 males). Of these 4,173 blind from birth, and 17,514 by accident; 8,527 cause not stated.

Deaf and dumb, 22,610 (12,723 being males), 14,197 being so from birth, 4,019 by accident, 4,394 the cause not stated.

Creeds.

According to the official Statistique de la France, the numbers in 1872 were—

Of Roman Catholics		35,387,703
„ the Reformed Church	467,531	
„ Lutherans	80,117	
„ Protestant sects	33,109	
		580,757
„ Jews		49,439
„ Mohamedans, Buddhists, etc.		3,071
Without any creed		81,951

The number of Protestants was formerly supposed to be much greater than it really is. Including Alsace-Lorraine, no fewer than 1,300,000 of the Reformed, and 700,000 of Lutherans were mentioned. Others even spoke of 2,500,000 Protestants. But in reality the census of 1866, consequently before the loss of territory, gave only 846,619 Protestants. The census of 1872 gives the following numbers as living in Paris.

1,760,168 Roman Catholics
41,672 Protestants, of whom 19,423 were Calvinists
12,634 „ Lutherans
9,615 „ Anglicans, etc.
23,434 Jews
1,572 Mohamedans, Buddhists, etc.
13,905 who announced themselves of no creed, and
11,014 whose creed is not known.

Beside Paris, the Protestants numbered largely in the departments.

Gard	118,483	Drôme	36,290
Ardèche	45,889	Doubs	33,064
The two Sèvres ...	37,931		

Nationalities.

In France, still less than in other countries, is the written language at all absolutely the common language of the people. We meet with the most varied *patois*. In four departments Breton only is spoken by the mass of the population. Savoy has its own peculiar Romanic dialect. Nice has a modified Provençal. In the districts of Dunkirk and Hazebruck a Flemish *patois* predominates. Provençal is spoken almost throughout the south, Basque in the south-west corner, and in Corsica an Italian dialect. Official statistics know only of "Frenchmen" and "foreigners." In reality about 32½ millions belong to the French race, of whom about 12½ millions are of the Provençal branch, so that only about 20 millions speak pure French.

According to the census of 1872 there were—

French living in their native departments	30,676,943
„ born in other departments	4,543,764
„ from Alsace-Lorraine who chose to live in France	126,243
„ by naturalization	15,303
	35,362,253
Foreigners	730,844
Total	36,093,097

Besides these there were about—

Walloons	1,800,000
Cymri (Bretons)	1,100,000
Italians (in Corsica, Nice, etc.)	350,000
Basques	160,000
Spaniards	100,000
Jews	50,000
Several thousand Cagots.	
Gipsies	5,000

Of foreigners, not naturalized, there were, in 1872—

Alsace-Lorrainers	64,808
Belgians	347,558
Italians	112,579
Spaniards	52,954
Swiss	42,834
English	26,003
Germans	39,361
Austro-Hungarians	5,116
Dutch	17,077
Poles	7,328
North and South Americans	6,850
Russians	1,982
Scandinavians	1,058
Greeks, Turks, and Wallachians	1,173
Chinese, Indians, &c.	311

In 1876 the nationalities were given as follows :—

Frenchmen	36,069,524
Belgians	374,498
Germans	59,028
Austro-Hungarians	7,498
Italians	165,313
Spaniards	62,437
Swiss	50,203
British	30,077
Dutch...	18,099
Americans	9,855
Portuguese	1,237
Russians and Poles	7,992
Scandinavians	1,622

Greeks	892
Turks and Egyptians	1,174
Roumanians and Serbs	702
Chinese, Indians, and other Asiatics	419
Unknown	4,542

Alsace-Lorrainers, who had chosen for France, mostly lived in the Departments, Seine, 44,782 ; Meurthe and Moselle, 24,444 ; Vosges, 5,966 ; and in the district of Belfort, 3,849. As regards *Foreigners*, *Alsace-Lorrainers as Germans* were in number, 34,690 Seine, 7,407 Meurthe and Moselle, 4,890 Vosges, 2,134 in Belfort.

Other Germans, 17,498 in the Department of Seine, 2,098 in Meurthe and Moselle, 2,075 in Rhône, 1.851 in Lower Seine.

Austro-Hungarians, 1,898 in Seine.

English, in the Department of Seine, 9,194 ; Pas-de-Calais, 4,200.

Belgians, in Nord, 229,854 ; Seine, 38,700 ; Ardennes, 24,840.

Dutch, in Seine, 8,621.

Italians, in Bouches du Rhône, 33,500 ; in Alpes-Maritimes, 15,848 ; in Var, 14,968 ; in Corsica, 8,896 ; in Seine, 8,806.

Spaniards, in Lower Pyrénées, 11,942 ; in Eastern Pyrénées, 5,433 ; in Bouches du Rhône, 4,771 ; in Gers, 4,414 ; in Seine, 2,882.

Swiss in Seine, 13,424. In Doubs, 6,857.

Americans in Seine, 4,414. *Poles* in Seine, 2,611.

Russians in Seine, 1,148. *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Wallachians* in Seine, 741. *Chinese*, *Indians* and other *Asiatics* in Seine, 184.

Communes.

No legal difference exists between towns and villages. In 1872 the number of communes was—

Communes		Inhabitants		Communes		Inhabitants	
603	with less than	100		232	with from	4,001 to	5,000
3,175	with between	100 &	200	281	,, ,,	5,001 ,,	10,000
4,574	,, ,,	201 ,,	300	85	,, ,,	10,001 ,,	15,000
4,488	,, ,,	301 ,,	400	31	,, ,,	15,001 ,,	20,000
3,743	,, ,,	401 ,,	500	31	,, ,,	20,001 ,,	30,000
10,807	,, ,,	501 ,,	1,000	12	,, ,,	30,001 ,,	40,000
4,074	,, ,,	1,001 ,,	1,500	8	,, ,,	40,001 ,,	50,000
1,957	,, ,,	1,501 ,,	2,000	14	,, ,,	50,001 ,,	100,000
800	,, ,,	2,001 ,,	2,500	6	,, ,,	100,001 ,,	200,000
551	,, ,,	2,501 ,,	3,000	2	,, ,,	300,000 ,,	400,000
307	,, ,,	3,001 ,,	3,500	1	,, over a million.		
211	,, ,,	3,501 ,,	4,000				

We give here a view of all towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants (according to the census of 1872), arranged in departments. Immediately following the name of the department, which is printed in italics, is that of the chief town (*chef-lieu*), although it may possess a smaller population than other towns. The number of inhabitants of some of the best known places is given in parenthesis.

Ain. Bourg en Bresse 14,280, Sathonay 7,544.

Aisne. Laon 10,365, Saint-Quentin 34,811, Soissons 10,404, Coucy-le-Château 8,800, Château-Thierry 6,623, Bohain 5,931, Guise 5,659.

Allier. Moulins 20,385, Montluçon 21,247, Commentry 11,698, Cusset 6,279, Vichy 6,028, Gannat, 5,745, Montvicq 5,462.
Alpes (Basses-). Digne 6,877, Manosque 6,124.
Alpes (Hautes-). Gap 8,927.
Alpes-Maritimes. Nice (Nizza) 52,377, Grasse 12,560, Cannes 10,144, Antibes 6,843, Menton 6,644.
Ardèche. Privas 7,836, Annonay 17,033, Aubenas 7431, Tournon 5,390.
Ardennes. Mezières 4,312, Sedan 14,345, Charleville 12,676, Rethel 7,086, Nouzon 5,164, Givet 5,104.
Ariége. Foix 6,706, Pamiers 8,690.
Aube. Troyes 38.113, Romilly-sur-Seine 5,030, (Bar-sur-Aube 4,453).
Aude. Cassonne 23,644, Narbonne 17,266, Castelnaudary 9,328, Limoux 5,897.
Aveyron. Rhodez 12,111, Millau 15,095, Villefranche 9,312, Aubin 8,832, Decazeville 8,710, Saint-Affrique 7,314.
Belfort. Belfort 8,030.
Bouches-du-Rhône. Marseille 312,864, (in 6 Cantonen), Aix 29,020, Arles 24,695, Tarascon 11,249, La Ciotat 9,867, Martingues 8,053, Aubagne 7,658, Salon 7,522, Saint-Remy 6,030, Châteaurenard 5,708.
Calvados. Caen 41,210, Lisieux 12,520, Honfleur 9,061, Bayeux 8,536, Falaise 8,043, Condé-sur-Noireau 6,871, Vire 6,778, Trouville 5,761, Saint-Jacques 5,564.
Cantal. Aurillac 11,098, Saint-Flour 5,037.
Charente. Angoulême 25,928, Cognac 13,677, (Jarnac 4,691).
Charente-Inférieure. La Rochelle 19,506, Rochefort 28,299, Saintes 12,347, Saint-Jean-d'Angely 6,812, Saint-Georges d'Oleron 5,255.
Cher. Bourges 31,312, Vierzon-Ville 8,296, Saint-Amande-Mont-Rond 8,220, Mehun-sur-Yèvre 6,501, Vierzon-Village 5,716, Dun-le-Roi 5,093.
Corrèze. Tulle 13,681, Brive 10,765.
Corse. Ajaccio 16,545, Bastia 17,850, Corte 5,426.
Côte-d'Or. Dijon 42,573, Beaune 11,176, Auxonne 5,555, (Châtillon-sur-Seine 4,797).
Côtes-de-Nord. Saint-Brieux 15,213, Dinan 7,692, Guingamp 7,045, Lannion 6,223, Plérin 6,160, Loudéac 5,993, (Lamballe 4,205).
Creuse. Guéret 5,725, Aubusson 6,427.
Dordogne. Périgueux 21,864, Bergerac 11,699, Sarlat 6,255.
Doubs. Besançon 49,401, Montbéliard (Mumpelgard) 6,509, (Pontarlier 4,975.
Drôme. Valence 20,668, Romans, 12,674, Montélimart 11,122, Crest 5,568
Eure. Evreux 13,350, Louviers 11,360, Vernon, 7,961, Bernay 7,281, Pont-Audemer 6,124, les Andelys 5,379.
Eure et-Loir. Chartres 19,580, Dreux 7,418, Nogent-le-Rotrou 7,056, Châteaudun 6,552.
Finistère. Quimper 13,159, Brest 66,272, Morlaix 14,358, Lambézellec 11,635, Crozon 8,929, Landernau 7,717, Douarnenez 7,180, Saint-Pol-de-Léon 6,741, Guipavas 6,641, Plougastel-Daoulas 6,315, Quimperlé 6,253, Plouguerneau 5,788, Briec 5,592.
Gard. Nîmes 62,394, Alais 19,230, Bessèges 8,908, la Grande-Combe 8,872, Beaucaire 8,804, Saint-Gilles 6,211, Uzès 5,574, Vauvert, 5,137, le Vigan 5,024.

Garonne (Haute-). Toulouse 124,852, Saint-Gaudens 5,689, Revel 5,629.
Gers. Auch 13,087, Condom 8,282, Lectoure 5,733, (l'Ile-Jourdain 4,864).
Gironde. Bordeaux 194,055, Libourne 14,960, Bègles 5,547, Caudéran 5,119, (Blaye 4,478).
Héralt. Montpellier 57,727, Beziers 31,468, Cette 25,826, Lodève 9,464, Agde 8,829, Bédarieux 7,802, Pézénas 7,314, Lunel 7,281, Mèze 6,821 Clermont-l'Hérault 5,870, Saint-Pons 5,832.
Ille-et-Vilaine. Rennes 52,044, Saint-Servan 12,565, Saint-Malo 12,316, Fougères, 11,201, Vitré 8,752, Cancale 6,654, le Grande-Fougeray 6,310, Redon 6,131, Pleurtuit 5,308, Combourg 5,250.
Indre. Châteauroux 18,670, Issoudin 14,230, le Blanc 5,709, Argenton 5,274, (Buzançaise 4,986, la Châtre 4,928).
Indre-et-Loire. Tours 43,368, Chinon 6,553, (Loches 4,964, Amboise 4,216).
Isère. Grenoble 42,660, Vienne, 26,017, Voiron 10,262, (Bourgoin 4,954).
Jura. Lons-le-Saulnier 10,701, Dôle 11,679, Saint-Claude 7,073, Salins 6,045, Arbois 5,273, Morez 5,178, Poligny 5,024.
Landes. Mont-de-Marsan 8,615, Dax 9,366.
Loir-et-Cher. Blois 19,860, Vendôme 9,259, Romorantin 7,602.
Loire. Montbrison 6,987, Saint-Etienne 110,814, Roanne 20,037, Rive-de-Gier 13,946, Saint-Chamond 12,585, Firminy 10,422, le Chambon-Feugerolles 6,772, Chazelles-sur-Lyon 5,870, Terre-Noire 5,507, Saint Julien-en-Jarret 5,485, la Ricamaire 5,264.
Loire (Haute-). Le Puy, 19,233, Yssingeaux 8,270, (Tence 4,693).
Loire-Inférieure. Nantes 118,517, Saint-Nazaire 17,066, Chantenay 9,860, Rezé 6,946, Blain 6,825, Guérande 6,705, Guéméné-Penfao 5,923, Vertou 5,588, Plessé 5,405, Nort 5,386, Châteaubriant 5,111, Vallet 5,091.
Loiret. Orléans 48,976, Montargis 8,196, Gien 7,068, (Briare 4,775, Beaugency 4,635 Pithiviers 4,585).
Lot. Cahors 14,593, Figeac 7,333, Gourdon 5,374.
Lot-et-Garonne. Agen 18,887, Villeneuve 13,681, Marmande, 8,513, Tonneins 8,275, Nérac 7,919.
Lozère. Mende 6,906, (Marvejols 4,734).
Maine-et-Loire. Angers 58,464, Cholet 13,552, Saumur 12,552, Chalonnes sur-Loire 5,836, Beaufort 5,146.
Manche. Saint-Lo 9,287, Cherbourg 35,580, Grandville 14,747, Avranches 8,137, Coutances 8,027, Valognes 5,584, Toulaville 5,543.
Marne. Châlons-sur-Marne 16,453, Rheims 71,994, Epernay 12,927, Vitry-le François 7,177, (Sainte-Menehould 4,240, Sézanne 4,197, Ay 4,180).
Marne (Haute-). Chaumont 8,600, Saint-Dizier 11,229, Langres 9,632.
Mayenne. Laval 26,343, Mayenne 10,127, Château-Gontier 7,048, Ernée 5,248, Evron 5,011, (Craon 4,254).
Meurthe-et-Moselle. Nancy 52,978, Lunéville 12,369, Pont-à-Mousson, 8,211, Toul 6,930, Baccarat 5,036, (Saint-Nicolas 3,893).
Meuse. Bar-le-Duc 15,175, Verdun-sur-Meuse 10,738, (Saint-Mihiel 4,285, Commercy 4,191).
Morbihan. Vannes 14,690, Lorient 34,660, Ploemeur 10,237, Pontivy 7,886, Languidic 6,094, Sarzeau 5,632, Hennebont 5,498, Caudan 5,478, Ploërmel 5,472, le Palais 5,456.
Nièvre. Nevers 22,276, Cosne 6,210, Fourchambault 6,054, Clamecy 5,381.

Nord. Lille 158,117, Roubaix 75,987, Tourcoing 43,322, Dunkerque 34,350, Vallenciennes 24,662, Douai 23,840, Cambrai 22,897, Armentières 19,055, Watterlos 14,682, Maubeuge 13,234, Halluin 12,946, Bailleul 12,828, Demain 12,330, Saint-Amand 10,574, Fourmies 9,989, le Cateau 9,500, Hazebrouck 9,435, Anzin 7,990, Gravelines 7,733, Marq-en-Baroeul 7,548, Estaires 6,915, Merville 6,844, Comines 6,353, la Madeleine 6,348, Loos 6,333, Solesmes 6,202, Bergues 5,774, Fresnes 5,605, Roncq 5,490, Vieux-Condé 5,160, Seclin 5,055, (Condé 4,964).

Oise. Beauvais 15,551, Compiègne 12,281, Noyon 6,268, Senlis 6,092, Clermont 5,774, (Creil 4,998).

Orne. Alençon 16,037, Flers 10,678, la Ferté-Macé 9,732, Argentan 5,725, Laigle 5,285.

Pais-de-Calais. Arras 27,329, Boulogne 39,700, Saint-Omer 22,381, Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais 20,409, Calais 12,843, Béthune 8,410, Aire 8,303, Lens 7,298, Carvin 7,024, Lillers 6,608, Hénin-Liétard 5,029, (Bapaume 3,059).

Puy-de-Dôme. Clermont 37,357, Thiers 16,365, Riom 10,770, Ambert 7,625, Issoire 5,876, Saint-Rémy 5,100.

Pyrénées (Basses-). Pau 27,300, Bayonne 27,173, Oloran-Sainte-Marie 8,783, Orthez 6,526, Hasparren 5,144, Salies 5,120, (Biarritz 4,659).

Pyrénées (Hautes-). Tarbes 16,565, Bagnères 9,464, (Lourdes 4,714, Campan 3,524).

Pyrénées-Orientales. Perpignan 27,378, Rivesaltes 5,517.

Rhône. Lyon 323,417 (in 8 Cantonen), Tarare 13,694, Villefranche 12,170, Givors 9,886, Caluire-et-Cuire 8,440, Villeurbanne 7,474, Amplepuis 6,444, Cours 5,431, Oullins 5,126.

Saône (Haute-). Vesoul 7,716, Gray 6,965, Fougerolles 5,256.

Saône-et-Loire. Mâcon 17,453, le Creuzot 22,890, Chalons-sur-Saône 20,427, Autun 11,684, Montceau-les-Mines 8,287, Tournus 5,553, (Cluny 4,989, Paray-le-Monial 3,388).

Sarthe. Le Mans 46,981, la Flèche 9,341, Sablé 5,589, Mamers 5,365.

Savoie. Chambéry 19,144, (Aix-les-Bains 4,182).

Savoie (Haute-). Annecy 11,581, Thonon 5,272, (Rumilly 4,147).

Seine. Paris 1,851,792 (in 20 Arrondissements), Saint-Denis 31,993, Levallois-Perret 19,158, Boulogne 18,965, Vincennes 17,064, Neuilly 16,277, Clichy 14,599, Courbevoie 13,288, Ivry 13,165, Pantin 12,337, Montreuil 12,295, Aubervilliers 12,195, Puteau 9,594, Gentilly 8,796, Saint-Ouen 8,091, Vanves 7,926, Issy 7,775, Saint-Maur 7,438, Charenton-le-Pont 7,141, Suresnes 6,477, Saint-Mandé 6,388, Nogent-sur-Marne 6,264, Asnières 6,236, Maisons-Alfort 5,890, Fontenay-sous-Bois 5,378, Arcueil 5,258, Colombes 5,133, Choissy-le-Roi 5,099, (Montrouge 4,377, Saint-Maurice 4,340. Nanterre 3,944, Clamart 3,163, Sceau 2,287, Champigny 2,190).

Seine-Inférieure. Rouen 102,470, le Havre 86,825, Elbeuf 22,848, Dieppe 20,160, Féchamp 13,016, Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf 10,715, Sotteville-lès-Rouen 10,592, Bolbec 10,204, Yvetot 8,282, Darnétal 5,636, (Lillebonne 4,815, Montivilliers 4.223, Eu 4,061, le Tréport 3,840).

Seine-et-Marne. Melun 11,130, Meaux 11,202, Fontainebleau 10,941, Provins 7,277, Montereau-Faut-Yonne 6,714, (la Ferté-sous-Jouarre 4,499 Coulommiers 4,334, Nemours 4,010).

Seine-et-Oise. Versailles 61,686, Saint-Germain-en-Laye 22,862, Mendon 12,037, Saint-Cloud 8,956, Argenteuil 8,389, Rueil 8,216, Etampes 7,789, Marnes-la-Coquette 7,728, Sèvres 7,096, Pontoise 6,480, Corbeil 6,016, Mantes 5,697, Poissy 5,047, (Mambouillet 4,725, Essonnes 4,703, Montmorency 3,494, Saint-Cyr-l'Ecole 2,677, Neuilly-sur-Marne 2,560, Gonesse 2,526, Lonjoumeau 2,301, Ecouen 1,259, Marly-le-Roi 1,250).

Sèvres (Deux-). Niort 21,344, (Partenay 4,778).

Somme. Amiens 63,747, Abbeville 18,208, (Villers-Bretonneux 4,959, Doullens 4,749, Albert 4,259, Montdidier 4,238, Péronne 4,174, Corbie 3,643.

Tarn. Albi 17,469, Castres 23,461, Mazamet 13,968, Gaillac 7,843, Lavaur 7,331, Graulhet 6,346, Puylaurens 5,511, Rabastens 5,317, Carmaux 5,010.

Tarn-et-Garonne. Montauban 25,624, Moissac 9,036, Castelsarrasin 6,514, (Beaumont 4,344).

Var. Draguignan 9,446, Toulon 69,127, Hyères 11,212, la Seyne 10,123, Brignoles 5,593.

Vaucluse. Avignon 38,196, Carpentras 10,524, Orange 10,064, Cavillon 8,034, l'Isle 6,337, Apt 5,892, Bollène 5,703, Pertuis 5,494.

Vendée. La Roche-sur-Yon (früher Bourbon-Vendée, dann Napoléon-Vendée) 8,841, les Sables d'Olonne 8,292, Fontenay-le-Comte 7,660, Noirmoutier 6,347, Luçon 6,062.

Vienne. Poitiers 30,036, Châtellerant 15,606, Montmorillon 5,010, (Loudun 4,493).

Vienne (Haute-). Limoges 55,134, Saint-Junien 7,442, Saint-Yrieix 7,086, Saint-Léonard 6,011, (Rochechouret 4,159).

Vosges. Epinal 11,847, Saint-Dié 12,317, la Val d'Ajol 7,011, Remiremont 6,510, Gérardmer 6,402, Mirecourt 5,480, Rambervillers 5,310.

Yonne. Auxerre 15,631, Sens 11,514, Joigny 6,400, Avallon 5,816, Tonnerre 5,332, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne 5,095, (Chablis 2,300).

*Paris had in	1801	...	...	...	552,686 inhabitants
„	1811	...	...	...	630,636 „
„	1821	...	...	...	723,551 „
„	1831	...	...	...	785,483 „
„	1841	...	...	...	935,261 „
„	1851	...	...	...	1,053,262 „
„	1856	...	...	...	1,174,346 „
„	1861	...	...	...	1,696,141 „
„	1866	...	...	...	1,825,274 „
„	1872	...	...	...	1,851,792 „
„	1876	...	...	...	1,988,806 „

Since the cession of Alsace-Lorraine France possesses, besides Paris, 2 cities of 300,000 inhabitants—Lyons and Marseilles; 6 have between 100,000 and 200,000—Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rouen; 14 between 50,000 and 100,000—Havre, Roubaix, Rheims, Toulon,

* In the time of Julius Cæsar, the area of Paris was not more than 37 acres. Under Philip Augustus of France it covered 624 acres; under Henry IV., 1,402 acres; under Louis XIV., 2,726 acres; and under Louis XV., 3,302 acres. in 1860 the city had grown to 19,270 acres inclusive—that is, of the bed of the Seine. In 1817 Paris had 714,000 inhabitants, and in 1876 1,938,000, not counting the numerous faubourgs.

Brest, Amienes, Nimes, Versailles, Angers, Montpellier, Limoges, Nancy, Nice and Rennes; 8 between 40,000 and 50,000—Besançon, Orleans, Le Mans, Caen, Tours, Tourcoing, Grenoble, Dijon; 11 between 30,000 and 40,000.

In 1864 the numbers were—

Department of Seine	1,988,824	inhabitants
Other town populations	8,958,078	„
Country populations	26,977,530	„

As no legal difference exists in France between town and country communes, the places have, for statistical purposes, been divided with more, or less, than 2,000 inhabitants—the former specified as towns, the latter as flat country.

According to the census of 1872, the whole population living in towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants was 11,214,017, and in places described as flat country 24,888,904.

In 1846 the population in cities of more than 2,000 formed 24.72 per cent. of the whole; in 1851, 25.52 per cent.; in 1856, 27.31 per cent.; in 1861, 28.86 per cent.; in 1866, 30.46 per cent.; and in 1872, 31.06 per cent. The country population had, therefore, in 26 years, decreased relatively by 6.34 per cent.; whereby we must not overlook that many country communes, in consequence of the increase of their population, reached the category of 2,000. In the year 1866 there were 186 towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, in which 7,214,854 people lived. (By the census of 1861 only 6,756,433). In 1872 the number of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants were decreased by 7 in the diminished territory, having only 184.

Territorial Changes..

Before the Great Revolution the kingdom was composed of 35 provinces, which had very different regulations and privileges; 12 bore the title of Duchies, 13 of Counties, the remainder being called Districts or Lordships. For administrative purposes there was a further division with 29 *Generalities*, which were named after the chief towns. The National Assembly, with a view of destroying all provincial differences, made (22nd December, 1789) the *departmental arrangement* by which all the old relations were purposely overthrown.

The following is a survey of the old provinces, with their area in English acres, and of the departments which were formed out of them:—

Old Provinces	Chief Towns	Sqr. Miles	Departments made out of them
Alsace	Strasbourg	2,965	Haute-Rhin, Bas Rhin
Angoumois ...	Angoulême	4,545	Charente Inférieure, Charente
Anjou	Angers	3,450	Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne
Artois	Arras	1,846	Pas-de-Calais
Auvergne	Clermont	5,358	Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute Loire
Béarn	Pau	1,932	Basses-Pyrénées
Berry...	Bourges	5,534	Cher, Indre
Bourbonnais ...	Moulins	3,045	Allier, Puy-de-Dôme
Bourgogne ...	Dijon	10,027	Saône-et-Loire, Aisne, Yonne

Old Provinces (continued)

Old Provinces	Chief Towns	Sqr. Miles	Departments made out of them
Bretagne	Rennes	13,115	Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Finisterre, etc.
Champagne ...	Troyes	11,837	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, etc.
Comtat Venaissin	Avignon	697	Vaucluse
Corse	Bastia	3,376	Corse
Dauphine	Grenoble	7,743	Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Tisère
Flandres	Lille	2,241	Nord
Foix	Pays-de-Foie	1,618	Ariège
Franche-Comte ...	Besançon	6,059	Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône
Gascogne		10,236	Haute-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, etc.
Guienne	Bordeaux	15,795	Aveyron, Dordogne, Lot, Garonne, etc.
Isle-de-France ...	Paris	7,094	Seine, Oise, Seine-et-Marne, etc.
Languedoc ...	Toulouse	16,071	Ardèche, Aude, Haute-Garonne, etc.
Limousin	Limoges	3,887	Corrèze, Vienne, Creuse
Lorraine	Nancy	6,708	Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle Vosges
Lyonnais	Lyons	3,014	Rhône, Loire
Marche	Guéret	1,891	Creuse, Haute-Vienne.
Maine	Le Mans	3,893	Mayenne, Sarthe
Navarre	Bayonne	569	Basses-Pyrénées
Nivernais	Nevers	2,469	Nièrve
Normandie ...	Rouen	11,776	Calvados, Eure, Manche, etc.
Orleanais	Orleans	7,836	Eure-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret
Picardie	Amiens	4,641	Somme, Pas-de-Calais. Aisne, Oise
Poitou	Poitiers	7,760	Deux-Serves, Vendée, Vienne, etc.
Provence	Aix	8,275	Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône
Roussillon ...	Perpignan	1,408	Pyrénées Orientales
Touraine	Tours	2,679	Indre-et-Loire, Vienne

The Revolution and the Empire produced great enlargements. First, the possessions of German princes of the empire (Mümpelgard, which belonged to Würtemburg, etc.), were, in accordance with the wish of the majority of the inhabitants, treated as French possessions. Next, on September 14, 1791, the incorporation of the papal county of Avignon, and on November 27th, 1792, and January 31st, 1793, that of Savoy and Nice was completed. Swiss territories followed. At the Peace of Campo Formio, October 17th, 1797, Austria ceded Belgium to France. The Peace of Lunéville, February 9th, 1801, gave to it the whole German left bank of the Rhine, about 1,200 square miles, with nearly 1,000,000 souls. There were afterwards united to France, September 11th, 1802, Piedmont; on 21st July, 1805, Parma; on 27th October, 1807, Etruria (Tuscany); on 17th May, 1809, Rome; on the 9th July, 1810, Holland; on the 12th

November in the same year, Verlais; and on the 10th December, the mouths of the Ems, the Wiser, and the Elbe, together with the Hanse towns (600 square miles, with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants); then Oldenburg, etc. The number of departments, which at first were only 83, rose to 130, with a population estimated at 42,365,434 souls. The first Peace of Paris, May 30, 1814, granted to France, not only the dominions which she possessed before 1789, but also Avignon, Münpelgard, part of Savoy, and several border cantons of Belgium, etc. By the second Peace of Paris, November 21, 1815, France lost Savoy, the Belgian border cantons, Saarbrück and the right bank of the Queich, as well as the fortresses of Landau (occupied since 1713), Saarlouis, Marienburg and Philippeville. In 1830 Algiers was conquered. In consequence of a treaty with the Italian government, the union of Savoy and Nice with France took place in June, 1860. The newly acquired country (with 669,059 inhabitants), was divided into three departments, Savoy, Upper Savoy, and Alpes Maritimes. The arrondissement of Grasse, which had till then belonged to the department of Var, was assigned to Alpes Maritimes. By a treaty with the Prince of Monaco, Mentone and Roccabruna were also acquired in 1861. The war of 1870 ended with the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. On February 26th, 1871, followed the conclusion of the preliminary treaty, by which a cession of territory, and an indemnity of £200,000,000 were granted to Germany; this agreement was sanctioned by the National Assembly at Bordeaux on March 1st, and the final treaty of peace was concluded at Frankfort-on-Maine on the 10th May, 1871. The State lost thereby, territory to the extent of 5,209 English square miles,* in which there dwelt, according to the French census (1866), a civil population of 1,597,238—altogether 3 departments, 11 districts (arrondissements), 76 cantons, and 1,559 communes.

Finance.

It was but natural that a war, which brought nearly two-thirds of the country into the power of the enemy, should disorganize the finances of the State.

In the year 1870, the revenues fell far below the estimates, which had been made in time of peace, amounting only to £64,188,913, whereas the expenditure rose to £122,751,053, making a deficit of £58,562,140.

Two loans provided the means of mobilizing the National Guard; the alienation of the interest of the Army Endowment Fund, and the sale of the remainder of the victualling of Paris, made together a sum of £46,873,013, to which the Bank of France added an advance of £25,317,949. The surplus of £37,043,076, which remained over and above the requirements was transferred to the credit capital of the Liquidation Fund.

In the year 1871, £123,992,630 were again expended. The Budget Estimates having fixed the requirements at £65,574,447, there was of course, a deficit of £58,418,159. Loans and extraordinary taxation produced £62,760,726, so that £3,942,543 was again carried over to the Liquidation Fund. We are here treating only of the internal expenditure, the war indemnity being reckoned apart.

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* According to the French calculation in the last volume of "Statistique de France," the official survey in Alsace-Lorraine reckons it at 5,601 square miles.

	1872		1873		1874
Revenue	£99,871,708	...	£106,750,893	...	£99,299,856
Expenditure	103,148,399	...	108,626,336	...	101,372,064
Deficit	£3,276,691	...	£1,875,443	...	£2,072,208

It was in this last year of 1874, that the needs which had increased in consequence of the war, were seen to their fullest extent. The estimates of 1874, although drawn up while the impression of far-reaching political schemes and entanglements lasted,* yet form the basis of a new order and re-organization of the financial condition of France.

Revenue for the years

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
£103,556,025	£103,001,143	£106,885,621	£111,735,112	£119,826,825

Expenditure for the years

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
£103,378,113	£102,800,019	£106,691,870	£111,241,404	£118,450,994

The Budget for 1878 was as follows :—

Revenue.

DIRECT TAXES.

Land tax	£6,920,000	
Poll and mobilizing tax	2,372,760	
Door and window tax	1,644,360	
Tax on industries (patent)	4,724,160	
Fees for tax-papers	23,280	
		£15,684,560

SPECIAL TAXES.

†Annual imposts on lands in mortmain ...	£202,000	
Duty on mines	132,000	
Verification of weights and measures ...	150,800	
Payments for apothecaries' examination ...	9,819	
Duty on horses and pleasure carriages ...	438,032	
Duty on billiards	38,800	
Duty on exclusive societies...	53,220	
		£1,024,651

* See the treatise by Paul Boiteau in the "Journal des Economists." Jan. 1874. The writer reproaches the majority of the representatives of the people, with thinking more of the overthrow of the Republic, than of the re-establishment of the Finances.

† Whilst in other countries the taxes on lands in mortmain, especially those belonging to the clergy, have been in many ways lightened ; in France these lands are burdened with a special tax, according to a law passed February 20, 1849. As the possession of this property rarely changes hands it never brings anything to the revenue by change. For this reason a tax was levied which should be an equivalent of the transfer-tax. It was found that other property changed hands, on an average, every 20 years, and that the transfer duty amounted to 5 per cent., or one-twentieth of the money value. The new impost was based on this principle. This tax is levied also upon property in the hands of communities, and of institutions for the relief of the poor.

REGISTRATION STAMPS AND CROWN LANDS.

Registration...	£18,777,440	
Stamps	6,145,360	
Proceeds of crown lands	116,000	
Sale of crown lands	128,000	
Sale of moveables	307,600	
Property without heirs	44,000	
		£25,518,400
From forests		1,522,904

CUSTOMS AND SALT, *including*

General duties	£7,387,360	
Sugar duties...	2,475,800	
Duty on salt, within the custom's circuit ...	859,840	
		£10,723,000

INDIRECT TAXES.

Duty on drinks	£15,967,000	
„ salt, without the custom's limit ...	363,680	
„ *home sugar	4,910,360	
Match tax	641,200	
Duty on chicory*	214,440	
„ paper	534,560	
„ oil...	233,160	
„ soap	61,560	
„ candles	289,000	
„ vinegar	79,880	
„ express train passengers	2,932,440	
„ passengers by ordinary trains ...	444,280	
„ passengers by other means than railway...	226,760	
„ the dynamite factories	8,120	
Various dues	1,952,649	
Proceeds of tobacco	12,859,000	
„ gunpowder	547,040	
		£42,265,130
Postal revenue		4,555,040

Remaining from the exhibition	£400,000	
Duty of 3 per cent. on moveable property	1,398,880	
„ on private telegraphs...	732,450	
Imposts in favor of the universities ...	202,520	
Revenue from Algeria	1,035,656	
Proceeds from police fines...	412,115	
Duty on civil pensions	734,320	
		£4,915,941

* Of this, £1,249,360 for colonial, and £1,226,440 for foreign sugar.

Sundry Revenues, including

Revenue from India	£45,826	
„ „ Cochin China	88,000	
„ „ consulates and chancery ...	70,000	
„ „ inventions	57,480	
Contribution by Paris towards its police ...	138,073	
Proceeds from prisons	235,200	
		£634,579

Extraordinary Sources.

Payments by the Société Général Algérienne	£140,000	
Extraordinary means for public works ...	2,780,927	
		£2,920,227
Total Revenue		£109,865,132

Expenditure.

NATIONAL DEBT AND ENDOWMENTS.

FINANCE MINISTRY.—1*st Division.*

Consolidated debt		£29,889,139
Repayable capital under various heads ...		12,641,446
Life annuities, including for members of aged fund	£384,000	
Civil pensions	1,695,840	
Military pensions	2,622,520	
National reward pensions	12,600	
Clerical pensions	1,220	
Pensions to dispossessed annuitants	28,000	
Maintenance of pensioners on civil list of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. ...	2,120	
Annuities of the Caisse des Dépôts et consignations to soldiers of the Republic and of the Empire	146,720	
		£4,893,020

ENDOWMENTS AND EXPENDITURE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Salary of the President of Republic	£24,000	
Representation fees	24,000	
Contribution to the endowment of the Legion of Honor	474,564	
Subvention of the Marine Invalid Fund ...	400,000	
		£922,564
Administrative expenses of the nation... ...		415,464
Total for national debt, endowments, and expenditure of National Assembly ...		£48,761,633

GENERAL MINISTERIAL EXPENDITURE.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, *including*

Salaries for the central authorities	£22,352	
Council of State	34,922	
The Treasury	47,264	
Courts of Appeal	260,740	
Courts of First Appeal	405,171	
County Courts (trade tribunals)	7,032	
Police Courts	3,576	
Courts of Justices of the Peace	335,646	
French tribunals in Algeria	48,369	
Criminal Courts	190,000	
		£1,355,062

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Central administration	£34,568	
Salaries of political and consular agents ...	310,400	
Cost of administration	10,000	
Travelling and couriers' expenses	26,800	
Service expenses	72,941	
Diplomatic gifts	1,600	
Maintenance	5,220	
Secret expenditure	20,000	
Extraordinary missions and unforeseen expenditure	20,000	
Rent of residence for Turkish Ambassador	2,080	
Subvention of Abd-el-Kader	6,000	
		£509,592

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Central administration	£56,464	
General administration	456,480	
Telegraph service	685,636	
Public security	513,797	
Prisons	982,805	
Subventions (4 to departments, and remainder to charities)	343,472	
Extraordinary needs	296,480	
		£3,335,134
Civil government of Algeria		£1,039.714

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (*and Division.*)

General service	£814,737

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Central administration	£128,799	
General staff	929,050	
Gendarmerie	161,349	
Pay	7,435,942	
Rations	3,634,006	
Forage	2,781,739	
Hospitals	509,916	
Dress and lamps	1,279,339	
Beds	246,058	
Justice	588,806	
Remonté (remounts)	588,086	
Artillery material and military wagons ...	621,540	
Material of Genie Corps	433,532	
Military schools	163,455	
Aid	12,449	
		£19,413,346

MINISTRY OF MARINE—ADMIRALTY AND COLONIES.

Central administration	£53,047	
Staff and equipages	1,680,632	
Troops	532,154	
Provisions...	924,511	
Wages for shipwrights, etc....	792,000	
Armaments	1,782,000	
Colonial service	623,731	
		£6,388,075

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION—RELIGION AND THE FINE ARTS.

Section I.—Education and science ...	£2,145,628	
Section II.—Fine arts and museums ...	303,181	
Section III.—Religion	2,145,759	
		£4,594,568
Board of Trade and Agriculture		£1,702,241

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Section I.—Regular works	£3,144,363	
Section II.—Extraordinary works	3,459,973	
Various grants for construction of railways, including guaranteed interest and subventions	2,780,927	
		£9,385,263

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (*3rd Division*).

Expenses of levying and collecting taxes, registration, crown lands and stamps ...	£762,788	
Administration of customs	1,215,749	
Indirect taxation.....	1,451,843	
Monopoly, tobacco and gunpowder ...	2,546,174	
Post	2,879,085	
		£8,855,629

FINANCE (*4th Division*).

Arrears, bad debts, premiums...	£680,800
Total expenditure	£106,835,794
Public debt and endowments...	£48,761,633
General ministerial expenditure	58,074,161
Total as above	£106,835,794

To this is added a budget for *special purposes*, in which receipt and expenditure are balanced with the sum of £15,769,836, for the greater part consisting of additional percentage on the direct duties for departmental and communal necessities, including

Fund for departmental expenditure	£5,877,648
Fund for communal expenditure	5,796,417
Eventual Revenue of the departments	3,024,000

Lastly, a survey is added to the budget ("Tableau des recettes et des dépenses des services speciaux rattachés pour ordre au budget"). Receipt and expenditure being balanced with the sum of £2,226,165, including Legion of Honor, State annuities, etc., £911,315; State printing £249,800; marine invalid fund, £986,600; Mint, £58,786.

The year 1878 was a bad one for the public revenue, owing to the failure of the beet-root crop, which resulted in a deficit of £1,540,000 on the manufacture of indigenous sugar.

There was a deficit of £440,000 on the return of the indirect taxes for the previous year. One source of increase, was the duty on alcoholic drinks, which shews an increase of yield amounting to £400,000. There was a diminution in the amount of revenue derived from the postal service (notwithstanding the exhibition), owing to the lowering of the tariff. The telegraph service had an increase of £79,520 over 1877.

Recent Expenditure.

It was believed by many, that on account of the enormous burdens imposed by the war, France would have fallen into a state of financial ruin, similar to that of several other states. The firm resolve of statesmen, however, to restore the balance of the state finance at any price, together with the vast resources in the nation itself have produced most favorable results. The last budget proposed before the war (that for 1870), stated the sum for the *ordinary* requirements at about £66,040,000, and for the extraordinary at £4,940,000. The war rendered this illusory, nor could a balance be struck between income and expenditure immediately after the restoration of peace. The scheme for the budget of 1872, dealt with by the National Assembly in 1871, shewed the enormous sum of £96,613,401. In the course of the war, further unavoidable requirements became evident, and, notwithstanding the universal want and distress, the introduction of new taxes and duties was at once proceeded with.

By a decree of the National Assembly, July 9th, 1872, the duty per 100 kilogrammes (2 cwts.), was increased as follows:—sugar £2, coffee £6, tea £8, cocoa nibs £4, spices £8. The duty on wine 4*s.* on 22 imperial

gallons, on spirits 16*s.* and on liqueurs 28*s.* Tobacco and cigars 30*s.* per kilogramme, a little over 2 lbs. avoirdupoise (2.264), petroleum and sweet oil 16*s.* for 2 cwts, refined petroleum 25*s.* 10*d.*, essence 32*s.* for 2 cwts.

In August it was decreed to introduce a second war tax in all branches of registration, raising the stamp duty by two-tenths, duty on strong beer 2*s.*. 6*d.*, on weak beer 1*s.* 1*d.*, per 22 gallons, on playing cards 5*d.* per pack.

The various new duties may be divided into four different classes.

I.—Increasing, and in most cases doubling, the duty on *colonial produce.* It was hoped that more would thus have been obtained.

From sugar	£1,320,000	
Coffee	800,000	
Petroleum	400,000	
Cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, vanille, chicory, foreign wines, brandy and oil	600,000	
		£3,120,000

II.—Increasing the registration and stamp duty.

A second tenth of registration duty	£1,260,000	
Stamps...	440,000	
Sporting licenses	160,000	
Stamps on stock exchanges	480,000.	
Duty on foreign securities on inheritance by Frenchmen	220,000	
Taxes on insurance	280,000	
Registration of leases of land...	640,000	
Duty on receipts	400,000	
		£3,880,000

III.—Indirect taxes.

From the circulation of spirituous liquors ...	£680,000	
The consumption of alcohol	2,320,000	
Increasing the duty on beer	160,000	
Doubling the duty on playing cards	60,000	
License duty	200,000	
Paper duty	400,000	
Postage	880,000	
		£4,700,000

IV.—On the last day of the session, 1871, of the National Assembly a further increase of duty was made on the conveyance of transferable goods, on transport by land and water, on clubs and billiards, and, lastly, on pleasure carriages, from which the proceeds were computed at ... £2,280,000

Total £13,980,000

The proceeds of the new duties had undoubtedly been considerably over estimated in more than one instance, the more so because differences arose with several foreign powers who raised objections to the increase of duty on the ground of previously concluded commercial treaties.

In 1862 the duty on patents was raised 60 per cent., promising a profit of £1,637,000, and the collection of a further percentage on the other direct taxes to the amount of £1,580,640 was arranged.

When it became a question of meeting the requirements of 1874 further imposts were deemed necessary, and, although all were united in principle, yet it was very difficult to agree upon the means by which this was to be accomplished. Time pressed, for the financial scheme must be announced before the expiration of the year 1873, if the collection of the imposts was to proceed without interruption. Thus three new decrees of taxation were made in the last three days of December, 1873.

The first, that of December 29th, imposed a duty on native mineral oils, the proceeds of which were computed at	£60,000	
The second, December 30, imposed a further half-tenth upon certain registrations, computed at	1,419,760	
A further duty on sugar of	277,120	
An excise of 4*s.* per 2 cwt. of soap, computed at	280,000	
A consumption duty of £1 per 2 cwt. ...	36,000	
		£2,072,880
Lastly, the third decree of December 31 imposed an increased duty on drinks of ...	£484,440	
And a tax on vegetable oils of	250,000	
		£734,440
Total		£2,807,320

But as all this was still far from sufficient to restore the balance the budget was announced with a reservation that a later arrangement would be made to raise a further amount of £5,755,040 by fresh imposts.

When the National Assembly resumed the consideration of this matter, in the middle of January, 1874, it was seen that the difficulties were increased rather than diminished. Innumerable objects were suggested for taxation, but almost every proposal was rejected. At last the decree of February 19, was passed. By this the registration fees of non-judicial acts were raised by one-half, from which a return of £200,000 was expected. The same was done also with the dues on the Stock Exchange, giving a return of £520,000. Cheques were made subject to a stamp, which was to produce from £44,000 to £46,000. With all this, little more than £760,000 were obtained.

The National Assembly had once again to apply themselves to the same task, which became more difficult the longer the negociations lasted. After the rejection of a number of further proposed taxes the decree of March 21 was brought about by which the railway *slow* goods trains (the quick goods and passenger trains were already burdened), with few exceptions, were subjected to a drawback of 5 per cent. on the fare, or it was left to the option of the railway companies to pay an increased tax in equal proportion. By this £686,000 were to be gained. Next a tax of 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. was laid on the importation of salt meat, in addition to the ordinary customs duty, as equivalent for the duty on the salt used in it. A tax was likewise laid on those lands which had formerly been considered

as waste, but which had been cultivated since the imposition of the land-tax. With all these and some further measures it was hoped to realize altogether (inclusive of railway transport) a sum of £1,172,000. After all these endeavours and results there was still lacking a sum of £803,120 to complete the figure required. It was left for the budget of 1875 to restore the balance between revenue and expenditure.

The bank declined the proposal to reduce the yearly re-payment of £8,000,000 to £6,000,000 for advances made, in order that the liquidation of the debt should extend over a longer period, but it offered a loan of £3,200,000. Nearly all the new imposts are designated "temporary" and "extraordinary."

General Observations on the Budget.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE.

According to our classification the net revenues of the state are derived as follows—

Crown lands	£1,360,000	or 1.65
Direct taxes	£15,240,000	„ 18.44
Indirect taxes	£66,040,000	„ 79,91
	£82,640,000	or 100

As in most large states, so here, the produce of the crown lands is comparatively insignificant. The originally very large state property (out of which the public wants ought before everything to be supplied), has been wasted. The produce seems all the less, if we remember the confiscation of the numerous ecclesiastical estates, as well as of those of the nobility during the revolution, and if we compare the colossal amount of the national debt, with the active capital remaining. Throughout the whole of recent periods, the state forests have been wasted.*

The value of the crown lands, according to a calculation in 1856, still amounted to over £51,726,952, but new alienations of them take place every year.

There are, as previously stated, *four direct taxes*, 1. land tax; 2. personal and property tax; 3. door and window tax; 4. manufacturing tax, (patent duty.) Only this last forms a so-called quota tax, the amount of which is determined by the number and extent of the manufacturers, whilst the other three are "distribution taxes," the amount of which is already apportioned beforehand to the various departments, communes, estates, etc.

The "Indirect Taxes" were already enormously oppressive. The duty on drinks, the hated *droits réunis*, which produced nearly £1,240,000, is especially burdensome; extremely fiscal is the *enregistrement*, (arising out of the so-called "controle" introduced by Louis XIV), the proceeds of which are computed at more than £17,200,000, exclusive of £5,480,000 stamp duty. In the time of the First Republic, the payment of 4 per cent.

* In the year 1791, the area of the forests of France was 23,686,976 acres, of which 3,360,413 acres belonged to the state. In 1851, their extent was only 22,148,490 acres, 3,028,220 of which were state property. This had declined to 2,660,303 in 1860. In order to put a stop to this persistent diminution, the sum of £40,000 annually for ten years has been set aside for re-planting the mountain forests. In 1864 the proceeds of the forests sold under the second empire, amounted to £850,020, and those from the sale of other crown domains to £100,000.

of the price realized by any sale of real property was compulsory; and since the time of the first Napoleon, a special war tax has been added, (which is collected also in times of peace), by which this impost was increased by one-tenth, and to this first *décimes de guerre* a second has been added.

The "Salt tax," formerly 3*d.* per lb,. 2.204 kilogramme, was reduced to 1*d.* after the February revolution, increased again to 2*d.* in 1862, and afterwards again reduced to 1*d.* Even in the recent financial need, all proposals for the augmentation of this duty, to 2*d.*, or even 1½*d.*, were rejected. The "sale of tobacco" was farmed out previous to 1789, and produced £1,280,000. From the year 1789 to 1807 it was free; from that year to 1811, the duty on tobacco produced about £600,000. In 1811 the state monopoly was again introduced, and realized about £1,040,000. Five years afterwards the sum rose to £1,650,000, by a rise or allowance of about 6½ lbs. per inhabitant. In the year 1841 the government obtained £288,000, and in 1852 £484,000 by a rise of 14 lbs. per head. In 1860 the government suddenly raised the price of tobacco (not cigars) 25 per cent. The gross amount for the year 1870, was computed at £9,872,360, about £2,680,000 of which were for expenses, leaving a net profit of £720,000. The gain of the retail dealers is reckoned at 12 per cent. In 1873 the quantity of tobacco sold in the diminished territory amounted to 3,621 tons, 1 cwt. 3 lbs. for smoking, and 1,206 tons, 14 cwts. 21 lbs. of snuff. The sale prices were again raised in the recent financial distress, and the gross amount of the tobacco monopoly appears in the budget as £11,489,000, about £2,400,000 of which were paid for the raw material, leaving a net profit of £9,089,000.

In the year 1872 (before the introduction of the new transport duty) the State drew £4,273,018 directly from railways, of which £2,451,792 were the duty on passenger and mixed trains; £116,522 on land and manufacturing taxes; £333,054 on registration of the conveyance of landed property; £597,210 for stamps on bills of freight, etc.; £32,548 for stamps on receipts, etc.

Principal heads of Expenditure.

In 1874, of the £91,440,000 necessary expenditure, which the ordinary budget shewed, after subtracting £9,840,000 for costs of levying and collecting taxes, we find the following amounts absorbed in—

National debt and endowments ...	£48,420,000	or	52.95	per cent.
Military (land and sea forces)	24,780,000	,,	27.97	,,
Total of these two unproductive heads	£73,200,000	,,	80.97	,,

With the restoration of the Republic the King's Civil List disappeared. It amounted to £1,000,000 (under Louis Philippe to £480,000). The total cost of the court could scarcely be computed at less than £1,600,000, including the domains and appanages.

In place of this the salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at £24,000, besides £12,000 representation fees. The "Legion of Honor" possesses a special endowment, to which the State pays an annual grant, the amount of which, in 1874, was £483,829. The total income of the "Legion of Honor" is reckoned at £778,240. The number of members of the "Legion" who received annuities in 1865 was 33,497.

The expenditure for religion,* which, in 1818, was only £840,000, and in 1847, £1,560,000, was estimated in the budget for 1870 at £1,960,000, and in 1874 at nearly £2,140,000. Of this, £55,300 were for the Protestant, and £6.996 for the Jewish religion. Including the contributions of parishes, and of individual casual believers, the income of the Romish church exceeds £4,000,000.

Revenue and Expenditure of former times.

According to a calculation of Clamageran, the *direct* and *indirect* taxes produced the following sums :—

Taxes	1607	1645	1690	1715	1786
Direct	£640,000	£2,160,000	£1,640,000	£3,840,000	£9,160,000
Indirect	460,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,400,000	12,440,000
Total	£1,100,000	£3,560,000	£4,440,000	£6,240,000	£21,600,000

An estimate for the year 1707, given by Levasseur shews—

Expenditure.		*Revenue.*	
Royal household ...	£935,900	Regular revenue ...	£4,367,210
Military expenses ...	5,802,046	Poll tax	1,200,000
Marine	748,245	Contributions of the clergy	191,716
National debt... ...	3,236,772	Extraordinary revenue	2,756,735
Home affairs	14,225	Total revenue ...	£8,515,661
Justice	93,283		
Finance	2,353,326		
Total expenditure	£13,173,799		
Total revenue	8,515,661		
Deficiency	£4,658,138		

Thus military affairs, marine, court, and national debt required £10,722,963, whilst the whole revenue did not yield more than £8,515,661.

When Turgot was made Comptroller-general of Finance in 1774, the State revenue amounted to £15,080,000. But the permanent annuities, life annuities, the royal household, and the households of the two princes, (brothers of the head of the realm), together with the remaining privileged expenses swallowed up £6,480,000 of this, so that only £8,520,000 remained for disposal, whilst at least £9,400,000 were required. Thus it happened that £3,020,000 were already spent by anticipation.

In the year 1784 the gross revenue, according to Necker, amounted to £24,000,000, and the expenditure to £24,400,000 (in reality the deficiency was greater.)

* All religions are tolerated in France, but only three receive support from the State—viz., the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish (the last only since 1831). The Roman Catholic Church numbers (after subtracting the ceded territory) 84 prelates, 17 archbishops, each of whom receives an income of £800; the archbishop of Paris, £2,000; and 67 bishops, with salaries of £600. Six of these prelates receive an annual addition of £400 on account of their rank as cardinals, and as they are at the same time senators, in accordance with the law, they receive a further payment of £1,200 for this honor. The chapter and the parish clergy (including those of Alsace-Lorraine) consisted of 180 vicars-general, having for salaries from £100 to £180; 669 canons, with salaries varying from £64 to £96; 3,426 parish priests, with from £48 to £64 salaries; and 30,243 vicars, with from £36 to £40. In 1861 there were 79,584 secular, and 108,119 regular clergy. Among the latter, 17,776 monks (of whom 1,085 were Jesuits) and 90,343 nuns.

The revenues of the ecclesiastics were reckoned at £5,200,000, on which they paid at most £420,000 taxes. The nobility and the ecclesiastics possessed nearly two-thirds of the landed property. Most of their revenues were farmed out at immense gain to those who farmed them. The National Assembly fixed the net budget for 1791 at £23,308,000. The gross revenue amounted to about £27,640,000. In the year 1799 the gross revenue of the State amounted to £29,120,000; the net revenue to £21,200,000 only. The war expenses were, as far as possible, covered by requisitions and contributions from foreign countries. This was done with great success under Napoleon I. Thus the whole amount of sums obtained from North Germany, and which passed through the hands of "Daru," is given by him as £20,549,776, and munition to the value of £3,619,340, making altogether about £24,169,116, beside all that private persons had been obliged to give. The State expenditure during the time of Napoleon was generally from £28,000,000 to £32,000,000. The budget first rose to £46,000,000 in the war year of 1813, when the Empire had attained its greatest extent—130 departments. Of this, the land and sea forces required £30,080,000 (£6,680,000 of which were for the marine); the national debt, £4,252,000; pensions, £1,788,000; civil list and appanages, £1,132,000; justice, £1,160,000; foreign affairs, £840,000; home affairs, £2,360,000; administration of finance, £840,000; manufactures and commerce, £312,400. The Emperor by no means neglected his own finances. He had, according to Thiers, saved £5,400,000 from the civil list, by the end of 1813, for his own private use. Under Louis XVIII. the expenditure rose to about £36,000,000. In 1818, on account of the cost of foreign troops and of payments to other countries, it was £56,620,000. The budget averaged £40,000,000 under Charles X. It was fixed at £39,440,000 gross, or £32,480,000 net, for 1831. The last budget framed by the National Assembly before the *coup-d'état*, for 1852, rose to the figure of £57,380,000.

The actual balance of accounts as opposed to the proposals of the budget, reckoned in English money, was as follows:—

	from Years	Expenditure Total	Revenue Total	Loans Of which
Restoration ...	1816-29	£577,120,000	£526,400,000	£47,520,000
July Monarchy ...	1830-47	919,320,000	829,006,000	73,720,000
Empire & Republic	1848-56	639,480,000	602,520,000	104,760,000

The average amount of the yearly expenditure was as follows:—

Expenditure.

Restoration,	1816-29	£38,400,000
Louis Philippe,	1830-39	46,800,000
„ „	1840-48	57,280,000
Revolution,	1848	71,836,000
„	1849	65,840,000
Napoleon III.,	1854	79,520,000
„	1855	95,000,000
„	1856	88,468,000
„	1857	74,900,000
„	1858	74,720,000

A somewhat irregular calculation, by *Alphonse Courtois*, continued to the year 1870, gives the following principal results :—

	Revenue	Per Head	Expenditure	Per Head
Restoration ...	£39,777,838	£1 5 11	£39,828,521	£1 6 1½
July Monarchy..	48,856,060	1 9 3	51,072,534	1 10 0
Second Empire..	82,111,820	2 4 5½	83,260,050	2 5 1

Here the various expenses of war are either not all, or only partially, included, otherwise the deficiency under the Second Empire would be much greater.

Expenses reckoned by *Courtois* may be divided thus—

	National Debt	Per Head
Restoration	£10,544,419	7*s.* 1½*d.*
July Monarchy	13,781,767	8*s.* 5¼*d.*
Second Empire	20,730,724	11*s.* 8*d.*

	War Marine & Algiers	Per Head
Restoration	£10,957,150	7*s.* 3*d.*
July Monarchy	16,223,308	9*s.* 4½*d.*
Second Empire	27,479,858	15*s.* 3*d.*

	Other Expenditure	Per Head
Restoration	£19,326,951	11*s.* 11½*d.*
July Monarchy	21,067,457	12*s.* 6*d.*
Second Empire	35,049,467	18*s.* 8*d.*

Departmental and Communal Expenditure.

The *departmental* expenditure is covered exclusively by the collection of additional percentages on the *direct* taxes, the amount of which is fixed by the *special* budget. There are no *indirect* taxes for this purpose.

The *communal* expenditure is also covered by the collection of additional percentages on the *direct* taxes; in the towns, principally by the oppressive "Octrois" on the consumption of meat, drinks, fuel, brewing stuffs, etc. These "Octrois" were introduced as early as 1850 in 1,436 communes.

Two official accounts, based on the calculation for 1862 and 1868, gave for the 37,505 communes, not including Paris

	1862		1868	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	£11,675,977	£10,278,197	£13,407,098	£11,950,662
Extraordinary	5,980,702	7,731,336	5,668,462	7,395,310
Total	£16,656,679	£18,009,523	£19,075,560	£19,445,972

The statement of accounts for 1871 gave for all the communes of the diminished territory, exclusive of Paris, where the calculations were interrupted.

	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	£12,526,782	£11,047,487
Extraordinary	9,056,795	9,772,598
Surplus from previous year	5,422,671	2,281,325
Total	£27,096,248	£23,101,410

The city of Paris alone has a budget like a kingdom, but like one in financial ruin. In the year 1847, its amount was limited to £1,840,000. In 1853 the revenue rose to £2,600,000, but the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure really amounted to £3,600,000. The actual balance of 1860 and 1868 was—

	1860		1868	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	£4,858,144	£1,619,734	£6,793,455	£4,082,049
Extraordinary	1,473,430	1,376,089	1,916,890	4,386,471
Total	£6,331,574	£3,995,823	£8,710,345	£8,468,520

Among the receipts, however, were large sums in loans. The ordinary budget for 1869 closed with the figure of £5,920,000; that of 1870 with £6,860,000; that of 1872 with 7,760,000. According to the report of the Préfect, Leon Say, to the Paris Chamber of Communes, on the 15th October, 1872, there was a deficiency of £2,480,800 for 1871-73, inasmuch as the receipts of the "Octrois" were £480,000 less than the estimate. The budget for 1873 closed (agreeing in revenue and expenditure), with an ordinary estimate of £8,072,503, and an extraordinary estimate of £2,540,000, making together £10,612,503.

Under revenue appeared, octrois, £4,520,000; tax on vehicles, £104,000; street tolls, £104,000; Entrepôts, £88,000; supplementary dues, £360,000. In 1876 the produce of the "octrois" alone was £4,968,970. The budget issued for the city of Paris for 1878 estimated the expenditure at above £10,000,000 sterling, giving to every inhabitant no less a sum than £5 as his contribution towards local taxation, and this exclusive of large payments by the omnibus company and gas company, and the receipts from the octrois. In 1879 the revenue was £9,139,413, and the expenditure £9,139,413.

National Debt.

A.—The Consolidated Fund, in January, 1851, had a capital of £213,825,494, with an expenditure, in 1852, of £9,260,000 for interest and payment; but by January 1st, 1870, under the Empire of Napoleon, it had increased to the following amount:—

Principal			Interest
£33,291,133	at 4½	per cent.	£1,498,100
446,096	„ 4	„ „	17,843
434,701,617	„ 3	„ „	13,041,048
£468,438,846			£14,556,991

This increase during the period of Napoleon's influence was great, but the figures which marked the decline of the Empire were enormous. On January 1, 1874, they stood thus—

Principal			Interest
£276,801,284	at 5	per cent.	£13,840,064
33,289,312	„ 4½	„ „	1,498,019
446,096	„ 4	„ „	17,843
485,260,620	„ 3	„ „	14,587,818
£795,797,312			£29,943,743

The principal of the debt had, therefore, increased by half, and the interest more than doubled.

b.—But with all this the amount of debt is still far from complete. There exists beside a long list of arrears of principal under various titles. This is the floating debt, together with all debts existing in any other than the usual form. The *floating* debt has long existed in France. It arose at first from the accumulation of supplementary credit not covered by the original grant of the budget (*découverts*), partly with, partly without, the assent of the Corps Legislatif. Help was sought from interest-paying bills at short date—that is to say, special bills upon the next receivable income. But soon the money was appropriated from deposit funds, savings' banks, commune funds, reserved securities, loans from the receiver-general, etc. The floating debt often weighs like an incubus upon the finances. The right of giving notice to pay, generally belongs to the creditors, and they generally demand their deposits in a mass at the most critical times. Once, in 1848, the State treasury was unable to fulfil its obligations towards the lenders. The depositors of the savings' banks could only be paid with *paper money* by turning £11,560,000 of the floating debt into 3 *per Cent. Rentes.* This debt was repeatedly consolidated without being permanently diminished. Within reasonable limits this debt is, however, not very serious. It deserves special mention that, whilst the floating debt frequently amounted to £40,000,000, and sometimes even exceeded that under the Empire, according to the statement of Leon Say, in the National Assembly, of December 24, 1873, it did not amount to more than £33,280,000 in the beginning of 1874. To this may be added another, which is considered an ordinary debt. With the view of concealing the new loans, instead of open "inscriptions," fresh "annuities" were created under Napoleon III. In order to obtain the means of fulfilling the obligations to the railway companies 300,000 bonds were created in 1861, each paying a yearly interest of 16*s.* 8*d.* These were issued at the rate of £17. They were to be successively redeemed within 30 years (hence they were called "obligations trentenaires") each bond for £20. The State thus became burdened with a new debt of £6,000,000, whilst it received only £5,193,240. In the very next year occurred the manipulation of the "Conversion of Rentes." However, only 70,542 bondholders agreed to the exchange. Besides this the State treasury is also burdened with obligations in the form of annuities, both for the redemption of canal dues, and the acquirement of such canals by the State, and as counter-obligations to the Société Générale Algerienne. Among the State liabilities of recent date, referred to in the above list, appears the Morgan Loan of £10,000,000, at 6 per cent., repayable in 34 years. Next, the advance made by the Bank of France to the State treasury. The Bank had been obliged to help in all extremities; it had advanced altogether £269,528,425, the greater part of which was, of course, covered by the loans. The Bank also agreed to take an arrear of £54,000,000 by yearly repayments of at least £8,000,000, bearing only 1 per cent. interest. The first instalment was paid in 1872, and the second in 1873. The advance of the Chemin-de-Fer de l'Est was made because the lines, which were the property of a private company in Alsace-Lorraine, were obliged to be given up with the territory. Germany made a deduction for this of £14,000,000 from the indemnity of £200,000,000, but the French Treasury, unable to pay cash, bound itself to pay off the company by annuities subject to interest,

Lastly, the securities of the State, in partial compensation for losses by war. Indemnifications to the amount of £9,040,000, secured by the State to the departments and communes which had been occupied; but the greater part of this article of expenditure is not included in the ordinary budget, but is transferred to the special account, for the liquidation of war expenses. The budget, in 1878, required a sum of £12,641,446.

1.	For various annuities	£176,598
2.	Annuities of the Société Général Algerienne	210,800
3.	Obligations trentenaires	98,040
4.	For the Morgan loan of £10,000,000 (6 per cent.) ...	600,000
5.	Repayment of the bank advances	6,097,500
6.	Interest to Chemin de Fer de l'Est	820,000
7.	Annuities to departments and communes as arrears—payment of part of war indemnity	697,530
8.	Compensation for damages by the French military engineers	73,160
9.	Annuities on departments and communes for loans towards barrack building	357,333
10.	Interest on securities	360,800
11.	Interest on floating debt	1,217,600
12.	Short running treasury bonds	720,000
13.	Annual indemnification to Spain on account of regulation of frontier	810
14.	Annuities to railway companies	877,833
15.	Interest and redemption to Sardinia for improving the wells at Aix	1,440

The History of the Debt.

A treatise on the history of the public debt in France carries us back to the time of Law. On the 24th February, 1720, it was forbidden, under penalty of £800, for any one to keep more than £20 in cash. All remaining money was obliged to be exchanged into paper, or Law's notes, as they were called. In March an unconditional prohibition was issued against even "possessing or expending gold or silver coin." Law's notes to the amount of £122,830,000 were issued in the two years 1719 and 1720. The shares issued at £20 were run up to £720. At the time of the State bankruptcy there was as much as £360,000,000 of these notes in circulation. Upon this, new debts were incurred. During the period of the Revolution all payment of interest ceased. From 1790 to 1795 *assignats* for £1,743,120,000 (at first only for £4,000,000) were issued, of which only a small number were redeemed. The exchange began to decline in 1792, and by 1795 it had fallen to 18 per cent. on silver money. Whoever refused the *assignats* during the reign of terror was threatened with the guillotine. Trade was at a standstill, and prices rose beyond belief. Then a maximum was decreed, but in vain. At length the *assignats* were removed from circulation, being redeemed in 1796 by *mandats*, at the rate of 30 for one franc. These *mandats* were issued for £72,000,000. These also very soon became worthless.

In the meantime, between 1790 and 1801, national estates, to the value of £104,360,000 were sold or dissipated, leaving only to the value of £28,000,000. The money was spent as it came in. A liquidation of the

old debt followed in 1798. It amounted, setting aside all claims from emigrants, to £112,000,000, and was reduced to one-third (*le tiers consolidé*). For this the State gave inscriptions in the great book in 5 per cent. Rentes, at first £1,852,080 of such Rentes, representing a capital of £27,781,200. In 1799 the 5 per cent. Rentes fell to 5.10, and even when Napoleon was at the height of his power, the exchange was 88.90 (2 per cent. lower than in 1873, after the severe defeats). At the fall of Napoleon I., the consolidated debt amounted to £29,104,120. The second peace of Paris burdened the state with a war contribution of £28,000,000 to the allies.

Beside this, civil law compensation claims arose almost everywhere, which were met by new inscriptions of £641,600 Rentes (£13,132,000 capital). The maintenance of the allied armies cost the treasury £17,960,000. This raised the debt to £84,272,794. The Treasury also paid the private debts of the king in foreign countries with £60,000 Rentes, or £1,200,000 capital. The king in return made a loan of £1,400,000 to the Austrian government in the year 1821, in order to supply it with means for the expedition against Naples, which was repaid after the Revolution, not to the State, but to the Bourbons. In 1825 the emigrants received £40,000,000 compensation. On this occasion the creation of the 3 per cent. Rentes took place under the Villèle ministry. The 4 per cent. Rentes arose in the year 1828, when £3,200,000 were borrowed for the expedition to the Morea. The large treasure found at the conquest of Algiers was soon expended. Under Louis Philippe the exchange of the 5 per cents. rose to 123. Napoleon III. reduced the rate of interest from 5 to 4½ in 1852.

The annual expenditure for interest, which on April 1st, 1814, was only £2,532,305, was increased by the Spanish war, by compensation to emigrants, etc., so that on August 1st, 1830, it was £7,976,688. It rose still higher under Louis Philippe, viz., to £9,771,488 on March 1st, 1848, £1,600,000 of which were in the possession of the State itself. Notwithstanding the greatness of the latter sum, £9,260,000 were again required in 1852. Under Napoleon III., as we have already stated, even from the time of his presidency, debts were accumulated as they had never previously been. On January 1st, 1851, Rentes were inscribed to the amount of £213,825,494 in capital; one year later £220,647,784. Subsequent to this, the increase was colossal. It amounted on January 1st of the following years to

Year	Principal	Interest
1853	£223,100,184	£8,797,179
1854	226,786,200	8,907,449
1855	243,315,114	9,457,710
1856	302,321,632	11,386,740
1857	321,279,698	11,963,969
1858	336,883,870	12,435,238
1859	343,731,526	12,639,745
1860	373,360,480	13,534,263
1861	388,731,076	13,995,486
1862	396,994,968	14.241,774
1863	483,209,407	15,130,609
1864	492,637,871	15,308,118

Annual Expenditure for Interest.—(Continued.)

Year	Principal	Interest
1865	521,061,424	16,158,481
1866	441,160,386	13,742,058
1867	437,288,496	13,623,052
1868	435,866,810	13.614,129
1869	447,120,901	13,917,390
1870	468,438,846	14,556,990
1872	705,175,148	29,493,149
1873	731,481,441	21,671,848
1874	796,797,312	29,943,743
1875	937,584,280	29,936,196
1876	926,900,000	
1878	794,980,143	29,889,139
1879	750,067,425	29,936,198

The decrease which appeared to have taken place from 1866-1868 was fictitious, because, by means of manipulating the accounts, £2,416,422 was placed to the special account of a newly-formed "sinking fund." Whilst a diminution was brought about in 1866 in the ordinary calculation of the Rentes to be paid annually, the new sinking fund really had to be endowed with £3,165,840. It is true that only five loans, amounting to £94,920,000, were obtained during the second empire, until the war of 1870; yet the above figures shew how, apart from the floating debt, even the Consolidated Debt was quietly increased by new subscriptions. The result of the 12 years 1853-65, was an increased debt of £297,960,000, and an increased burden of interest of £7,360,000.

After the "Conversion of Rentes" passed by law in 1862, the holders of 4½ per cent. bonds were transcribed into 3 per cent. in such a manner, that if they paid in addition 4*s.* 6*d.* upon £4 principal, the whole previous amount of interest was secured to them in 3 per cent. Rentes. In this way the State treasury obtained capital to the amount of £6,417,251, or, after deduction of the costs, £6,305,251 without augmentation of the interest charge, but at the price of increasing the principal of the debt about eightfold!

The "Amortissement," suspended in the year 1848, was partly restored in 1859, and again annulled in the year 1860, to be re-established in a different form in 1867. From its foundation (April 28th, 1816) to the end of 1860, this *sinking fund* had drawn the enormous sum of £116,345,710 from the State treasury. The result is not a blotting out, but a colossal increase of the debt.

The Crimean war cost France, according to the Report of the Minister of Finance, £92,840,000. £60,000,000 of this were raised by loans, and the remainder by increase of taxation. But in reality bonds were issued for £84,000,000, and the war expenses thus rose to £92,840,000. The interest upon the loans for the Crimean war will, together with the "Amortissement," absorb £3,000,000 annually for generations to come.

The costs of the Italian war were given at £17,880,000, they ought really to be stated at 40 per cent. more. Sardinia contributed no money towards it, but paid only the sum of £2,400,000, for necessaries of war supplied to her army. At the transfer of Savoy and Nice, France took upon herself £6,000,000 of the Sardinian State debt. The cession of Mentone and Roccabruna was bought for £160,000. The wars in China

and Cochin-China cost £7,840,000 up to 1864; that in Mexico, according to the Ministerial account given in 1861, was £14,526,200. By a treaty of 25th October, 1860, China bound itself to the payment of £2,100,000, Cochin-China agreed in 1864, to the payment of £4,000,000. Mexico was to pay off £8,400,000 in 14 annual instalments; besides this, it surrendered to the French government, bonds for £4,200,000, at the exchange value of £2,640,000, to defray the costs of the expedition in the first half-year of 1864. But from Berryer's Report to the *Corps Législatif* on June 21, 1867, only £560,000 could be liquidated. After the fall of the Mexican empire, all payment of course ceased, and it was thought desirable to compensate those who had been induced by the government to take the bonds from the State treasury. The financial decree of 2nd August, 1868, assigned £160,000 Rentes (equal to 5,333,333 francs) principal for this object. By virtue of the treaty of 15th February, 1862, Spain paid £1,000,000 additional, as compensation for the expedition of 1823. The occupation of Rome cost £2,000,000 up to 1864.

We come now to the war of 1870. The Bank was compelled to assist in this, and, in order to render this possible, its notes were issued at a forced rate. By the decree of August 12, a loan of £30,000,000 was granted. In the meantime the government purchased the income of the Army Endowment Fund (over £3,680,000), for which the State has since then been compelled to make restitution. Defeat followed defeat; the scarcity of money became inconceivable; Gambetta concluded a loan of £10,000,000, at the rate of £16 3*s.* 1½*d.*, for £20, at 6 per cent., repayable in 34 years, with the English banking firm of Morgan. The departments raised £600,000 for the equipment of Gardes Mobiles and the Franc-tireurs, and the credit of the Bank of France was thus stretched to the utmost.

Peace was only to be purchased by the surrender of two important provinces, and the payment of the unprecedented sum of £200,000,000. The raising of this sum, which might have been thought an impossibility, was accomplished with inconceivable rapidity. On June 27th, 1871, in accordance with a decree of the 21st, a capital of £20,000,000, in 3 per cent. Rentes, was proposed, and subscribed for, to double the amount, on the same day. A further subscription of £30,000,000 was decreed on July 15th, 1872, and the result was a subscription of twelvefold the amount.

The rate at which loans were taken up marks the degree of State credit at various periods.

The conditions of the war loans were quite different to those which preceded them. The so-called £30,000,000, but actually £32,000,000, was proposed in 3 per cent. Rentes, at the rate of 60.60, with 1.55 interest gain, so that the real price amounted to 59.05. The full amount (£32,480,000) was, with difficulty, subscribed. The Morgan Loan, nominally of £10,000,000, at 6 per cent., was really procured at the rate of 85¾, and (October 27-29) subsequently offered to subscribers at 85, and, notwithstanding the investment of Paris, at the time subscriptions were obtained in France to the amount of £3,756,840. The loan of £80,000,000, at 5 per cent., proposed for public subscription on June 27, 1871, was contracted at 82½, but the nett price realized was only 79.26; nearly £196,000,000 were subscribed. The 5 per cent. Loan of

£120,000,000, of July, 1872, contracted at 84½, (nett 80.94), procured 934,276 subscribers, for £1,752,640,000. The form and date of the four last-mentioned loans were as follows :—

Loans	Order	Date of Subscription
£32,480,000	Rule of 12th August, 1870	August 23rd, 1870*
Second Morgan Loan	Decree of 25th October, 1870	October 27th, 1870
£80,000,000	Rule of 20th June, 1871	June 27th, 1872
£120,000,000	Rule of 15th July, 1872	July 28th, 1872

We take the following data, as to the results of these four loans, from a report of Finance Minister, (Magne), October 27, 1873 :—

Sum Subscribed	Gross Amount	Costs	Nett Amount
£32,490,860	£32,182,887	£264,934	£31,917,952
10,000,000	8,355,990	275,000	8,080,990
195,902,361	89,139,771	3,306,847	85,732,913
1,752,643,862	139,949,785	3,389,573	136,560,211
£1,991,037,083	£269,628,433	£7,236,354	£250,292,066

In the first case the loan cost the State 4.99 per cent. ; in the second (Morgan), 7.42 per cent. ; in the third, 6.29 per cent. ; in the last, 6.06 per cent.

Expenses of the War, 1870 and 1871.

The Minister of Finance, (Magne), in a report of October 28, 1873, estimated the cost to the State treasury thus :—

Extraordinary war expenses, 1870	£46,920,640	
„ „ „ 1871	28,008,880	
„ „ „ 1872	1,552,280	
		£76,481,800
Provisioning of Paris...	£6,780,720	
Maintenance of soldiers' families, etc. ...	2,000,000	
Interest on sum due to Germany	12,082,600	
Maintenance of German troops	9,945,000	
Arrears of contribution imposed by Germans	2,468,320	
Exchange loss on the four loans	25,246,720	
Loss on duties and imposts, 1870	4,903,560	
„ „ „ 1871	9,664,000	
		£149,572,720
Contributions of war...		£200,000,000
Total		£349,572,720

The sacrifices which the war has caused, and here we speak only of those in money, are evidently not nearly all mentioned here. If we overlook the question, whether the Liquidation Fund will be in a position to fulfil its task—viz., the reconstruction of the war material† without new

* Closed.

† The following expenses were assigned to the Liquidation Fund ; those for re-construction of war material ; for the maintenance of the enemy's troops in the year 1872; for indemnity to the invaded departments, and payments to the sufferers by the second siege of Paris.

loans, there still remain innumerable losses to the departments, the communes, and to individuals. A ministerial calculation, of October 28, 1872, estimates the damage done by the enemy's troops, in 35 departments, at £32,843,519. We shall not be reckoning too high if we put the total loss of France at £400,000,000.

Retrospect.

Only three instances in the whole history of finance, are known to us, that may be compared with the present accumulation of debt in France.

1.—*Holland.* This small state, which in the year 1846 did not contain 3,000,000 inhabitants, had a debt of £92,324,999, equal to about £34 per head. Holland, indeed, possessed colonies from which she knew better than any State in the world, how to reap profit. This fact has contributed very considerably to the present flourishing condition of her finances.

2.—*Great Britain.* The struggle with the first Napoleon necessitated the taking up of £879,289,943 in fresh loans from 1793 to 1816. In spite of the increase of taxation and continual paying off of debt, an increase of £601,500,343 was found to exist on the conclusion of peace. The total amount (old and new) of the debt in the beginning of 1817 was £840,850,491. The population of the State must have been about 20,000,000 at that time, including Ireland, about the population of which we have no very exact details at that period. This would bring the debt to at least £42 per head, more than half as much again as is now the case in France. England was indeed, very rich, but Wales and Ireland offered the opposite picture.

3.—*The United States.* The civil war cost the treasury of the Union £869,166,660. The population at the end of the civil war was about the same as that of France now; the debt was therefore at about an equal rate. The Union, however, possessed the great advantage of being able at once to dismiss its whole army. These examples led us to expect, that notwithstanding the greatness of the burden, it would not be, by any means impossible for France to restore order to her financial affairs, and to fulfil her monetary obligations.

Departmental and Communal Debts. The departments were free from debt until the time of the Second Empire. The communes also were but moderately burdened. But this all changed in the above-mentioned period. The *Bulletin des Lois* contains the legal authorization for 364 departmental loans to the amount of £6,173,377, and for 545 communal loans to the amount of £16,371,334, from 1st January, 1852 till 31st December, 1866, not including the department of the Seine, or the City of Paris. If we add to this the loan of the department of the Seine, of a capital of £2,000,000; that of the City of Paris of £40,000,000, and lastly those of the smaller communes, which only require the authorization of government for the incurring of debts, of about £10,000,000, we have an accumulation of £74,640,000 debt.

The *Société du Crédit Foncier* alone granted communal loans of £28,460,000, from July 10th, 1860, to December 31st, 1870. These have been reduced by repayments to £18,860,666. The City of Paris alone was a debtor to the amount of £13,320,000.

By a more recent official account, 19,890 of the 35,864 communes of the State, not including Paris, were burdened with £28,434,189 debt at the end of 1871; in the year 1868 only 13,118 communes had debts, amounting to about £8,000,000 less. It is worthy of remark that the communes had

also devoted £2,414,770 to the sinking fund in 1871. Paris, especially, was loaded with debt by the Imperial administration. The Municipal Government began in 1855 with a loan of £2,400,000; new liabilities were incurred year by year; in 1861 the total amount of debt was computed at £11,920,000. On March 31, 1870, it was stated as follows:—

Special communal loans	£40,281,335
Other debts	7,640,824
Debts of the Treasury for public works	5,966,554
Costs of works already completed, or about to be carried out	5,143,248
Total	£59,031,961

At the capitulation of Paris, February, 1871, the city was compelled to pay the German troops a war contribution of £8,000,000. The injuries to the capital by fire during the two sieges were estimated at £4,880,000, £3,080,000 of which were allowed. This last sum to be paid to the owners of the injured property. The State treasury, in 9 yearly instalments, not bearing interest, is to receive from the State for this purpose £5,600,000, in 26 annual instalments, at 5 per cent., as partial compensation for the £8,000,000 damage by fire.

In 1872 the principal of the city debt was reckoned at £65,200,000, with a yearly expenditure of £3,528,000. Further debts were afterwards discovered by which the year's expenditure, in interest and payment of debt, rose to £3,840,000. £140,000,000 of the war contribution taken up by the State, are thus deducted in this account. (The actual property of the city was only estimated at £9,440,000 in 1866).

Among other towns, *Marseilles* borrowed in 1854 £640,000; in 1861 £2,160,000, and in 1864 a further £360,000. *Lyons* borrowed in 1854, £480,000; in 1860, £320,000, and a further £400,000 in 1861.* *Havre*, in 1854 borrowed £380,000; *Toulouse*, in 1860, £240,000; *Rouen*, in 1860, £160,000; *Lille*, in 1860, £320,000 as a fourth loan in a short time.

Military Affairs.

Land Forces.—The defeats of the French troops in the war of 1870 and 1871 produced the same effect on these as, after the battle of Jena (1806), was produced in Prussia. A complete re-organization is being attempted, by re-constructing the army on the basis of making the whole nation their own defenders.†

The law of the 27th July, 1872, brought about a radical change. The armed forces are divided into an active and a territorial army. Every youth, when he has completed his 20th year, who is not absolutely physically incapacitated, belongs for five years to the active army, and four years to the reserve force. Only half of these however, are kept for five years'

* The deputy *Hénon* shewed that ten years ago Lyons had a debt of £400,000, in 1875 a debt of £2,000,000, and since then the whole actual landed property of the city, of the value of £600,000 has also been sold.

† Various opinions exist about the manner of carrying out this principle. The report of the Acting Commission of the National Assembly did not fail to observe that it was not a question of imitating the Prussian system, but rather of carrying out a principle accepted in the French Revolution, and which was adopted by Prussia after France had renounced it.

service, the remainder being for one year only. Individuals who have received a military education prior to their enrolment, may be dismissed at the end of six months. Besides this, the institution of the one year volunteers has been adopted. Hence, those who leave the active army, belong for five years to the territorial army, and for six more years to the reserve. The territorial army is formed district-wise. Henceforth, all healthy men from 20 to 40 years of age can be called out. A peace force of 842,000, a field army of 1,475,000, and a territorial force, together with reserves of 1,200,000 men could be raised, if other circumstances did not hinder it. A special order adds: "After the young soldiers have served for one year, only so many of them will be retained with the army, as the Minister of War shall decide in each year."

According to the statute of 24th July, 1873, the State is divided into 18 districts, each with an army corps for the active army. Each army corps embraces 2 divisions of Infantry, 1 Cavalry, and 1 Artillery brigade, 1 battalion of Engineers, 1 train squadron. The troops of Algiers form a separate 19th army corps. "The territorial army must always possess well ordered 'cadres.'"

A series of decrees of the President of the Republic, of 28th September, 1873, arranged the manner of its construction. By this the number of Infantry regiments was raised from 127 to 144, each regiment consists of 3 battalions, of 6 companies, and 3 depôt companies. The number of Cavalry regiments was increased to 70 upon European territory, the 56 old ones each of 5, the 14 new ones each of 4 squadrons; so that altogether there are 12 regiments of Cuirassiers, 26 of Dragoons, 20 of Rifles, 12 of Hussars.

The Artillery was increased by 8 regiments, making 38 regiments or 19 brigades (with 323 batteries). At the beginning of the war of 1870, France had only 116 Infantry regiments, 63 Cavalry, including the Algerian, and 22 regiments of Artillery.

The third part of the sub-lieutenancies are filled by non-commissioned officers, whilst the other two-thirds belong to the pupils of the military schools, the *Ecole de St. Cyr* and the *Ecole Polytechnique.* Whereas formerly, a soldier could only be advanced to the position of a non-commissioned officer after four years' service, promotion to a lance-corporal or corporal can take place at the end of six months, and that to a non-commissioned officer at the end of a year. Advancement to the rank of sub-lieutenant is possible after two years' service, if the aspirants are 18 years old, and have passed a fair examination.

The equipment and provisioning of the army are good. Corporal punishment is not allowed, although the Military Penal Code is very strict. Advancement is, as we have seen, open to every soldier. Under Napoleon III., the necessary education of advancing officers was much neglected. Finding a substitute and buying off were both permitted, the government fixed the price.

The effective forces of the army for 1875 consisted of 442,014 men, of whom 381,507 were in France, and 60,507 in Algiers; 98,772 horses—viz., 84,807 in France, and 13,965 in Algiers. The Gendarmes and the Republican Guard of Paris (included in the figure of 442,014 men) amount to 27,014 men. The Infantry counts 144 regiments of the Line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, and 2 depôt companies, making 225,111 men; 30 battalions of Chasseurs à Pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 depôt

company, 18,889; 4 regiments of Zouaves, 12,000 men; 3 battalions of Light African Infantry, 3,000 men; 5 companies of Convicts, 1,000; 1 regiment of Foreigners, 3,000; 3 regiments of African Sharpshooters (Tirailleurs), 9,000 men.

The *Cavalry* consists of 77 regiments—viz., 12 regiments of Cuirassiers, 26 regiments of Dragoons, 20 of Chasseurs, and 12 of Hussars, with a total of 47,498 men*; 4 regiments of African Chasseurs, with 3,813 men; and 3 regiments of Spahis, with 2,134 men.

The *Artillery* numbers 38 regiments, each with 3 foot and 6 horse-batteries, 42,558 men; a regiment of Pontonniers, 1,877 men; 15 companies of gunners, 2,215 men; 50 train companies, 3,870 men.

The *Engineers* number 3 regiments, with 9,000 men, and the Military Train 64 companies, with 8,000 men.

With regard to the formation of the territorial army (Militia), a military paper *(the Avenir Militaire)* of May, 1874, informs us that those of the standard age, enrolled from 1855-1860, are only to be registerd in the list, and generally treated as a reserve Militia. The 6 divisions of 1861-1866 are called into camp or garrison towns to receive the necessary training. The territorial army (Militia) was to consist of 144 Infantry, 18 Artillery, 18 cavalry regiments, 18 battalions of Engineers, and 18 Train squadrons, thus making it possible to supply each of the great Commandos with a complete corps, consisting of 2 divisions of Infantry, 1 Artillery regiment, 1 Cavalry regiment, 1 battalion of Engineers, and 1 Train squadron. The former National Guard is replaced by the Militia.

In 1878 the effective forces of the army consisted of 4,76,636 men, an increase of 34,622 over 1875, and 110,754 horses, an increase of 11,982. Beyond these, there are 90,000 men always ready for service in time of need. Count Fircks, a Prussian officer, writing on the present condition of the military resources of France, says:—"The standing active army of France is about what it was, as regards numbers, during the peace periods of the empire—viz., a little more than 400,000; but the law which obliges universal liability to arms, according to the German estimation, enables France to put on a war-footing the following forces:—

	Men	Horses
Mobile army of Campaign ...	677,500	133,400
Infantry of the Reserve ...	162,500	20,000
Territorial Mobile troops ...	179,000	11,000
Garrisons in France	671,000	34,000
Garrisons in Algeria	48,400	11,000
Total	1,738,400	209,400"

The total effective force of the French army was reported to the Chamber of Deputies in 1879 to be 502,697 men, and 120,894 horses.

Fortresses.

No country in the world possesses so many of these as France. There are altogether 139. That of Paris is perhaps the most important in the world.

* The formerly existing 8 regiments of Lancers have been transformed into Dragoons Chasseurs and Hussars.

On the Belgian Frontier—Lille, Dunkirk, Calais, Arras, Douai, Cambrai, Valenciennes, and Givet; St. Omer, Maubeuge, Mézières, Sedan, Longwy, Lafère, and Soissons; Gravelins, Condé, Landrecies, Rocroi, Montmedy, Peronne.

On the German Frontier—Belfort, Verdun, Besançon, Langres, Toul, Auxonne.

On the Italian Frontier—Lyons, Grenoble, Briançon.

On the Mediterranean—Toulon, Antibes, and 21 others.

On the Spanish Frontier—Perpignan, Bayonne, Montlouis, St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, and 10 others.

On the Coast—Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle, Blaye, Ile Rhé, Fort Louis, and 17 others.

On the English Channel—Cherbourg, St. Malo, Havre, and 16 others.

There are	22	... ...	forts of 1st class
„	15	... ...	„ 2nd „
„	12	... ...	„ 3rd „
„	90	... ...	„ 4th „
Total	139	forts	

The fortifications of Paris cost £8,000,000; those of Cherbourg, £6,800,000. Belfort is to be raised to a fortress of the first rank. In a Bill laid before the National Assembly, June 4th, 1874, a credit of £3,120,000 was asked to complete the chain of fortresses along the whole eastern frontier of France. According to the first article of this Bill "new works are to be erected at the following fortresses:—Verdun, Toul, Epinal, in the valley of the Upper Moselle, at Belfort, Besançon, Langres, Lyons, Grenoble, in the valley of Isère, near Abbeville, and Chamousset; and, lastly, at Briançon." A considerable extension of the fortifications of Paris is already arranged. As the above works are added to the fortresses of the *first-class*, the number of these will be increased to 16. The National Assembly agreed to these proposals.

Great attention is being paid to the Belgian frontier, especially to the fortifications of Dunkirk, Lille, Valenciennes, and Maubeuge, this last having been allowed to fall into decay. The government contemplates spending £2,000,000 upon Dunkirk alone, £800,000 of which are to be devoted to the enlargement of the Harbour, and £1,200,000 on strengthening the fortifications.

Historical Notices.

In the year 1783 127,000 men were reckoned as the effective army, though the total number enrolled amounted to 300,000, of whom 70,000 were Militia. The Revolution proceeding from the principle of the duty of universal defence, and striving to make every man bear arms, produced the general conscription. When Carnot organised 14 armies he brought (although only for 1 or 2 months) from 15 to 16 hundred thousand men into the armies, among whom, it is true, there was very much that was worthless as military material, from want of previous organization and drill. But while Carnot endeavoured to produce a people practised in the use of arms, Napoleon I. turned the powers gained by the Revolution into a mere military status,

Napoleon's army was most numerous in 1812, when it reached 743,000 men, or without the cohorts of the first Arrière-Ban (National Guard) and the Gensdarmes 662,000 men; including the subject States it amounted to 900,000 men (Rhine Confederacy, 120,000; kingdom of Italy, 40,000; Naples, 50,900; Poland, 50,000).

For the Russian campaign Austria brought out an auxiliary army of 30,800, Prussia one of 23,300, Switzerland one of 12,000. The whole force set in motion against the empire of the Czar amounted, according to Thiers, to 420,000 men, and the number was increased to 533,009 by supplementary forces. Of these, there only returned, in regular bodies, about 30,000 Austrians and 15,000 Prussians and Poles. From 30,000 to 40,000 of the disorganised troops were afterwards collected together.

According to their own computation, the Russians made about 100,000 prisoners. Many fugitives returned singly (sick) to their own country. Many of the strongest young men of France perished.* The army thus led against Russia consisted, for the greater part, of men who were not Frenchmen. According to Gourgand, the list of the army which crossed the Russian frontier, consisted of 155,400 Frenchmen, and 170,500 Allies (without the re-inforcements). The numbers were as follows:—

Infantry, battalions ...	299	French	306	Allied	Total	605
Cavalry, squadrons ...	251	„	275	„	„	526
Horses	34,580	„	40,140	„	„	74,720

The proportion of French diminishes still further if we deduct the Germans, Italians, and Swiss of the provinces subject to France.

The levies during the reign of Napoleon I. amounted, according to the Senatus-Consultus, to nearly 3,000,000 men; but according to a calculation laid before the Minister of War, in the year 1815, the standards levied between the 18 Fructedor VI. (1798) and 1814, did not actually bring more than 2,022,201. In the year 1813 alone, no fewer than 1,140,000 men were levied. Beside this, 174,600 soldiers of the National Guard were employed in the service of the fortifications. In order to obtain this enormous number of conscripts, the youths, legally not bound to serve till the years 1814 and 1815, were called out beforehand on the one side, while on the other they went back so far as to take those of the standard of the XI. year of the Republic (1803). At the beginning of the campaign of 1813 Napoleon possessed the most numerous force. The coalition of Austria with the Allies first altered this proportion, although not materially. According to Bernharde's calculation in "Toll's Memorable Events", the strength of the armies at the chief seat of war in Germany, in August, 1813 was

	French	Allies
Infantry	330,000	364,500
Cavalry	72,500	76,000
Artillery	33,500	30,500
Pioneers and Sappers ...	4,000	
Cossacks	—	22,000
Total	440,000	493,000
Cannon	1,200	1,380

* The army had already lost 129,000 men, or one-third of its strength, without a single encounter of any importance, six weeks after crossing the Niemen (Thiers). When the grand army reached Moscow, it had dwindled to 95,000 men, and had thus, before the beginning of the cold, lost two-thirds of its numbers.

The preponderance of the Allies was overpowering at the battle of Leipzig, but when they returned to France in 1814, their forces scarcely reached 200,000 men.

After the Restoration, the army was neglected. As under Napoleon the military had been the chief order, so now it was the ecclesiastics and the nobility. The annual contingent of recruits was fixed at 40,000, but in 1823 it was raised to 60,000. The troops of the line saw themselves placed after the Guards. But the "Abolition of the Conscription" solemnly promised by the Bourbons did not follow. 80,000 men suffered in the overthrow of the Spanish Cortes (1823), 18,000 in the expedition to the Morea (1828); 34,000 in the conquest of Algeria (1830). The July Revolution brought about the dismissal of the Guards. But against this, Louis Philippe strengthened the troops of the Line. The annual levy was raised to 80,000. As many as 100,000 men were repeatedly present in Algeria. An increase of troops immediately took place under Louis Napoleon. Above all, the Imperial Guard was restored (May 1st, 1854). The war in the East then required considerable exertions; those who had served their time were retained with the army, and the yearly levy among three standards of age was raised from 80,000 to 140,000.

According to the account of the Minister of War, rendered to the Emperor in October, 1856, there were altogether

	Soldiers	Horses	Materials of War
Sent to the East ...	309,268 ...	41,974 ...	597,686 tons
Returned thence ...	227,135 ...	9,000 ...	126,850 „
Loss	82,133 ...	32,974 ...	470,836 „

Surgeon-Major Chenu gives in a later detailed report the number who perished as 95,615. Everything allows us to assume that the war in the East cost France the life or the health of at least 150,000 young Frenchmen. Among those who had perished before the 30th March, 1856, there were, according to the ministerial account, beside those who had disappeared, and those who had been shipwrecked, 1,284 officers, of whom 14 were generals and 20 staff officers, 4,403 subalterns, and 56,805 soldiers. According to Chenu, 10,240 remained upon the field of battle, 702 were drowned by shipwreck, 8,184 fell victims to cholera and other diseases before the battle of Alma, 4,342 died before they were brought into the ambulances, (the greater number of them were frozen), the others died in hospitals. 13,025 after they were sent back to France.

According to Niel, the French lost 46,308 men before Sebastopol alone. On the 1st January, 1859, immediately before the outbreak of the Italian war, the army was composed of 401,778 men, of whom only 322,228 were in France, 73,500 in Algeria, and 6,050 in Italy. To this may be added 135,407 on furlough, total 537,185. The entire reserve, except that which existed merely on paper, was limited to 13,887 men, of whom only 80 had already served. During the Italian war (from the end of April till July, 1859), the number was increased to 660,000; throughout the year the average number was 556,439 (according to the statement of the Finance Minister Fould). The loss in men was moderate, but very considerable in officers. The total deaths on the field and in the ambulances were 5,782, in hospitals 4,360, by suicide 31, altogether (from official accounts) 10,173. The number of wounded is not known.

The expedition to Mexico, from 1862 to 1867, cost (according to Perren) 5,665 soldiers; of these, 1,255 in the year 1862, and 2,389 in 1863.

The war of 1870 was rushed into on the side of Napoleon with a recklessness which has not its equal. The French possessed formally 368 battalions, 252 squadrons, and 164 batteries, with 984 guns; together, 567,000 men. 230,500 of this number must at once be deducted—viz., the gendarmerie, the depôts, and the garrisons in the interior and in Algeria. On paper there still remain 36,000. On paper again there were 500,000 of the Garde Nationale Mobile; but even the "cadres" only existed for 160,000 to 180,000 men; and those who presented themselves even in this limited number had only received the benefit of 14 days' instruction in arms, and this not on 14 consecutive days, but on so many separate days, whereby the men often arrived from home at the place of assembly quite tired out. The expectations which this system of Militia offered were, therefore, by no means fulfilled by these troops.

The first volume of the official report (published December, 1872) upon the management of the national defences by government contains, among other things, a survey by the Napoleonic Minister of War (Lebœuf) of the fighting powers of France at the time of the declaration of war. There were altogether 492,000 men available for service; but of these 350,000 had first to be equipped. Only 142,000, therefore, were ready for the field, and of these 50,000 were in Algeria, and 6,500 in Civita Vecchia, whereby the number was, for the moment, reduced to 86,000; to these were added those of the standard of 1869 to the number of 75,000. When the Minister of War announced from the tribune that all was perfectly ready for war, there were in reality 131,000 men, including the troops in Algeria and Rome—at most 200,000 men—available. The strategical arrangements were entirely in keeping with the rashness by which a campaign was commenced against a powerful military force, without any preparation.

After the regular troops were everywhere beaten, the government published a decree at Tours, on November 2, 1870, by which all men from 21 to 40 years of age, capable of bearing arms, were compelled to serve. The exertions made were very great, but in the main without success, for the organization and training of the power required had been neglected at the right time, and masses of men, called together at a moment's notice, were of little use.

According to an official account, 2,194 French officers fell in the war of 1870—71; the Germans lost 1,539, or, including those who died of disease, 1,855. Among these were 32 generals (Germans, only 9). The loss of guns amounted, according to a commission employed on the subject, to 7,234—viz., 1,793 rifle field pieces, 193 rifle hill guns, 230 mitrailleuse, 1,663 light, smooth-bored guns, 1,624 rifles, 729 smooth-bored fortress guns, and 1,002 mortars. The loss of arms was 665,327 chassepôts, and 500,000 older rifles. Of the war material formerly belonging to France, she only retained 3,000 cannon, 350,000 chassepôts, and 1,000,000 arms of older kinds. In the first half of 1873 she had, however, procured 4,000 cannon, 700,000 chassepôts, and 938,885 other fire arms. Between September 23rd, 1870, and January 28th, 1871, 64 air balloons were sent up from the besieged city of Paris. These carried away 91 passengers, 354 carrier pigeons, and 3 million letters; the despatches weighed 117 cwt. Five of these balloons fell into the hands of the Germans, 2 were lost at sea, 1 reached Norway after travelling 993 miles in 15 hours,

Navy.

Very many and great exertions have been made to make the French navy equal to that of England. But the war of 1870 and 1871 shewed that as with the army, so with the navy, the most essential things were wanting, in consequence of evil and dishonest management. The condition of the navy was given as follows at the end of the year 1869:—336 steamers of 81,450 horse power, and 80 sailing vessels, total 416 vessels. Among the steamers there were, at the outbreak of the war, 62 ironclads. The total number of men in the war marine was estimated at 72,500, exclusive of 4 regiments of Marine-Infantry with 18,000 men. In the year 1873, the fleet consisted of 104 armed vessels, 7 of which were ironclads, and 62 reserve ships, 19 of which were ironclad, and employed as training schools. The effective marine troops numbered 28,441 men. The 94 armed vessels which existed in 1873 were thus divided:—evolutionary squadron—2 ironclad frigates, 4 ironclad corvettes, 1 corvette with battery, 2 advice boats, and 2 instruction brigs, total, 11 ships. 36 vessels were further set apart for the marine division of the Antilles, the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans; 24 for the stations in Algeria, Egypt, Martinique, Guadaloupe, New Caledonia, Réunion, and Mayotte. Lastly, 15 vessels were appointed to serve on special missions, and for supplying New Caledonia with provisions.

The manning of the navy was carried out, till recently, on the plan of the marine conscription, introduced in the year 1683, which included all sailors up to the age of 50. The oppressiveness of this has been the reason why France possesses a comparatively small mercantile marine, as the inhabitants of the coasts frequently gave up a seafaring life, in order to escape the consequences connected with it. Therefore the number of sailors enlisted amounted only to about 90,000, of whom but 60,000 were fit for service. By a decree of 22nd October, 1863, the condition was rearranged into one of liability to serve in a similar way to that of the land force, and now the number of sailors is said to be about 180,000. England can still boast of a great preponderance in the number of her sailors, but a smaller number will suffice on steamers than on sailing vessels. At the end of 1870, there were 50 armed and 10 ironclads building. The number of vessels not iron 170. The manning 28,500, of whom 17,000 in marine infantry regiments, and 4,500 marine artillery. In 1879 the war marine consisted of

59 ironclads	... ...	of	170,685	horse power	and	461	guns
264 unarmoured screw steamers		„	55,812	„	„	1,547	„
62 paddle steamers	... ...	„	8,665	„	„	154	„
113 sailing vessels	... ...	„		„	„	672	„

The three most powerful of the ironclads are the turret-ships Dévastation, the Amiral-Duperré and the Foudroyante.

Historical Notice.

In the year 1780, the French war marine was thus enumerated:—ships of the first rank, 60. Of the second, 24. Light vessels, 182. Total 266, with 13,000 guns and 78,000 men. A list of 1785 gives 72 ships of the line, 74 frigates, 28 corvettes, 36 transport ships, 27 cutters, 19 bombarding galliotes, total 256.

Social, Industrial, and Commercial Conditions.

(*a*) *General Observations.*

The Revolution, begun on the memorable night of the 4th August, 1789, not only destroyed the structure of feudalism, but also restored the universal right of citizenship, and removed all barriers which hindered the free movements of individual members of the State. The form of the Constitution has been frequently varied since then, but no government has dared to touch these great social advantages. Since then feudal burdens have been removed, while unconditional liberty of movement, freedom of industry, right of dividing landed property at will, and other institutions connected with it have been established. In addition to this all difference between the rights of provinces and communes disappeared; therefore every Frenchman can now not only marry without official permission, but also acquire the rights of a citizen in any commune without expense, and by a mere declaration. (Thousands of the best German artisans, to whom a short-sighted legislation at home had rendered it difficult to establish themselves on an independant footing, rejoiced in the blessings of this French institution.)

The principle of free industrial movement is generally carried out in *all* branches. In consequence of this we see a healthy, natural development, and combined with this is the very remarkable fact that, whereas in countries where the principle of limitation existed great complaints were made of over-population, of an over-stocked labour market, etc., in France, where there is no limitation, the increase of population is less than in any other large State. From 1821-51 (a period of the greatest complaints) the average yearly increase of population was—

In France	0.582	per cent.
„ England	1.646	„
„ Prussia	1.563	„
„ Austria about	0.8	„
„ Russia „	0.6	„

The unrestricted division of landed property has powerfully assisted in the improvement of agriculture. Those districts in which the division of lands is most practical are the best cultivated, the richest and most productive in the whole country.*

The elasticity of the French nation, which has so much surprised everyone after the fearful reverses of the late war, is really the result of the free institutions fought for, and obtained by, the Revolution. The total results would be still more favourable if many other circumstances did not

* We take the following comparison from a statement of the secretary to the English Embassy in Paris in the year 1865. Of 37,386,313 individuals, constituting the whole population of France, no fewer than 19,873,493 persons live by agriculture, among whom 9,310,412 are proprietors (this figure is somewhat too high, as those who possess land in several tax districts were counted over again); besides these, there are 4,543,673 farmers, 5,353,299 labourers, and 666,109 persons variously employed. In England itself there are, on the contrary, only 30,766 proprietors, 605,349 farmers, 1,188,786 labourers, and 99,109 persons otherwise employed in agriculture. If Scotland and Ireland were included in this calculation it would indeed alter the numbers, but not the proportion. In England only 1 person in 62 of those living by agriculture is a landed proprietor. In France the number amounts to more than half of the population. This will satisfactorily explain the start taken by France since the Revolution.

act as obstacles. Thus the division of estates is in some cases hindered by right of *primogeniture*, re-introduced by Napoleon I. There are also limits on fiscal grounds—thus, the growth of tobacco is not universally permitted, so that the profit of the monopoly may not be endangered Tobacco may not be cultivated in 13 departments, and every cultivator is subject to certain restrictions. In striking contrast with the freedom of trade in the interior was the strict protection duty, and, to some extent, the prohibitive system which was maintained towards other countries till 1860. The "protected" manufacturers were often not in a position to compete with the English, although often superior to them even in the French territory of Algeria. The artificial growth of the great cities, especially Paris, which took place under the Imperial rule, at the expense of the country districts, was very injurious in its effects. By selling bread under the market price in times of dearth, and restoring all kinds of magnificent buildings, in order to provide employment for the workmen, an unnatural de-population of the villages was brought about. But the real curse of the land was *absolutism*, the annihilation of *self-government*, the unbounded centralization in all political relations. The overwhelming influence of the clergy is also an incalculable evil; they really hinder the improvement of the people instead of promoting it. We must mention lastly the oppressive weight of the public burdens as well as the high direct taxation, which so often leads to manifold deceptions, none of which can probably be avoided for a long time to come.

Intellectual Development and Moral Condition.

(*b*) *Popular Education.*

In the beginning of 1864 there were 20,703 boys', 17,683 mixed and 26,592 girls' schools. Among the two former there were 2,752, and among the latter 2,177 free-schools without school fees. The two first were attended by 2,399,293 children, and were conducted by 35,348 secular teachers, and 3,038 Congregationalists. In the last the number of pupils was 1,014,537 under a staff of 5,998 secular and 8,061 ecclesiastical teachers.* There were in this year 818 communes without schools at all. At the end of 1865 only 694 communes were quite without schools. The boys' and mixed schools had increased in the two last years by 243, the girls' by 662. This number of secular free schools rose from 2,572 to 2,864, or 10.9 per cent.; that of the ecclesiastical schools from 536 to 646, or 20.5 per cent. With this was found a decrease of 654 in the secular teachers of the girls' free schools whilst the conventional institutions for girls showed an increase of 285 teachers. A similar observation was made with respect to infant schools, which had increased to 3,572. The number of pupils had increased in two years by 135,014, of whom 42,882 were in the free schools. Altogether 1,917,074 children were receiving instruction in these latter schools.†

In the year 1855, the amount spent by the State on the public schools was £240,000; by the departments, £200,000; by the communes,

* According to another account, there were 13,491 certificated secular female teachers, and 13,101 nuns, of whom 12,336 were not certificated in the year 1867.

† In the 30 months from 1st January, 1861, till 1st July, 1863, legal judgments were passed on 99 out of 37,893 public secular teachers (only 19 for crime, 80 for delinquency), against 55 out of 3,351 ecclesiastical teachers, of which 23 were for crime, 80 for delinquency (that is, scarcely 1 judgment in 390 upon secular, to 1 in 70 upon ecclesiastical teachers).

£460,000, beside the school fees of £360,000, and lastly, the receipts of the normal schools and the stipends, amounting in all to £1,300,000. In contrast with the £240,000 of the State for schools, stood the expenditure of £18,520,000 for land and sea forces, and £22,400,000 for the national debt; for the whole affairs of the public schools, scarcely as much was expended as was directly and indirectly spent upon the court.

The first attempt to classify the population according to the education they had received, was made at the census of 1866. It was then found that there were—

		Per Cent.
14,847,803	persons who could neither read nor write, equal to	32.84
3,886,324	„ who could only read ... ... „	11.47
18,878,380	„ who could both read and write... „	55.69
of 454,557	„ no return is made.	

A further investigation shewed the following result—

Male Population.

	Civil	Per Cent.		Military	Per Cent.
Neither read nor write	4,806,376	or 28.96	... ...	58,948	or 18.73
Read only ...	1,615,217	„ 9.73	... ...	29,299	„ 9.31
Read and write ...	10,174,689	„ 61.31	... ...	226,485	„ 71.96

Female Population.

Neither read nor write	6,266,811	... ...	or 36.89 per cent.
Read only	2,241,808	... ...	„ 13.21 „
Read and write ...	8,477,206	... .	„ 49.90 „

The attempt which was begun in 1866 has continued, notwithstanding the difficulty of collecting the information. At the census of 1872, the population was divided into three classes :—

I. Under 6 years of age, in which a knowledge of reading and writing cannot be demanded.

II. Between 6 and 20 years, the proper period for education.

III. Above this age, a period at which instruction, as a rule, no longer takes place. The result was :—

	Neither read nor write	Only read	Read & write	Not known	Total
Under 6 years ...	3,540,101	292,348	151,595	38,042	4,022,086
Between 6 & 20 years	2,082,338	1,175,125	5,458,097	70,721	8,786,281
Above 20 years ...	7,702,362	2,305,130	13,073,057	214,005	23,294,554
Together	13,324,801	3,772,603	18,682,749	322,768	36,102,921

The proportion is very unequal in the different departments.

Independently of those persons about whom we have no details, this gives the following percentage :—

	Under 6 years	Between 6—20	Above 20	Mean between 2 latter classes
Fully taught ...	... 88.85	... 23.89	... 33.37	... 30.77
Able to read only	... 7.33	... 13.48	... 9.99	... 10.94
Able to read and write	... 3.82	... 62.63	... 56.64	... 58.29

From this we find that one-third of the adults (above 20) can neither read nor write:—of the men 27.41; of the women 33.47 per cent. are entirely untaught.

Of the population above 6 years of age, the average number of untaught persons per cent. in the departments was—

1.	Doubs	6.9	
2.	Meurthe & Moselle	8.3	
3.	Upper Marne	8.4	
4.	Jura	9.3	
5.	Meuse	9.7	
6.	Vosges	10.0	
7.	Seine	11.4	
8.	Marne	11.8	
9.	Upper Sâone	11.9	
10.	Seine-et-Oise	12.0	
11.	Aude	12.4	
12.	District of Belfort	12.7	
13.	Côte d'Or	13.3	
14.	Upper Alps	14.3	
15.	Rhône	14.5	
16.	Orne	15.9	
17.	Ardennes	16.4	
18.	Calvados	16.5	
19.	Lozère	20.3	
20.	Seine-et-Marne	20.4	
21.	Isère	21.0	
22.	Oise	21.8	
23.	Aveyron	22.0	
24.	Upper Savoy	22.4	
25.	Savoy	23.2	
26.	Eure-et-Loire	23.4	
27.	Cantal	23.5	
28.	Ain	24.1	
29.	Yonne	24.2	
30.	Manche	25.9	
31.	Aisne	26.3	
32.	Upper Pyrénées	27.2	
33.	Bouches de Rhône	27.6	
34.	Eure	27.8	
35.	Lower Seine	28.7	
36.	Somme	28.8	
37.	Lower Pyrénées	28.9	
38.	Drône	29.1	
39.	Lower Alps	29.2	
40.	Gironde	29.2	
41.	Loire	29.5	
42.	Pas-de-Calais	29.6	
43.	Alps Maritimes	31.8	
44.	Upper Loire	31.8	
45.	Lower Charente	32.2	
46.	Sâone et Loire	32.3	
47.	Loiret	32.4	
48.	Maine-et-Loire	32.4	
49.	Mayenne	32.7	
50.	Gard	33.7	
51.	Lower Loire	33.7	
52.	Ille-et-Vilaine	34.6	
53.	Puy-de-Dôme	35.9	
54.	Hérault	36.1	
55.	Ardèche	36.4	
56.	Nord	36.6	
57.	Sarthe	36.7	
58.	Deux Sèvres	37.2	
59.	Loir-et-Cher	37.6	
60.	Vaucluse	37.6	
61.	Upper Garonne	37.7	
62.	Var	37.7	
63.	Lot	38.7	
64.	Gers	39.6	
65.	Tarn	40.4	
66.	Lot-et-Garonne	41.5	
67.	Aude	41.6	
68.	Tarn-et-Garonne	42.0	
69.	Corsica	42.8	
70.	Côtes-du-Nord	43.2	
71.	Indre-et-Loire	43.3	
72.	Creuse	46.6	
73.	Nièvre	47.4	
74.	Charente	48.4	
75.	Vienne	48.6	
76.	East Pyrénées	49.6	
77.	Vendée	50.8	
78.	Morbihan	52.1	
79.	Allier	52.5	
80.	Ariége	53.4	
81.	Corrèze	55.8	
82.	Finisterre	56.3	
83.	Indre	56.8	
84.	Cher	57.3	
85.	Landes	57.6	
86.	Dordogne	60.3	
87.	Upper Vienne	61.8	
	General average	30.8	

Since the year 1855 the marriage registers have been made use of to discover the number of newly married persons unable to sign their names The result is per cent.—

Year		Men	Women	Average	Year		Men	Women	Average
1855	...	32.20	48.36	39.92	1861	...	29.27	44.16	36.72
1856	...	31.15	47.01	39.08	1862	...	28.54	43.26	35.90
1857	...	30.88	46.49	38.68	1863	...	27.93	42.50	35.22
1858	...	30.78	46.14	38.45	1864	...	27.88	41.15	34.66
1859	...	30.80	45.95	38.38	1865	...	25.88	41.02	33.45
1860	...	29.81	44.90	37.56					

The improvement in the state of things here shewn is very unsatisfactory. The minister announced emphatically, in his report to the Emperor, February 1867, that there were still districts in which 67 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and even 98 per cent. of the brides could not sign their names. The difference is very marked in the separate departments. Of the individuals married in 1860, all could sign the register in the department of Lower Rhine except 2.33 per cent.; in Meuse except 3.19; Vosges, 3.27; Meurthe 4.44; Upper Marne, 4.61; Doubs, 5.32; Upper Rhine, 6.22; La Manche, 8.11; Seine, 8.61; Moselle, 9.02 per cent.; in all other departments, above 10 per cent. belonged to the untaught class. The greatest number of untaught persons was found in Corrège, 75.53 per cent. (only 911 men and 445 women could sign; 1,866 men and 2,332 women could not). In Upper Vienne 73.40 (823 men and 505 women against 2,224, and 2,542!); Morbihan 72.33 per cent. Ariège, 71.26; Cher, 69.64; Finisterre, 69.32; Bruyère, 69.10; Dordogne, 68.64; Indre, 67.53; Eastern Pyrénées, 66.34; Côte-du-Nord, 65,33; Ardèche, 62.02; Vendée 61.01; Corsica, 60.98 per cent. The condition was therefore best in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, worst in the Brittany districts.

Of the youths enrolled in 1864 and 1867 there could

	1864		
Neither read nor write	86,671	or 26.66	per cent.
Only read	8,701	„ 2.68	„
Read and write	221,397	„ 68.09	„
Of whom no return	8,358	„ 2,57	„
	1867		
Neither read nor write	60,188	or 20.56	per cent.
Only read	6,997	„ 2.39	„
Read and write	218,846	„ 74.76	„
Of whom no return	6,719	„ 2.29	„
	1874		
Neither read nor write	45,177	„ 15.92	„
Only read	5,591	„ 1.98	„
Read and write	37,962	„ 13.36	„
Read, write, and reckon	183,233	„ 64.59	„
A good education	1,893	„ 0.66	„
Education not known	9,912	„ 3.40	„

Of those who could neither read nor write—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent
1827-29	55.21	1863	27.36
1840-44	40.93	1864	26.66
1850-54	34.51	1866	21.51
1855-59	31.76	1867	20.56
1860	29.96	1868	21.04
1861	29.14	1869	20.16
1862	28.21		

During the years 1855-59, the fewest untaught persons were found in Doubs, 3.78 per cent.; Upper Rhine, 5.18; Maas, 5.31; Upper Marne, 5.53; Meurthe, 6.64; Jura, 7.17; Moselle, 7.62; Vosges, 7.67; Seine, 8 34. The most in Allier, 70.28; Upper Vienne, 67.45; Corrège, 64.94; Finisterre, 62.81; Cher, 62.57; Indre, 62.50; Morbihan, 62.42 per cent.

We find from the Criminal Statistics that of persons sentenced, there were in the following years:—

	Unlettered	Only read, or read and write imperfectly	Read and write well	Education extended
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1858	2,365 or 44.6 ...	2,081 or 38.79 ...	680 or 12.7 ...	249 or 4.6
1861	1,864 „ 38.7 ...	2,111 „ 49.90 ...	540 „ 11.2 ...	298 „ 6.2
1862	1,983 „ 39.8 ...	2,220 „ 44.50 ...	466 „ 9.3 ...	321 „ 6.4
1868	1,741 „ 38.0 ...	1,915 „ 42.0 ...	704 „ 16.0 ...	168 „ 4.0
1871	1,878 „ 41.0 ...	1,874 „ 41.0 ...	714 „ 16.0 ...	94 „ 2.0

Of the 4,413 prisoners in 1877, as many as 2,864 were returned as able to read and write, while 177 had received a higher education; 1,372 were unable to read and write.

In every thousand there were badly educated in the years—

1851	823	1858	827
1852	810	1859	—
1853	811	1860	829
1854	886	1861	826
1855	817	1862	843
1856	822	1866	810
1857	822	1868	800

In 1878 in every 10,000 of population 1,500 children attended elementary schools, therefore scarcely a sign of improvement. The year of the war 1871 was quite abnormal.

Literature.

Survey of the books which appeared in France in the year 1866, with the exception of journals and periodical publications, from the "Catalogue Annuel," published by G. Runnald.*

Theology and books of devotion...	426
Philosophy...	93
Political science and jurisprudence	232

* Since the war of 1870 this catalogue has not appeared, for which reason we cannot supply a list of the last year or two.

Political economy, diplomacy, commerce, finance and statistics	160
History and cognate subjects, biographies	540
Politics	170
Medicinal and veterinary science...	390
Natural history	220
Education and instruction—childrens' books	244
Philology and science of language	164
Geography—accounts of countries and peoples ...	230
Mathematics, astronomy, and military science	266
Technology	287
Literature of art and archæology...	203
Belles lettres in general	306
Poetry	97
Drama	195
Romance	412
Various	216
Total	4,851

(In Germany in the same year, 8,699.)

In 1863, in France, there were	...	...	4,768 publications
„ Germany	„	... ...	9,889 „

It appears from an account before us that there were 12,269 publications, exclusive of periodicals, in France in the year 1869, against only 8,831 in 1870.

The number of periodicals amounted on November 1, 1869, to 2,204, 548 of which were political, 88 of these in Paris. In the departments there were 873, in Paris 603 non-political periodicals.

In the year 1872 785 periodicals of all kinds appeared in Paris, of which 54 were political newspapers, 99 purely scientific papers, 121 periodicals on jurisprudence, administration, and national economy, and 82 exclusively devoted to literature.

In the year 1866 the number of copies of Paris newspapers amounted daily to about 350,000, 130,000 of which were the *Moniteur du Soir.* The non-political press issued daily about 800,000 copies.

In the year 1875 there passed through the press 21,006 publications, of which 14,195 were books—brochures and edicts—that is 2,278 more than in 1874; of music, 4,195 publications, 304 above the number in 1874; cards and journals, 2,666—viz., 470 in excess of 1874.

Export of literary productions in	1875	valued at	£1,045,659
„ „ „	1876	„	970,244
„ „ „	1877	„	1,043,390

There are now published in Paris alone 836 newspapers and journals, of which 51 are daily political papers.

Criminal Statistics.

The average number of persons convicted of crime amounted annually to about—

	On Person	On Property	Total
1826-30	1,824	5,306	7,130
1831-35	2,371	5,095	7,466
1836-40	2,153	5,732	7,885
1841-45	2,186	4,918	7,104
1846-50	2,438	4,992	7,430
1851-55	2,353	4,751	7,104
1856-60	2,082	3,301	5,383
1861	1,944	2,869	4,813
1862	2,088	2,902	4,990
1864	1,919	2,333	4,252
1866	1,777	1,899	3,676
1868	1,697	1,916	3,613
1869	1,658	1,739	3,397
1870	1,297	1,499	2,796
1871	1,561	1,746	3,307
1874	1,731	2,353	4,084

In 1877 the total was 4,413, of whom 3,680 were men, and 733 were women. It must be remembered with regard to the two years 1870 and 1871, that many crimes could not be punished, and further, that various classes of crimes were dealt with by the military, and not the civil courts, in extensive districts throughout the country. The 3,307 convictions in the year 1871 included 4,560 persons accused, viz., 3,792 men and 768 women. Of the accusations, 211 were of assassination, 224 homicide, 189 infanticide, 12 parricide, 125 dangerous wounding, 651 attempts upon chastity. 16 sentences of death were passed, 10 of which were carried out. The number of persons punished for misdemeanour (*délits*), amounted in 1871 to 164,197, in 1870, to 121,759. Here, however, the above remark with respect to the extraordinary circumstances must be equally remembered.

The official report of 1877 throws a curious light upon the relations between the single and married state on the one hand, and crime on the other. The result is strikingly in favor of the wedded, as compared with the single condition. Thus it is found that, while the proportion of unmarried persons tried for the gravest class of crimes is 33 in every 100,000, there were among the married, the widows and the widowers, only 11 in every 100,000.

As far as statistics go, the country atmosphere is purer than that of cities in France; for while the towns furnish 17 prisoners from every 100,000 of their population, the country afforded less than one-half, viz., 8 for every 100,000. This may be accounted for by the evil-doer seeking cities for the perpetration of crime.

The number of suicides in France in 1877 was 5,922, of whom 21 per cent. were females. Among unmarried people there were 28 suicides to every 100,000, while in the same number of married persons there were only 18; but among the widows and widowers, the proportion was 31 to every 100,000. Suicide is more frequent in towns than in the country, the proportion being 23 and 13 in every 100,000 persons respectively. Among men it is remarked that suicide is more common as age increases.

The causes to which suicide is attributable.

Of the total 5,922, 1,794 were attributable to lunacy, or disease of brain, 855 to domestic troubles, 837 to physical suffering, 701 to drink and drunkenness, 688 to poverty, 235 to love, jealousy, or dissipation, and 229 to the desire to escape the penal consequences of crime.

(c.)—Material Conditions.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

Official Statistics give us the following results of the census of the year 1872.

	Masters and Employers.	Belonging to the Family	Their personal servants	Total	Per Centage
1. Agriculture... ...	5,970,171	11,311,119	1,232,035	18,513,325	52.71
2. Industrial occupation	3,827,260	4,450,038	174,046	8,451,344	24.06
3. Commerce	1,151,378	1,603,701	205,263	2,960,342	8.43
4. Transport, credit, banking affairs, and commission .	338,900	501,168	42,478	882,546	2.51
5. Various employments (hotels, baths, undertakers, etc.) ...	156,220	204,917	34,710	395,847	1.13
6. Clergy of all religions ...	150,654	24,204	41,817	216,675	0.62
7. Armed force ...	432,317	111,887	5,032	549,236	1.56
8. Public administration	205,008	296,387	47,303	548,698	1.56
9. Free employment ...	206,453	233,899	60,499	300,851	1.43
10. Annuitants including 55,571 concierges	970,584	795,423	337,121	2,103,128	5.99
Total	13,408,945	19,532,743	2,180,304	35,121,992	100

People without occupation (*Gens sans aveu*)	297,612
Various conditions (foster children, students, attendants hospitals, prisons, etc. ... ...)	439,289
Without exact returns	244,028
Total	36,102,921

This list, however, furnishes a very incomplete picture. The following account possesses greater value as regards social conditions, although even this is by no means adequate.

Classes	Heads of establishments	Members of Family	Personal Servants	Total	Per Centage
Proprietors or managers	6,674,248	12,858,242	2,072,036	21,604,526	62.89
Directing overseers ...	362,803	400,146	31,497	794,446	2.31
Workmen (*ouvriers*) ...	3,472,843	3,382,435	28,054	6,883,332	20.03
Day laborers, including concierges ...	2,316,080	2,755,829	1,868	5,073,777	14.77
Total	12,825,974	19,396,652	2,133,455	34,356,081	100

Far more important than the number of members of families and their servants, is an analysis of *Heads of Occupations*, given in the following list, (*Titulaires des professions*). We find here virtually carrying on business independently.

I.—*Agriculture.*

	Men	Women
1. Cultivators of their own land	2,201,505	487,797
2. Colonist, or partly farmers	311,649	12,136
3. Farmers	682,579	28,581
4. Permanent agricultural servants ...	354,210	197,074
5. Temporarily employed day labourers...	917,514	551,626
6. Hewers of wood and charcoal burners	85,017	7,231
7. Gardeners	112,348	20,871
Total	4,664,855	1,305,316

II.—*Industries.*

(*a*) Masters, Proprietors, Heads, Managers—

	Men	Women
1. Of mines	14,188	529
2. ,, smelting and foundries	47,368	4,216
3. ,, manufactures	190,154	41,489
4. Contractors (*entrepeneurs de travaux*)...	75,775	1,973
5. Foremen, overseers (*chefs ouvriers*) ...	161,915	34,861
(*b*) Employés.		
Engineers, stewards, clerks	47,649	3,246
(*c*) Workmen (Ouvriers)—		
1. In mines and quarries...	153,932	10,887
2. ,, foundries and factories	593,964	418,042
3. Under-workmen, assistants	950,253	610,191
(*d*) Day Labourers.		
Carters	340,251	126,377
Total	2,575,449	1,251,811

III.—*Commerce.*

(*a*) Masters.

	Men	Women
1. Wholesale traders	75,767	8,258
2. Retail traders	486,094	199,649
(*b*) Employés.		
Cashiers, clerks, shopwomen	159,723	34,631
(*c*) Daily Servants.		
Messengers, commissionaires	140,370	46,876
Total	861,954	289,414

IV.—*Transport, Credit, Banking and Commission Business.*

	Men		Women
(*a*) CHIEFS AND DIRECTORS—			
1. Of railways	1,480	...	4
2. „ vehicles and steamers	10,751	...	954
3. „ credit and assurance company ...	2,917	...	45
4. „ banks and exchanges	3,978	...	55
5. „ shipowners, commission merchants, brokers, interpreters	8,202	...	127
(*b*) EMPLOYES.			
Engineers, managers	49,502	...	1,592
(*c*) WORKMEN—			
1. On railways, post and telegraphs ...	76,928	...	4,804
2. In the commercial marine	75,431	...	—
3. River traffic, harbours, canals... ...	26,521	...	606
(*d*) DAILY SERVANTS.			
Carters, &c.	63,846	...	11,153
Total	319,560	...	19,340

V.—*Various Occupations.*

	Men		Women
(*a*) PROPRIETORS AND DIRECTORS—			
1. Of Hotels	31,698	...	14,601
2. „ baths and gymnastic establishments	1,767	...	599
3. „ undertakers establishments ...	246	...	4
(*b*) EMPLOYÉS IN THE ABOVE.			
Sick attendants	5,273	...	6,708
(*c*) DAILY SERVANTS.			
Corpse bearers	57,912	...	34·975
(*d*) Rope-dancers, circus-riders, Mountebanks, etc....	1,652	...	785
Total	98,548	...	57,672

VI.—*Free Employments.*

	Men		Women
(*a*) ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.			
1. Secular clergy	52,148	...	—
2. Monks and nuns	13,102	...	84,300
(*b*) Protestant clergy	991	...	31
(*c*) Rabbis	82	...	—
(*b*) ARMY—			
1. On land	336,569	...	—
2. At sea	36,396	...	—
(*c*) Gendarmerie, police, field-watchers ...	59,352	...	—

(*d*) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—			
1. Of the State	63,783	...	3,196
2. „ departments	19,512	...	961
3. „ communes	28,123	...	1,707
(*e*) Officers of justice	8,967	...	—
(*f*) Engineers	5,906	...	—
(*g*) PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, HEADS OF SCHOOLS—			
1. Of State schools	48,362	...	24,491
2. Of private schools	12,058	...	12,086
(*h*) Authors, private men of learning ...	3,676	...	150
(*i*) Artists, composers, painters, sculptors, poets	18,277	...	4,338
(*j*) ADVOCATES.			
Notaries, agents, auctioneers	28,384	...	64
(*k*) Physicians	20,325	...	399
(*l*) Apothecaries	6,598	...	63
(*m*) Midwives		...	12,436
(*n*) Assistants to all the above	39,396	...	3,628
(*o*) Daily servants, office attendants of the same	30,685	...	13,890
Total	832,692	...	161,740

IV.—*Persons Living on their Incomes.*

	Men		Women
1. Landed proprietors	252,851	...	151,221
2. Annuitants on capital	200,038	...	231,976
3. Pensioners, refugees supported by the State	56,343	...	11,129
4. Porters, concierges, without other occupation	27,485	...	28,086
5. Assistants of the above	8,333	...	3,122
Total	545,050	...	253,066

VIII.—*Persons Without Industrial Occupation.*

	Men		Women
1. Beggars, gipsies, vagrants	25,461	...	37,327
2. Public prostitutes	—	...	11,875
3. Persons out of work	79,021	...	143,928
Total	104,482	...	193,130

IX—*Non-Classified Population.*

	Male		Female
1. Students from their homes—pupils of educational establishments ...	110,443	...	71,878
2. Sucklings placed at nurse by parents...	26,575	...	24,558
3. Foundlings and forsaken children ...	21,658	...	24,810

	Male		Female
4. Dwellers in asylums and charitable institutions...	26,367	...	31,383
5. Sick in hospitals	10,035	...	9,312
6. Insane and idiots in asylums	17,209	...	19,755
7. Criminals undergoing punishment ...	36,042	...	9,264
8. Of whom no returns made	93,688	...	150,350
Total	342,017	...	341,310

Divisions of land in the 86 departments, (not reckoning Savoy and Nice, but including Alsace-Lorraine).

	Acres
Arable land	64,724,435
Forests...	19,025,014
Heath, pasture, bog and waste land	16,352,457
Meadow	12,491,362
Vineyards	5,412,173
X Roads, public squares	2,723,027
X State property without profitable returns	2,611,071
Gardens and nurseries	1,551,739
Chestnut plantations	1,493,045
X Rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds	1,531,135
X Unproductive land	393,985
Olive, Almond and Mulberry plantations	159,850
X Dykes and cattle ponds	42,980
Churchyards, etc.	36,484
Canals	30,514
Quarries and mines	10,314

The non-taxed parts of the dominion are marked thus X. There are altogether 7,302,198 acres untaxed, and 120,317,487 acres taxed. According to an account in the *Moniteur*, there are still in France 458,286 acres of swamps, and not less than 6,685,479 acres of heaths and other uncultivated lands belonging to the communes.

Parcelling out the Land.

In the year 1842, the parcels amounted to 126,210,194, the number of proprietors 11,053,702. It should be observed that adjoining pieces of land which belong to the same proprietor, if they were divided at the time of the survey, are still accounted as separate parcels, although since united in one. The official figure is therefore, not to be relied on. The same landed proprietors are also counted as many times as they possess portions of land in different districts of taxation.

Mining Industries.

The number of mines in the year 1867 was 1,184; of these 598 were coal mines, 249 iron, and 337 other mines.

The production of coal, which in 1853 was only 118,759,700 cwts., had increased in the year 1875 to 338,980,630 cwts., and in 1876 to 340,955,226. More than one-third of this comes from the mines of Valenciennes, viz., 130,665,818 cwts., from Alais mines 32,896,774 cwts., from the Creuzot mines 19,811,752 cwts., and from the Loire mines 69,434,376 cwts. In 1877 the production of coal was 328,872,700 cwts.

Iron Ore. In 1865 it was calculated that the home produce covered only 65 per cent. of the consumption; the produce of that year was 3,658,464 tons. In 1866 there was a slight increase, viz., 3,790,167 tons. Every subsequent year has been less than this quantity. In 1875 it was 2,973,975 tons. About one-fourth of this is produced in the departments Meurthe and Moselle; 198,652 tons from Côtes-du-Nord; 150,892 from Saône-et-Loire.

The *Smelting works* produced in 1868 22,706,000 cwts. of pig-iron, worth £4,575,000, and 16,436,000 cwts. of bar-iron, worth £7,050,000. In 1875, 15,108,844 cwts., and in 1876, 14,665,432 cwts.

The production of steel (puddle, Bessemer, etc.) 1875 5.032,748 cwts., 1876, 5,083,816 cwts.

On November 1st, 1869, 1,236 mining concessions had been granted, which embraced an area of 4,039 square miles. Of these concessions, 623 were for coal, and 266 for iron mines.

Exclusive of coal, the value of the mining produce of 1867 was reckoned at £1,378,308, that of the smelting furnaces or foundries at £7,894,509.

On the production of coal, which is generally the most important branch of mining, Pechar and Dr. Peez, in their report of the Vienna Exhibition state:—"The coal districts of France cannot indeed compare with the English, North American, and German mines, in extent and productiveness, yet France is not so poor in mineral fuel as many believe. The number of coal districts is great, their management very intelligently organized, and the realization of the produce, under the high development of industry, very satisfactory."

The production and consumption of coal in France, taking export and import into account, is reckoned as follows, for the various periods, in tons of 20 cwt.

	Home Produce	Consumption
1789	250,000	no returns
1830	1,800,000	,,
1851	4,648,000	,,
1860	8,309,622	12,897,184
1865	11,600,404	17,073,400
1870	13,179,780	16,859,034
1872	15,900,000	21,993,362
1873	16,500,000	22,700,000
1875	17,046,890	24,657,530
1876	16,639,149	... ...
1877	16,877,200	24,144,500

By the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the annual quantity of coal has been reduced. The rapidity with which the consumption of coal has increased in France during the last 30 years or so, is shewn by a statement made by Mons. Wuillemin, director of collieries, in which he gives the following statistics:—

	Production Tons	Imports Tons	Total Consumption Tons
1850 ...	4,433,567 ...	2,791,700 ...	7,225,267
1860 ...	8,309,622 ...	5,980,630 ...	14,290,252
1870 ...	13,179,780 ...	5,650,250 ...	18,830,030
1875 ...	17,046,890 ...	5,610,640 ...	22,657,530
1877 ...	16,877,200 ...	7,287,300 ...	24,164,500

The inferiority of the French miners to English colliers, is shewn by the fact that the average output of a miner in the department of Nord or Pas-de-Calais is only 152 tons per annum, while that of a Durham collier is 333 tons, or more than double; also that the cost per ton of coal put on the rail is nearly 9*s.*, while in Durham it does not exceed 5*s.*

Agricultural Produce (*in Imperial Bushels.*)

	1789	1815	1848	
Wheat ...	93,000,000 ...	121,000,000 ...	152,000,000	bush
Rye, etc. ...	126,000,000 ...	121,000,000 ...	110,000,000	,,
Potatoes ...	5,000,000 ...	55,000,000 ...	275,000,000	,,
Wine ...	374,000,000 ...	770,000,000 ...	924,000,000	gallons

To every individual of the population, the proportion was:—

	1789	1848
Wheat	3¼ bushels	5½ bushels
Rye, etc.	4½ ,, ...	2¾ ,,
Meat	39⅜ lbs.	61⅝ lbs.

The cultivation and production of wheat.

	Area under cultivation Acres	Crop Imperial Quarters
1871	15,864,521	23,824,169
1872	17,136,667	41,544,309
1873	16,860,071	28,162,888
1874	16,979,239	44,783,463
1875	17,158,043	34,608,328
1876	16,942,861	31,811,778
1878	... ...	28,375,750
1879	... ...	28,252,169

An official estimate gives the value of the land in 1821 as £1,580,560,000, and in 1851 as £3,349,760,000. The net profit of landed property in 1821 was £63,880,000, and in 1851 it was £105,734,640. The value of the large estates is therefore, scarcely increased by one-third; that of the small divided ones 4 to 5 fold in profit.*

France, like England, although not to the same extent, requires foreign corn. The quantity imported from 1816 to 1861 amounted to 29,654,923 Imperial quarters; the quantity exported to 15,672,669 Imperial quarters; the annual average deficiency was therefore, 302,632 quarters. The value of the excess imported from 1816 to 1861 was reckoned at £55,280,289. The value of the corn imported and exported in subsequent years has been computed by the "Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris" as follows:—

* In the year 1857, the mortgages in 80 departments over which the Crédit Foncier extended its operations, were estimated at £480,220,264, of which £46,389,280 were in the department of Seine alone. The Société du Crédit Foncier alone had granted £43,717,106 loans on landed property, £9,737,175 of which were repaid, so that £33,979,931 were still owing.

	Imports	Exports
1863-64	£1,111,280	£2,428,360
1864-65	746,880	3,052,080
1865-66	1,291,480	8,635,040
1866-67	8,058,920	2,513,480
1867-68	18,670,560	2,148,360
1868-69	2,352,880	3,716,120
1870	8,238,000	1,356,240
1871	13,401,080	1,696,880
1872	6,703,680	9,896,300
1873	10,200,000	7,000,000
1874	13,229,400	5,572,000
1875	5,545,640	8,108,000
1876	9,584,000	5,876,000
1877	8,280,000	7,612,000

A ministerial statement of 1866 assumes the annual average consumption of corn to be 31,045,741 Imperial bushels, of which 24,927,047 bushels are used as food for man, 140,864 bushels for beasts, 4,882,617 bushels for seed, and the remainder for other purposes. A fairly moderate harvest produces about 4,390,000 quarters.

Cultivation and produce of the soil at the two periods, 1850 and 1875, and also for 1876, from official sources :—

	Years	Acres	Produce in Bushels
Wheat in	1850	17,252,386	237,093,769
„ „	1875	17,231,000	279,648,559
„ „	1876	16,942,861	271,330,122
Mixed corn in	1850	1,415,262	21,462,353
„ „ „	1875	1,119,342	18,901,008
„ „ „	1876	—	18,238,071
Rye in	1850	5,417,278	70,340,326
„ „	1875	4,476,005	75,265,294
„ „	1876	—	74,616,382
Barley in	1850	2,570,872	47,870,880
„ „	1875	2,575,697	50,685,844
„ „	1876	—	49,082,624
Oats in	1850	8,058,634	169,910,577
„ „	1875	7,850,426	189,830,314
„ „	1876	—	168,054,681
Maize in	1850	1,486,932	22,912,959
„ „	1875	1,613,288	28,235,314
„ „	1876	—	26,577,262
			cwts
Potatoes in	1850	3,087,228	157,230,100
„ „	1875	2,953,959	411,818,044
„ „	1876	—	313,164,406
Beetroot in	1850	175,059	6,469,010
„ „	1875	998,665	260,496,558
„ „	1876	—	216,739,864

Hemp	...	in 1850	...	349,751	...	1,293,772
„		„ 1875	...	242,801	...	1,169,509
„		„ 1876	...	—	...	1,262,933
Flax	...	in 1850	...	55,623	...	706,182
„		„ 1875	...	194,572	...	848,296
„		„ 1876	...	—	...	1,016,370

Mention may be made here of the cultivation of truffles, which is very extensive in France, so much so that the crop of the winter 1869-70 (for truffles become ripe in the winter) was computed at 3,000,000 lbs. Each pound brings the grower about 8*s.*, but the price per pound often amounts to 30*s.* before it reaches the consumer. Truffles are produced in the middle and south of France only. Some departments yield as many as 200,000 lbs. That of Lower Alps produces 150,000 lbs. The inhabitants of Montagnac, which lies on a high table land of Les Alpes Maritimes, live almost entirely by the cultivation of truffles. Out of a population of 600 souls 60 to 70 are entirely employed by it. Their average earnings amount to £45 or £50. The natural produce began to decline a few years ago, when an intelligent dealer named Ravel tried systematic cultivation, which has succeeded admirably. Plantations of oak are laid out, and young unripe tubers are placed in the loosened soil and then covered up. Truffles grow best in thin, chalky soil, somewhat impregnated with iron. The finest are generally found among oaks of 8 or 10 years old. It seems that the tannin contained in the falling oak leaves has a beneficial effect upon the truffles. They often have a peculiarly piquant aroma when grown under elder trees. Small truffles of less than 2½ ozs. in weight are worth but little, although they are good when they reach this size. They are found up to the weight of from 1½ to 2 lbs. The best are produced in Perigord and Lot. They bear from 5 to 6 degrees of cold, and are dug up after the first frost. Dogs and pigs devour them greedily, and know where to find them by the peculiar perfume emitted. The fine aroma disappears after they have been for a time exposed to the air. The export of truffles to Russia, England and America amounted in 1865 to 104,000 lbs.; in 1866 to 126,000; and 1867 to 140,000 lbs. The trade began in 1770, and continues to increase steadily. Truffles dry up in a hot climate, and require a moderate temperature; they are found high in the Alps.

Vineyards and Wine.

No other country possesses such extensive vineyards as France. There are only 9 departments in which the vine is not grown, and in 8 others less than 267,000 acres are planted with the vine. In the year 1872 the vineyards covered 6,455,626 acres, about one-twentieth of the whole area, which is 130,556,975 acres. About 2,000,000 people live by the cultivation of the vine. The average produce, subject to great variations, is estimated at 1,546,667,946 gallons.

	Acres		Gallons		Gallons per Acre
In the north ...	309,081	...	113,272,060	...	366
„ centre ...	2,233,877	...	576,674,152	...	258
„ south ...	3,869,873	...	850,114,474	...	219
„ Corsica ...	42,795	...	6,607,260	...	152
Total ...	6,455,626	...	1,546,667,946	Average	247

The cultivation of the vine is most important in the following departments. The harvest of 1875 was a good one, we take, therefore, 1875 as the example.

	Acres	Gallons
Herault	493,286	243,447,930
Gironde	386,774	113,546,158
Charente	359,449	119,674,654
Gard	88,018	20,767,252
Aude	216,096	68,419,428
Lower Charente	260,783	191,275,348
Var	173,394	22,962,588
Lot-et-Garonne	174,110	30,663,600
Vendée	157,116	22,351,604
Rhône	88,860	28,421,426
Lower Loire	81,831	57,980,978
Saône-et-Loire	99,573	48,859,184
Meurthe and Moselle	50,449	32,645,316
Gers	310,824	26,290,726

The total number of gallons was 1,720,527,842.

Formerly the price of wine did not vary much. From 1806 to 1820, the measure of 22 gallons averaged £1 6*s.* 8*d.* The next 10 years the same measure averaged £1 12*s.* 6*d.* From 1831 to 1840 £1 6*s.* 10*d.* From 1841 to 1850 £1 5*s.* 10*d.* Greater fluctuations then arose. In 1851 the price was £1 3*s.* 3*d.*; in 1853 £1 13*s.* 4*d.*; in 1857 £2 11*s.* 2*d.*; in 1859 £1 16*s.* 8*d.* Lately the average retail price has been £1 19*s.* 8*d.*

The number of bottles of champagne sold for home and abroad was in 1870, 17,487,300; 1872, 20,368,661; 1874-75, 52,000,000. From April 1st, 1876, to April 1st, 1877, 71,398,726.

In 1876	920,612,000	gallons of wine were produced in France
„ 1877	1,240,910,000	„ „ „ „ „
„ 1878	1,071,862,000	„ „ „ „ „

	Live Stock			Cattle	
Years	Horses	Mules	Asses	Cows	Other kinds
1873	2,742,708	303,755	410,268	5,938,818	5,782,641
1874	2,747,531	295,700	411,484	7,343,370	4,142,967
1875	2,754,842	278,404	404,042	7,295,222	4,018,919
1876	2,852,419	294,352	416,868	7,307,087	4,044,133

Years	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
1873	25,935,114	5,755,656	1,794,837
1874	23,937,336	5,486,694	1,684,873
1875	23,674,216	5,675,617	1,612,854
1876	23,902,077	5,801,002	1,587,040

The produce of sheeps' wool is estimated at 988,416 cwts. of fine, and 1,061,390 cwts. of ordinary quality. The cattle slaughtered annually averages 1,552,000 bullocks. 3,352,800, calves, 5,638,800 sheep, 1,287,000 lambs.

The Inalienable Property under Mortmain.

According to the report of the year 1865 (the last official account) the and possessed under mortmain stood thus :—

	Acres	Value
Departments	1,817 ...	£132,432
Communes	1,063,771 ...	73,924,000
Hospitals	388,667 ...	17,124,000
Seminaries	20,256 ...	695,200
Romish church	9,650,043 ...	2,073,600
Authorised societies ...	42,836 ...	553,000
Protestant consistoriums ...	4,978 ...	290,608
Almshouses	11,784 ...	489,560
Beneficent institutions ...	68,517 ...	2,673,600
Anonymous societies ...	121,704 ...	11,272,000
Various institutions ...	11,835 ...	693,600
	11,386,208 ...	£108,911,500

Manufacturing Industries.

An official survey gives the following results :—

Number of industrial establishments	123,357
Number of workmen	1,782,932
The value of the produce	£390,240,000

The various departments contributed to this total according to the following table :—

1. Seine	£79,500,000	24. Vosges	£4,160,000
2. Nord	32,000,000	25. Vaucluse ...	4,080,000
3. Rhône	24,040,000	26. Upper Garonne..	3,960,000
4. Lower Seine ...	17,600,000	27. Calvados ...	3,880,000
5. Rhône Estuaries	10,880,000	28. Hérault ...	3,760,000
6. Loire	8,960,000	29. Seine-et-Marne...	3,560,000
7. Eure	8,520,000	30. Orne	3,280,000
8. Upper Rhine ...	7,840,000	31. Saône-et-Loire ...	3,160,000
9. Aisne	7,400,000	32. Finisterre ...	3,040,000
10. Somme... ...	6,640,000	33. Côte-d'Or ...	3,000,000
11. Marne	6,480,000	34. Marne-et-Loire...	2,840,000
12. Lower Loire ...	6,440,000	35. Aube	2,680,000
13. Ardennes ...	6,400,000	36. Doubs	2,680,000
14. Pas-de-Calais ...	6,320,000	37. Drôme	2,600,000
15. Lower Rhine ...	5,920,000	38. Tarn	2,280,000
16. Ardéche ...	5,760,000	39. Lot-et-Garonne...	2,120,000
17. Ille-et-Vilaine ...	5,720,000	40. Ain	2,000,000
18. Oise	5,240,000	41. Puy-de-Dôme ...	2,000,000
19. Moselle ...	4,960,000	42. Indre	1,960,000
20 Gironde ...	4,880,000	43. Meurthe ...	1,960,000
21. Isère	4,640,000	44. Loiret	1,960,000
22. Gard	4,640,000	45. Dordogne ...	1,960,000
23. Seine-et-Oise ...	4,400,000	46. Sarthe	1,960,000

47.	Nievre	£1,960,000	69.	Mayenne ...	£1,080,000
48.	Manche ...	1,920,000	70.	Loire-et-Cher ...	1,080,000
49.	Meuse	1,840,000	71.	Landes... ...	1,040,000
50.	Deux Sevres ...	1,840,000	72.	Upper Loire ...	1,040,000
51.	Upper Vienne...	1,760,000	73.	Tarn-et-Garonne.	1,040,000
52.	Var	1,760,000	74.	Côtes-du-Nord...	1,000,000
53.	Aveyron ...	1,720,000	75.	Ariége	920,000
54.	Charente ...	1,720,000	76.	Lot	800,000
55.	Eure-et-Loire ...	1,680,000	77.	Lower Pyrénées..	800,000
56.	Indre-et-Loire ...	1,680,000	78.	Upper Pyrénées..	760,000
57.	Upper Saône ...	1,640,000	79.	East Pyrénées ...	640,000
58.	Vendée... ...	1,600,000	80.	Maritime Alps...	640,000
59.	Cher	1,600,000	81.	Corsica... ...	560,000
60.	Jura	1,560,000	82.	Lower Alps ...	560,000
61.	Lower Charente	1,440,000	83.	Creuze	560,000
62.	Morbihan ...	1,400,000	84.	Upper Alps ...	480,000
63.	Aude	1,400,000	85.	Savoy	360,000
64.	Allier	1,320,000	86.	Upper Savoy ...	280,000
65.	Upper Marne ...	1,280,000	87.	Lozère	240,000
66.	Yonne	1,280,000	88.	Corrèze ...	24,000
67.	Gers	1,240,000	89.	Cantal	16,000
68.	Vienne	1,160,000			

The motive power of the industrial establishments (in which railways and steamboat traffic are not taken into account) was

16,520 steam engines	with	219,700	horse-power
52,737 water mills	„	298,300	„
11,332 wind mills	„	39,500	„
Total horse power		557,500	

Among the distinct branches, textile industry takes an important rank. The produce is estimated in the above-mentioned official report at £105,200,000. The most important departments in this respect were Nord, £15,440,000; Lower Seine, £8,400,000; Rhône, £8,240,000; Upper Rhine, £6,000,000; Seine, £5,800,000; Loire, £4,680,000; Somme, £4,400,000; Eure, £4,360,000. The first rank in textile industry is taken by the cotton manufacture in the following departments:—Lower Seine, 1,491,000 looms; Upper Rhine, 1,373,000; Nord, 950,000 looms. The above totals have of course, decreased, by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. A new estimate is given in the *Moniteur des fils et Tissues*, viz., cotton goods, £22,000,000; woollen goods, £27,160,000; flax and hemp goods, £18,760,000; silk goods, £7,520,000; jute goods, £40,000; giving a total of £75,480,000.

Great complaints came from all the woollen centres in 1879, as to the remunerative character of the trade, and its stagnation. The import of manufactured woollen goods continues to increase, while the export shews an opposite tendency. On the other hand, woollen yarns have taken an opposite direction, the exports increasing and the imports decreasing.

Manufacture of Beetroot Sugar.

The production, which in 1857 was but 2,196,089 cwts., and in 1864, 2,659,568 cwts., rose in 1870 to 5,469,456 cwts. In 1873, there were in the various departments 508 factories at work in the manufacture of beet-root sugar.

	Manufactured cwts.	Amount of duty paid
1871	6,616,899	£3,488,440
1872	7,391,212	2,351,080
1873	8,180,913	4,116,280
1874	8,499,430	4,217,480
1875	9,397,584	4,698,680
1876	6,469,997	4,951,880
1877	6,823.388	3,613,080
1878	8.392,891	4,500,200

Commerce.

The subjoined remarks are made in explanation of the views taken on this subject in the following pages. The calculation of the value of goods was made up to the year 1864, according to a tariff officially made (the "official value"). But as real prices have all been changed since then, a second calculation, according to the *actual value* was added, and fixed every year by a *Commission des Prix*. Since 1864, the latter method of valuing has been used, although the former was useful in the comparison of quantities. *Commerce* is divided into *general* and *special*. The first includes all, even mere transit of goods; the second, on the contrary, deals only with those objects which are used in France itself, or which are manufactured and exported as French produce. *Special Commeree* is, of course, of the *greater importance*.

General Commerce—Value in English Money.

	1867	1870	1873	1875
Import ...	£161,240,000	£139,920,000	£183,056,000	£178,480,000
Export ...	157,360,000	138,240,000	192,892,000	192,280,000
Total ...	£318,600,000	£278,160,000	£375,948,000	£370,760,000

	1876	1877	1878
Import	£196,352,000	£182,796,000	£203,556,000
Export	181,900,000	174,832,000	164,472,000
Total	£378,252,000	£357,628,000	£368,028,000

Special Commerce.

	1867	1870	1873	1875
Import ...	£121,080,000	£114,680,000	£142,192,000	£141,468,000
Export ...	113,040,000	112,080,000	151,492,000	154,904,000
Total ...	£234,120,000	£226,760,000	£293,684,000	£296,372,000

	1876	1877	1878
Import	£159,536,000	£146,792,000	£167,048,000
Export	143,024,000	137,452,000	127,188,000
Total	£302,560,000	£284,244,000	£294,236,000

Of the total commerce of the year 1875, £244,000,000, was by sea. Of this £142,960,000 was under foreign flags, and £101,040,000 under the French flag. Of this latter sum, £18,000,000 was from commerce with the French colonies, and the great fisheries.

The most considerable commercial intercourse was carried on with the following countries; the actual value being given in English money.

Imports and Exports.

To and from	1875		1876	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
England	£24,960,000	£42,689,000	£30,000,000	£41,200,000
Belgium	17,560,000	20,080,000	16,160,000	17,840,000
United States ...	7,600,000	10,560,000	10,600,000	9,200,000
Switzerland ...	3,760,000	12,600,000	4,400,000	11,160,000
Italy	12,880,000	8,760,000	16,600,000	8,640,000
Spain	3,760,000	5,640,000	3,840,000	6,160,000
Algeria	4,360,000	5,840,000	4,920,000	5,960,000
Turkey	4,880,000	3,040,000	7,520,000	1,840,000
Réunion	800,000	320,000	920,000	360,000
Martinique ...	1,000,000	600,000	840,000	440,000
Brazil	2,040,000	2,920,000	2,200,000	3,240,000
Peru	2,080,000	960,000	2,360,000	680,000
Holland	1,320,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,640,000
Egypt	1,440,000	1,680,000	2,500,000	1,080,000
Russia	7,840,000	1,880,000	7,040,000	1,400,000
Chili	560,000	1,240,000	1,080,000	1,120,000
Uruguay	1,600,000	560,000	1,560,000	720,000
Austria	4,320,000	840,000	2,720,000	680,000
Argentine Republic	3,640,000	3,000,000	4,400,000	2,120,000
British India ...	5,160,000	320,000	5,560,000	240,000

To and from	1877		1878	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
England	£22,960,000	£42,360,000	£23,200,000	£36,600,000
Belgium	16,340,000	17,840,000	16,400,000	16,400,000
United States ...	11,320,000	8,680,000	19,480,000	8,280,000
Switzerland ...	3,840,000	9,480,000	4,400,000	9,160,000
Italy	13,680,000	7,400,000	13,960,000	6,800,000
Spain	4,360,000	5,320,000	5,960,000	5,520,000
Algeria	4,880,000	5,520,000	4,800,000	5,160,000
Turkey	19,520,000	1,480,000	5,020,000	2,280,000
Réunion	880,000	320,000	880,000	400,000
Martinique ...	800,000	560,000	720,000	560,000
Brazil	1,120,000	3,080,000	2,280,000	2,760,000
Peru	2,480,000	800,000	1,560,000	880,000
Holland	1,360,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,240,000
Egypt	2,120,000	1,000,000	1,280,000	1,160,000
Russia	8,080,000	640,000	14,000,000	1,200,000
Chili	600,000	860,000	640,000	680,000
Uruguay	1,320,000	840,000	1,240,000	720,000
Austria	2,120,000	800,000	2,440,000	1,040,000
Argentine Republic	4,480,000	3,040,000	5,440,000	2,680,000
British India ...	6,000,000	320,000	5,480,000	320,000

Principal articles imported and exported, together with their value in English money:—

—	1875		1876	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Silk	£13,200,000	£5,320,000	£21,720,000	£6,880,000
Cotton ...	8,840,000	2,080,000	9,160,000	3,120,000
Raw wool ...	13,040,000	3,360,000	11,080,000	2,960,000
Flax	3,600,000	—	2,000,000	2,032,000
Hides & skins	8,120,000	5,200,000	6,720,000	4,640,000
Coal	7,320,000	—	6,920,000	—
Wood... ...	6,560,000	1,640,000	8,080,000	1,760,000
Coffee... ...	4,200,000	—	4,320,000	—
Horses ...	680,000	840,000	720,000	800,000
Cheese and butter ...	1,120,000	3,840,000	1,440,000	4,320,000
Cotton yarn ...	1,680,000	1,840,000	1,880,000	1,800,000
Foreign sugar	2,320,000	2,080,000	2,120,000	3,120,000
Animals ...	4,440,000	2,320,000	6,240,000	2,980,000
French-colonial sugar	2,040,000	—	1,880,000	—

—	1877		1878	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Silk	£9,040,000	£4,760,000	£12,840,000	£5,184,000
Cotton ...	7,800,000	2,840,000	7,836,000	3,153,040
Raw wool ...	12,600,000	3,080,000	3,384,680	3,589,000
Flax	3,880,000	—	2,732,000	—
Hides & skins	6,080,000	480,000	6,052,960	1,716,000
Coal	7,360,000	—	5,724,000	—
Wood... ...	8,160,000	1,520,000	10,826,000	1,324,000
Coffee... ...	3,960,000	—	4,047,040	—
Horses ...	720,000	760,000	944,000	422,760
Cheese and butter ...	1,240,000	4,080,000	1,340,000	34,986,800
Cotton yarn .	1,680,000	1,420,000	1,644,000	1,488,000
Foreign sugar	2,720,000	2,840,000	1,764,000	5,943,080
Animals ...	7,160,000	1,760,000	9,560,120	1,375,200
Foreign colonial sugar	2,120,000	—	1,883,360	—
Eggs	—	—	—	1,425,280
Wine	—	—	—	8,044,000
Fruit	—	—	1,348,000	1,170,048

The value of the Export and Import of the Precious Metals.

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
1870	£13,262,760	£7,623,040	£4,692,280	£2,822,920
1871	5,948,680	14,287,040	6,750,040	5,666,960
1872	6,003,240	7,790,160	9,836,760	5,544,960
1873	7,336,640	11,369,320	17,936,520	8,301,440
1874	21,295,440	3,431,800	18,642,520	2,939,240

Value of Import and Export of the Precious Metals.—(Continued)

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
1875	25,823,320	5,507,720	11,908,440	3,245,600
1876	24,486,560	3,786,200	10,921,080	2,551,000
1877	21,930,840	4,540,280	7,976,000	3,804,240
1878	15,185,640	5,736,840	8,765,840	4,012,282

The importance of the separate commercial centres may be seen from the following survey of the whole general and special commerce, import and export reckoned together in English money.

	1875. General	Special
Marseilles	£72,284,000	£48,896,000
Havre	61,432,000	43,960,000
Paris	34,228,000	33,956,000
Boulogne	23,828,000	13,204,000
Bordeaux	22,600,000	19,560,000
Dunkirk	12,672,000	11,876,000
Jeumont	5,740,000	4,836,000
Tourcoin	5,612,000	5,540,000.
Dieppe	5,360,000	4,996,000
Cette	5,182,000	4,680,000
St. Nazaire	4,492,000	3,004,000
Calais	4.020,000	4,136,000
Rouen	4,304,000	4,508,000
Nantes	4,040,000	3,680,000

Imported articles were raw material for the home industries to the amount of £198,320,000, and articles of consumption £122,040,000.

The export articles were natural products to the amount of £170,480,000, and manufactured goods to the amount of £172,720,000.

Bankruptcies.

Number of Bankruptcies

1850	2,144	1859	3,899	1869	5,895
1851	2,305	1860	4,041	1870	3,987
1852	2,478	1961	4,802	1871	3,049
1853	2,671	1862	5,390	1872	5,244
1854	3,691	1863	4,450	1873	5,508
1855	2,937	1864	4,642	1874	5,596
1856	5,773	1865	4,839	1875	5,361
1857	6,124	1866	5,198	1876	5,193
1858	4,330	1867	5,581	1877*	5,480

* The total 5,480 was thus appertioned;—

1,838	Dealers in food and drink
1,017	Tailors and milliners
359	Inn and lodging-house keepers
293	Builders
291	Jewellers
237	Iron and metal trades
208	Wood-working trades
135	Furniture makers
167	Contractors and carriers
128	Financial agents
76	Chemical manufacturers
308	Sundries

The amount of debt in 227 cases of failure out of 1,783, which had occurred by the end of 1871, was under £200; in 337 cases between £200 and £400; in 806 cases between £400 and £2,000; in 213 cases between £2,000 and £4,000; and in 200 cases 10 per cent. above that amount. The liabilities of these 1,783 failures amounted to £4,449,981, the assets to £1,382,666.

The creditors were fully satisfied in 50 cases, while 178 did not receive anything, as the law expenses swallowed up the whole of the assets or available funds.

Post.

Number of letters and newspapers forwarded—

	Letters	Newspapers
1847	126,480,000	9,0275,466
1849	158,268,000	146,528,433
1852	181,000,000	94,863,666
1854	212,385,000	115,744,433
1856	252,014,800	127,321,445
1857	252,453,800	144,295,200
1858	253,234,000	151,298,000
1859	258,900,000	165,300,000
1860	263,500,000	179,138,000
1861	273,200,000	188,930,000
1862	283,000,000	202,000,000
1863	299,000,000	212,000,000
1864	300,543,700	264,982,000
1865	313,506,795	275,285,920
1866	323,525,195	290,091,680
1867	342,017,470	306,195,880
1868	348,655,000	326,196,800
1869	364,746,650	367,186,800
1870	281,351,580	347,958,640
1871	305,114,570	283,937,730
1872	339,712,096	292,867,799
1873	340,855,289	331,550,962
1874	350,594,735	368,781,945
1875	367,443,837	376,005,934
1876	381,955,353	452,406,978
1877	393,843,000	468,808,000

The increase of taxation was perceptible from 1871; letter postage was raised from 2*d.* to 2½*d.*; in the towns, from 1*d.* to 1½*d.*; and the charge for prospectuses, etc., also received an addition. In 1878 a reduction took place.

Taking the year 1868, it was found that 87,411,541 letters, and 238,086,004 printed papers belonged to the city of Paris. In 1847 only 10 per cent. of the letters were pre-paid; in 1866, 92 per cent.; in 1868, 94.18 per cent.; and in 1871, 95.94 per cent. In 1873, post cards were introduced.

Income and Expenditure of the Post.

	1870	1872	1874	1877
Gross income, ...	£2,889,858	£4,315,792	£4,546,374	£4,780,704
Expenditure,* ...	2,534,465	2,920,524	2,845,060	2,904,916
Net profit ...	£355,393	£1,395,268	£1,701314	£1,875,788

Electric Telegraph.

This was placed at the disposal of the public on and from the 10th March, 1851. In 1852 the number of offices was 43; in 1876 the number was 2,817; in 1877, 2,984. The average price per telegram in 1852 was 9*s.* 11*d.*, in 1872, 1*s.* 7*d.*; in 1876, 1*s.* 6*d.* The length of line in 1876 was 34,105 miles, and 89,050 miles of wire. In 1877, length of line 35,465 miles; length of wire 93,464 miles. All Government messages are free.

Total number of telegrams despatched, and the value received for them :—

Year.	Number of Telegrams.	Revenue therefrom.
1870	5,663,852 ...	£385,280
1771	4,962,726 ...	337,373
1872	6,223,343 ...	487,295
1873	6,555,623 ...	546,661
1874	6,908,319 ...	578,919
1875	7,608,088 ...	624,846
1876	8,518,043 ...	716,739
1877	12,422,112 ...	800,688

Railways.

During a long period, France remained backward in the construction of railways. The number of English miles opened was—

	In 1830	1848	1855	1861	1867	1873	1876	1877	1878
Miles	32	1,373	3,434	6,212	9008	11,512	12,634	14,528	14,775

On January 1, 1870, there were 10,528 miles either in course of construction or being planned. Of the former, 4,856 miles were double lines.

Of all the departments of the mainland (Corsica is still without) none were quite without railways. By the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the length of lines was diminished by 455 miles of the principal or main lines, and 229 miles of the local lines; there remained therefore, 9,073 miles, and 920 miles of local lines, making together 9,993 miles of railroad.

In consequence of "fusion," six large companies had swallowed up almost all the small ones. At the end of 1868, $\frac{7}{8}$ of all the railways working, belonged to those six companies. The prices for the transport of passengers were high, and the carriages mean. The working of the lines is in better order than was formerly the case. In consequence of

* The subventions granted to the packet boats amounting, in 1872, to £1,128,884, are included in the expenditure.

a convention of the year, 1868, the interior net-work of railways was to be brought up to 14,165 miles within 10 years, and that at a total expenditure of £411,471,844. Of this the companies had to provide £342,921,888 and the State to grant a subsidy of £68,549,956. For this purpose, a distinction was made between the old and the new net-work.

Notwithstanding the untoward condition of things in France since the war of 1870, the making of railways has been considerably pressed forward. On the 1st January, 1874, traffic was carried on over 11,587 miles. The six great companies possessed these in the following proportion:—

	Miles—Of the old	Of the new.	Total.
Nord	714	291	1,005
Est	320	1,069	1,389
Ouest	558	988	1,546
Orleans	1,252	1,325	2,577
Paris-Lyon-Med. ...	2,369	590	2,959
Midi	494	706	1,190
Total miles,	5707	4,969	10,666

On January 1st, 1870, the amount already furnished by the companies reached £281,569,472, while the sums provided by the State were £43,394,421.

The gross receipts of all the French railways were:—

	Receipts	Number of passengers
In 1870	£24,952,562	no returns
1872	31,191,889	111,505,569
1874	32,283,916	121,117,208
1876	34,715,575	137,589,897
1877	25,281,461	
1878	27,225,759	

According to a recent report of the Minister of Public Works, it was decided in the Parliament of 1879, to proceed with the construction of between 6,831 and 7,600 miles of new lines, which, roughly speaking, will be thus divided: 494 to the Northern; 1,582 to the East; 1,450 to the West; 1,453 to the Orleans; 1,228 to the Lyons; and 1,301 to the Midland lines of Rail. Traffic between France and other countries will be abundantly served by 40 International lines.*

Harbour Trade.

Reckoning all the vessels which entered and cleared the harbours in 1870, there were 6,109, with a tonnage of 1,152,734. In 1871, 6,447, with a tonnage of 1,222,873,—902,316 tons of which sailed under the French

* It appears that previous to the existence of railways in France, diligences were the means of travelling. There was one traveller killed to every 350,000 carried, and of every 30,000, one was wounded; whereas, out of 1,781,403,678 passengers who travelled on the railways of France, between September, 1835, and December, 1875, only one to every 5,178,000 was killed, while the proportion of wounded, during the same period, was one to 580,450. If we divide this period of 1835 to 1875 into two, in the first, one traveller was killed to 1,955,555 carried; in the second, ending 1875, one passenger out of 6,171,117, so that there is a tendency to diminution of accidents in France.—*Annales des Ponts de Chaussées.*

flag; 143,728 tons under the English flag; 112,273 tons under that of Barbary; 69,990 tons under the Spanish flag; 32,599 tons under the Italian flag. In 1875. 7,691 vessels with 1,792,263 tonnage.

Among the foreign powers whose vessels entered and cleared the ports, England stands first, tonnage, 303,738; Spain second, with a tonnage of 131,141; Italy third, tonnage 63,257.

Land and Water Highways, 1871.

	English miles
State roads	23,939
Departmental roads	29,590
Streets for heavy traffic	52,303
Those of merely local importance	49,223
Adjacent roads	236,093
Canals	2,952
Rivers used as canals	2,063
Navigable rivers not used as canals	1,863

Between the years 1814 and 1870, £46,928.600 have been expended in the construction and maintenance of canals, etc.

In the year 1872, commercial goods were conveyed by river and canal, in the following quantities:—In valleys, 976,693,462 tons; on the mountains, 587,971,735 tons. By floats in the valleys, 222,952,721 tons, on the mountains 1,607,047 tons. In the previous year, 1871, the corresponding numbers were 755,701,825 tons; 531,636,727 tons; 196,545,033 tons; 2,086,216 tons.

Mercantile Marine.

The transformation of sailing vessels into steamers is progressing rapidly. On July 1st, 1872, the sailing fleet of France occupied the sixth rank only, amongst those of all countries; it consisted of 4,799 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 902,096. On the other hand, it took the third place in the list of commercial steam fleets, having 316 vessels, with a tonnage of 240,273. In comparison with the year 1870, there was a decrease of 169 sailing vessels, as well as a decrease in the tonnage of 10,268 tons, but an increase of 28 steam vessels, and of 27,297 tons. The tonnage in 1827 was 692,000; it then declined to 760,000 in 1847; reached 1,052,000 in 1857, and sank again to 983,996 in 1862. The imposition of the marine conscription after the old manner, caused a fresh increase. On January 1st, 1868, there were 15,602 large sea-going ships, of 1,048,679 tons, among which were 420 steamers of 133,158 tons, besides 8,892 coasting vessels of 67,077 tons. Among the ships existing in 1862, only 58 were of more than 800 tons, and 37 of from 700 to 800 tons.

The number and tonnage of Merchant, Sailing, and Steam Vessels.

Year	Vessels	Tonnage
1868	15,615	1,058,543
1870	15,586	1,072,241
1872	15,574	1,089,075
1874	15,524	1,037,272
1876	15,407	1,011,285
1877	15,449	989,128

Fisheries.

Year	Vessels employed	Tonnage No. of Tons	Crews No. of Men	Estimated Value
1868	18,343	226,224	86,578	£2,702,557
1871	18,387	142,774	110,480	2,795,688
1872	18,980	152,674	116,007	2,961,409
1874	20,795	155,027	78,772	2,935,370
1875	20,555	153,947	80,451	3,086,661
1876	21,058	152,916	79,676	3,559,623
1877	21,142	163,160	81,230	3,489,087
1878	21,992	164,002	82,431	3,578,868

Banks.

The Bank of France was founded April, 1803, and its last "privilegium" was to have extended until the end of 1867. The government of Napoleon, however, took the opportunity as early as May, 1857, of extending it to a further period of 30 years (till the end of 1887), at the same time imposing upon it the obligation of immediately lending to the Treasury £40,000,000 for 3 per cent. Rentes. In order to obtain the funds for this, the number of shares, which, up to that period was 91,250 at £40, was doubled. The bank, at the same time, received permission to issue bank notes of the minimum value of £2, which has been done since 1864; until that time, 100 franc notes were the smallest issued. The amount of notes in circulation fluctuated in 1869 between £51,791,824 and £57,558,520; in 1866 between £33,000,000 and £40,000,000; in 1863 between £29,000,000 and £34,000,000; in 1850 the maximum was £19,000,000.

The bank has branches in all the large towns of the State. The total amount of their transactions amounted:—

In 1866 to	£331,000,000	In 1873 to	£668,000,000
„ 1867 „	294,000,000	„ 1874 „	488,000,000
„ 1868 „	284,000,000	„ 1876 „	292,000,000
„ 1869 „	332,000,000	„ 1877 „	380,000,000
„ 1872 „	626,000,000	„ 1878 „	391,000,000

During the war the Bank was obliged to furnish the Treasury with £259,528,425. To accomplish this a forced circulation was given to Bank notes, the number of which was enormously increased, and the sum for which they were issued was lowered to 8*s.* 4*d.*, and even 4*s.* 2*d.* By the 29th December the *maximum* of the notes newly issued was extended to £28,000,000, and in July, 1872, to £32,000,000. A slight, and very Transient, depreciation took place in consequence of this. Under date, June 21st, 1871, a statement of accounts was again published for the first time, after a long interruption. The Bank possessed £21,993,600 cash, £4,000,000 in Paris bills of exchange, £32,000,000 in deferred bills, treasury drafts (loans to the State) £47,000,000, advances to the city of Paris £8,000,000, and in the books of the branch establishments £8,000,000 The total assets amounted to £127,000,000. Among the liabilities, which were equally high, were £88,000,000 bank notes, £4,000,000 advances from the State Treasury, £16,000,000 from Paris, £7,000,000 Bank capital,

£1,250,000 reserve, for possible losses; £880,000 mobile reserve, £160,000 immobile reserve. The balance-sheet of July, 1874, gave the following:—

ASSETS.

Cash	£47,820,000
Book debts	32,108,000
Treasury drafts	34,684,000
Advances	7,332,000
Various advances	7,208,000

LIABILITIES.

Bank notes	£101,240,000
Advances from the Treasury	6,720,000
From private individuals	10,880,000
Capital in stocks	7,300,000
Reserves	2,020,000

The Bank directors, urged by the desire to recover their normal condition as far as possible, have called in the smaller notes of 25 francs (£1) and under, since May, 1874.

Savings' Banks.

At the commencement of the year 1872 there were 514 authorized savings' banks, but only 491 in working. The number of savings' bank books issued amounted to 2,021,228. The deposits amounted on January 1st, 1872 to £21,499,561, being 27.29 per cent. less than on January 1st, 1870. The average sum of each deposit book diminished from the end of 1869 to the end of 1871 from £121 to £106. In 1875 the amount of deposits was £26,684,419; 1876, £31,133,531; 1877, £32,000,000.

Fund for the Aged.

The *Caisse des retraites pour la Vieillesse* had received from its institution, in the year 1851 till the beginning of 1872, altogether £7,402,703. After deducting the arrear payments the sums paid in amounted to £6,751,966, placed in National Debt Bonds (Rentes). A terrible confusion occurred in the accounts by nearly all the books being burnt in the time of the Commune, and it became necessary to try and re-construct the accounts of a period of nearly 20 years, during which time 331,894 accounts had been opened, and 3,278,565 payments made, which were entered in about 200,000 little books, 26,000 of which were likewise destroyed by fire. We can only wonder that it has been possible to restore order even as far as it has been done. In 1875 a fund was raised amounting to £1,026,803; number of pensioners, 6,589.

The number of depositors in ...	1873 was	2,079,196
„ „ „ „ ...	1875 „	2,365,569
„ „ „ „ ...	1877 „	2,500,000

The average amount of each deposit at the beginning of—

1870 was	£13	5	10	1874 was	£10	7	6
1872 „	10	0	0	1875 „	11	5	10
1873 „	10	6	8	1877 „	12	0	0

*Aid Societies.**

Mutual aid societies *(Sociétés de Secours Mutuel)*, existed, in the commencement of the year 1870, to the number of 6,139. On January 1st, 1871, there were only 5,788, on January 1st, 1872, 5,787; and December, 1875, 5,807. In 1876, there were 5,923. The number of members diminished from 913,633 to 845,935, and then further to 791,901. In 1875, the members numbered 871,621. The property owned decreased in value from £2,205,342, to £2,086,839, but rose again to £2,222,889.

These societies are divided into two classes, viz., 4,263 "Approved," (under the special supervision of the Government), and 1,524 "Authorized" (under independent management). Of the above named property, £1,592,126 belong to the former. Among the participators in these funds, in 1871, were, 107,927 honorary and 683,974 ordinary members, 101,970 of whom were women. These institutions are really nothing more than Rentes-Insurance Funds, as all receipts are merged in the Treasury. The number of sick persons assisted in the course of the year 1868, was 199,524, viz., 169,115 men, and 30,409 women: 29.17 per cent. of the shareholders. The support rendered, answered to 3,970,412 days of illness, or 20.70 days for each sick man, and 15.42 for each sick woman. 15,872 deaths took place: 2 per cent. of the members. The income of the year was £436,278; the expenditure (including £26,984 for expenses of management), £506,733. The number of sick who received aid in 1875, was 165,987 men, and 32,540 women. Death rate of members, 1.64 per cent. In 1876, 151,707 sick members received aid; 126,221 being men, and 25,486 women. In 1877, 141,014 members received aid.

Hospitals and Asylums.

On January 1st, 1869, there were 415 hospitals for the sick, 291 asylums for the aged and infirm, and 851 mixed establishments, making in all 1,557 institutions, 1,224 of which existed before the year 1790. The number of beds was 141,576, of which 18,785 are in Paris, 4,176 in Lyons, 2,716 in Nantes, &c.

The regular receipts in 1864 amounted to £2,478,948; the regular expenditure to £2,315,256. These institutions possessed in 1867, 490,176 acres of landed property, the value of this property was £598,834 in 1864; also income from state rentes (national debt bonds) £425,892; contributions of the Communes £568,033; compensation paid by persons nursed £221,133.

In 1871, the number of sick treated was very large, viz., 583,850, but this was an exceptional year, out of 1000 treated in this year 797 were healed, whilst the porportion of deaths was as high as 8.5 per cent.

In 1873, the number of sick treated in hospitals and wards of hospices was 410,341. The number of hospitals for sick was 329; 407 for old and infirm, and 745 mixed establishments; number of beds 161,520; income £4,194,508.

* Notwithstanding this and similar institutions, facts like the following occur:—45,860 persons died in Paris in 1868; but of these only 33,855 died in their homes; against 11,555 in the hospitals, 128 in the prisons; 322 were found dead. In the year 1872, the numbers were: deaths 39,650, of these in their own dwellings 29,503, or 7 per cent. In the hospitals 9,897, or 25 per cent.; in the prisons 45; found dead 205.

In 1874, there were 335 hospitals, 774 mixed institutions (Asylums and hospitals combined), and 389 hospices, making a total of 1,498 institutions. These establishments contained 163,042 beds of which 70,468 were for the sick, and 53,302 for the infirm, the aged and the incurable. Persons in charge of these establishments numbered 28,224 viz :—2,739 physicians and surgeons, 3,199 employés, 11,021 religieuses, and 11,345 servants.

The total revenue for 1874, was £4,119,560, of this sum £644,540 were reimbursements by patients. Total expenditure £3,572,562, of which £1,272, 906 was for food and £111,933 was for medicines.

Foundlings.

Infants cared for during the year 1874 :—

	Boys		Girls
Infants found	1,417	...	1,505
„ abandoned	21,766	...	20,982
„ orphans	4,896	...	4,152
„ at home with parents ...	16,746	...	16,043
	44,825		42,682
Total		87,507	

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Algeria.

The area of this country was fixed in the report of the Minister of War for 1850, at about 15,051 square miles. The boundaries are but ill-defined. The coast line is given in a ministerial survey of 1854, as 250 hours' journey (lieus). A more recent estimate makes the colonized land to extend 50,743 square miles, of which 12,429 square miles belong to the territory of Algiers, 14,725 to Oran, and 23,569 to Constantine.

The total population is given in a report of the Governor-General, October, 1875, as 2,448,691, not including the military.

Population, 1875.

Departments	French	Other Europeans	Mohammedans	Jews	Total
Algiers ...	59,632	42,535	796,194	10,929	909,290
Oran ...	41,191	48,331	420,215	14,111	523,848
Constantine	43,248	25,645	938,711	7,949	1,015,553
Total ...	144,071	116,511	2,155,110	32,989	2,448,691*

Among the Europeans there were 71,366 Spaniards, 18,351 Italians, 11,512 Maltese, 4,933 Germans.

In the following years there were of Europeans:—

1831	1836	1846	1856	1866
3,228 ...	14,561 ...	99,801 ...	159.282 ..	217,990

The number of immigrants rose in the year 1872 to 1,003 families, with 5,016 individuals, 382 families or 1,230 persons of whom were from Alsace-Lorraine, to whom special advantages were offered. They consisted of 1,202 men, 1,113 women, 2,701 children, who were settled in 24 villages.

According to creeds, there were in 1866, among the Europeans, 211,195 Romanists, 5,002 Protestants, 33,952 Jews, 2,652,072 Mohamedans. 217,098 of the latter lived in the districts subject to civil administration, and the centres of colonization in the military districts, and 2.434,974 in the uncolonized military districts. Among the 217,098 Mohamedans, there were 44,498 married men, and 46,841 married women, whence we see how little polygamy prevails. 41,578 equal to 93.50 per cent. then had each only one wife; 2,571, equal to 5.73 per cent. two wives, and only 344, equal to 0.77 per cent. more than two wives. The town of Algiers had in 1861, 63,484 inhabitants, of whom 9,921 were soldiers, and 18,727 natives. In 1866, not including the military, there were 52,614; Oran, 34,058; Constantine, 35,417 inhabitants. For 1871 we find Algiers, 48,908; Oran, 40,674; Constantine, 33,251. In 1875, we find Algiers, 909,290; Oran, 523,848; Constantine, 1.015,553.

The total number of people employed in agriculture was estimated in 1863 as 109,808; in 1875 as 118,852; 1876 as 123,304.

In 1857, the natives were divided into races as follows:—

	Mountain Kabyls	Arabs	Kabyls of the Plain
Division of Algiers ...	280,474 ...	447,752 ...	27,800
„ „ Oran ...	22,819 ...	431,485 ...	45,462
„ „ Constantine	277,135 ...	506,195 ...	305,691
Total	580,428 ...	1,385,432 ...	378,953

The Nomadic Tribes live in tents; other natives have *Gourbis*, which

* In 1877 the population increased to 2,867,626.

indicate somewhat more of a fixed residence. A small number have houses. In 1857 they were reckoned as follows :—

Division	Tents	Gourbis	Houses
Algiers	55,529 ...	65,837 ...	39,381
Oran	77,389 ...	6,986 ...	8,772
Constantine	111,881 ...	63,405 ...	31,327
Total	244,799 ...	136,228 ...	79,480

Commerce.

The value of the merchandize imported into Algiers in 1875 was £7,694,336, and in 1876, £8,541,407. The value of the exports in 1875 was £5,757,296, and in 1876, £6,661,233.

From	Imports	Exports	Total
1860-65 ...	£32,336,000 ...	£12,476,000 ...	£44,812,000
1865-70 ...	36,717,844 ...	20,175,304 ...	56,893,144
1870-77 ...	54,944,868 ...	41,711,712 ...	96,656,570

The general commerce of Algeria was divided in the following manner in 1876. With foreign countries and their entrepôts in France, £4,550,332. Commerce with France, £10,998,575.

Harbour Trade.

Reckoning all the vessels which entered and cleared the harbours—

In 1870 there were 6,109 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,152,734 tons
„ 1871 „ „ 6,447 „ „ „ 1,222,873 „

902,316	...	tons of which sailed under the	French flag
143,728	...	„ „ „	English „
112,273	...	„ „ „	Barbary „
69,990	...	„ „ „	Spanish „
32,599	...	„ „ „	Italian „

In 1875, 7,697 vessels, with 1,792,263 tonnage.

Among the foreign powers, whose vessels entered and cleared the ports, England stands first—tonnage, 303,738; Spain second, with a tonnage of 131,141; Italy third; tonnage, 63,256.

Mercantile Marine.

On December 31, 1871, there were 159 ships, of 7,583 tonnage
„ „ 1875 „ 154 „ 5,405 „
„ „ 1877 „ 177 „ 5,681 „

Education.

In 1856 there were	... ...	3	high schools
„ „	... ...	7	secondary schools
„ „	... ...	407	elementary schools

containing 25,980 children in all. 68 infants' schools, with 6,871 scholars, were included in these. Education was, according to this, in a miserable condition. An account of 1857 gave, however, 2,851 schools, with 33,715 children.

In 1875 a decree was passed, that the law of France, concerning public instruction, should be applied in Algeria also. The number of scholars frequenting the schools in 1877 was 65,786 out of a European population of 390,504, including naturalized Jews.

The Arab colleges have been suppressed, and their scholars distributed amongst French institutions, and mixed schools are organized. The Arabic language is introduced into the examinations for diplomas. The Mussulmen scholars number 210 in the Lyceum and the colleges, and 2,139 in the different mixed schools of the three provinces.

A report of 1863 states the number of scholars attending school as 35,000.

The possession of Algeria cost France, according to Picard's report to the Corps Legislatif, 1864, £120,000,000, and the lives of 150,000 soldiers, only about 5,000 of whom fell by the sword of the enemy, all the rest being carried off by disease. The colonization of the country has been greatly promoted by Government.

Tempted by the advantages held out to them, more than 1,000,000 Europeans emigrated by degrees from 1830 to 1855 to Algeria, but they either perished there or returned to their fatherland.

The climate (hot, but alternating with intense cold at night) is highly destructive to north and central Europeans. Thus, after 46 years of colonization and immense sacrifices, the European population of the whole of Algeria scarcely equals that of a large town.

The number of marriages and births is proportionately large, as the immigrants are almost all in the prime of life. 10.04 marriages and 42.83 births were the average in 1,000 Europeans inhabitants in the year 1851. (In France there were only 7.8 marriages, and scarcely 29. births). In 1856 the marriages averaged 10.61, and the births 37.94 per 1,000; but the mortality is, as a rule, much higher. From 1842 to 1851 the average deaths in 1,000 Europeans living there was 52.69, exclusive of the military. (In France itself there were only 27.7 in 1,000 during the cholera epidemic of 1849, and in ordinary years only 24.6.) Even in the unusually favourable year (1856) a proportion of 28.55 deaths was announced. The disproportion is even greater than these figures shew, because nearly the whole of the European population is at its greatest strength—a condition which, in France itself, would scarcely give 11 deaths per 1,000. From 1830 to the end of 1851 there were, among the European population in the

Provinces of	Births	Deaths
Algiers	25,411	34,979
Oran	11,755	13,602
Constantine	7,734	12,097
	44,900	60,678

It will be seen from these figures that there were more deaths than births in all the provinces, and subsequently the disproportion has only ceased exceptionally. In the three years (1852, 1853, 1854) there were 17,685 births, against 19,004 deaths. Only in 1856 do we find a preponderance of births.

The Swiss and German colonists suffer most severely, for as they belong to a northern country, they are least able to bear field work in so hot a climate.*

* In the much-praised Swiss colony, Sétif, no fewer than 75 colonists out of 528 who had gone there, died in the first year, 1854, in the proportion, therefore, of more than 142 in 1,000. There died besides, 22 persons who had been brought to Algeria by the Sétif Colonization Society, and who resided at other places in the sub-district of Sétif. The Colonization Society has ceased to publish exact statements of more recent results, but it was obliged, in 1859, to give up the cultivation of the land by European labor, and to work it henceforth by natives only.

Death makes even more havoc among the children of Europeans, than among adults, so that the colonists have not even the hope of ensuring a happy future to their descendants. The Moorish population in the towns is likewise dwindling away. In 1851 there were 3,567 births, and 9,930 deaths among this part of the population. The negroes also diminished by 989 individuals from 1849 to 1851, that is, by 16½ per cent.

The Jewish population alone has a preponderance of births, inasmuch as their numbers increased in the two years by 2,020 souls, or more than 10½ per cent.*

In addition to the climate, the system of bureaucratic rule, united to to the military *régime*, has helped not a little, to frustrate all attempts at colonization. After 36 years' rule, the government, in the year 1866, conceded 549,014 acres of land to European colonists, and confirmed the possession of 175,817 acres to natives who had long held them as their own.

Even in the favorable year 1856, out of 39,239 immigrants, 30,460 returned. The area of the colony nominally cultivated by colonists was 195,426 acres.

A report, drawn up on the occasion of the Vienna Exhibition, for the General Council, of the progress of the colony since its establishment, and more especially since 1850, presents a most favorable picture. We give the following extracts from it. "Previous to 1830, (that is, before the French conquest), the export trade of Algeria amounted only to £200,000 to £240,000; in 1872 it rose to £6,584,145. Included in this were iron-ore about £800,000; cattle, £600,000; wool, £580,000; cereals, £1,480,000. The Alfa plant, from which paper is manufactured, produced £240,000; and in the previous year, £120,000.

Algeria cannot compete with tropical countries in the production of cotton. The export of cotton, which in 1866 amounted to 14,040 cwts., has steadily decreased to only 2,277 cwts. in 1872. The export of tobacco also decreased from 98,392 cwts. in the year 1860, to one-half that weight in 1872. The export of corn in 1850 was only 5,630 cwts., but rose in 1855 to more than 2,000,000 cwts. The Algerian corn partly replaced that of Odessa during the Crimean war. A diminution took place immediately after the peace, but a continuous rise has taken place since, so that the export in 1872 amounted to 915,000 cwts.; in 1875 to 2,009,000 cwts. The exports of wool rose likewise from 40,177 cwts. in 1850, to 66,294 cwts. in 1872. Sheep breeding has also received a great impetus. In 1850, 4,984 sheep were exported; in 1872 as many as 655,000; and in 1874, 9,699,000. The export of "Hair Grass," (*Crin Végétal*), at present exceeds 179,071 cwts.; that of Alfa† 97,000,000 cwts.; that of iron reached almost 8,000,000 cwts. The cultivation of the vine is also increasing from year to year; the exports in 1872 amounted to 165,814 gallons, of the value of £6,400. The export of rough cork produced £100,000. A similar increase is seen in the produce of olive oil, fresh vegetables, and pulse.

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* Dr. Boudin has furnished interesting particulars in his work *Historie Statistique de la Colonization et de la Population en Algerie*, Paris, 1853. Compare also the treatise on "Emigration to Algeria," by G. F. Kolb, in Part XXI of the *Transactions of the Swiss Society of General Usefulness* for the year 1854.

† In 1874 the production amounted to 58,000 tons, most of which was exported to England.

It will be understood that even this very favourable account does not contradict the failure of many branches of agriculture on which great hopes had been founded. An important and favorable change may be expected from the limitation of the military, and the extension of the civil authority. This is an indispensable condition in order to attain a better state of things than has hitherto obtained. This opinion is largely held in France, and will obtain still more weight, because an effort is being made to draw colonists to Algeria from the territory which has been ceded to Germany. To press forward this object, 247,000 acres of the best of the land, belonging to the State, has been placed at the disposal of such emigrants by a decree of 21st June, 1871.

In the year 1868 the Government concluded an agreement with the *Société Générale Algerienne* for a loan of £4,000,000, to be gradually expended on the general improvement of the country. During 1863 only 27 miles of railways existed; in 1876, 318 miles were working; the annual income was £268,338. There were 78 telegraph offices. 7 telegraph offices were opened in Algeria in 1877. An effort has been made to combine, as much as possible, the two services of post and telegraph. Three telegraph bureaus were united to the post in 1877, making the number of the double bureaus 17. Algiers has 217 post-offices. Net income of post in 1876 was £54,320.

Colonies.

Colonies proper are chiefly under the direction of the Admiralty, and are ranged into two principal groups, one of which enjoys most of the privileges of the Mother Country, while the second is governed by extraordinary laws. Under the first comes Martinique, Guadaloupe and Réunion, while under the second we have Guiana, Indian possessions. Senegal, Cochin-China, and the various little scattered islands.

IN AMERICA.

	Area in acres	Population in 1876	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
Martinique	243,808	164,995	£1,037,536	£1,114,602
Guadaloupe and its dependencies ...	654,853	175,516	876,158	935,107
French Guiana ...	1,778,400	22,510	321,712	20,318
St. Pierre and Miquelon	51,840	9,175	344,340	444,234
Barthelemy*	560	2,374	——	——

IN AFRICA.

Settlements	Area in Acres	Population in 1876	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
Senegal		197,272	£506,845	£539,365
La Réunion	620,365	183,786	996,475	1,223,440
Madagascar—				
Mayotte	44,460	9,311	25,700	33,324
Nossi-Bé	37,050	7,748	59,477	82,486
St. Maria	16,466	6,948	9,339	1,977

* Barthelemy belonged to Sweden until 1877; when it was bought by France at the price of £3,200 and £12,800 for pensioning Swedish officials.

IN ASIA.

	Area in Acres	Population in 1876	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
Dependencies of—				
Pondichérry ...	47,155			
Karikal	25,546	285,022	£337,734	£773,889
Yanaon ...	4,302			
Mahé	13,472			
Cochin China... ...	13,585,000	1,528,830	2,681,760	3,520,444

IN OCEANIA.

	Area in Acres	Population in 1876	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
Society Islands, Tahiti and Moorea ...	289,920	16,142	£153,100	£138,135
New Caledonia ...	4,080,400	55,078	358,305	161,364
Marquesas Islands ...	276,640	10,000		
Tuamotu archipelago...		1,352	514,462	35,328
Tubuai Islands ...		345		

The value of the whole land in the various colonies, and estimate of one year's produce :—

	Total Value	Value of a Year's Produce
Martinique	£3,730,188	... £552,373
Guadaloupe	3,829,536	... —
Guiana	315,376	... 19,232
Réunion	6,176,540	... 314,770

The kingdom of Camboja appears as a protected State, under the protection of France; it has a population of about a million and a-half. The king of Siam solemnly recognized the protectorate of France over Camboja by a treaty concluded in July, 1867.

The chief products of the French colonies are—sugar, syrup, coffee, cotton, cocoa, cloves, vanilla, pepper, tobacco.

GERMANY (Empire).

LAND AND PEOPLE.*

ACCORDING to the limitations of the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, Germany consists of the following individual States and Dominions, whose sovereignties have become merged, by force of conquest, into the Empire :—

	States and Dominions	English sqr. miles	Population in 1877	Population to the English sqr mile.
1	Kingdom of Prussia	134,503	25,742,404	190
	Dukedom of Lauenburg ...	451	49,546	109
2.	Kingdom of Bavaria	29,299	5,022,390	171
3.	Saxony	5,783	2,760,586	477
4.	Würtemburg	7,526	1,881,505	250
5.	Grand Duchy of Baden ...	5,825	1,507,179	258
6.	„ „ Hesse ...	2,955	884,218	299
7	„ „ Mechlenburg-Schwerin	5,145	557,897	108
8.	„ „ Sax-Weimar ...	1,403	286,183	203
9	„ „ Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1,105	96,982	87
10.	„ „ Oldenburg ...	2,466	316,640	128
11.	„ „ Brunswick ...	1,424	311,764	218
12.	Sax-Meiningen	956	187,957	196
13.	Sax-Altenburg	510	142,122	278
14.	Sax-Coburg-Gotha	760	174,339	229
15.	Anhalt (Dukedom)	903	203,437	225
16	Schwarzburg-Rudolphstadt (Principality	361	75,523	209
17.	Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen ...	329	67,191	264

* Of the area and population, North Germany contains about ¾, and the South ¼.

States and Dominions.	English sqr. miles	Population in 1877	Population to the English sqr. mile
18. Waldeck (Principality)	435	56,242	129
19. Reuss (old line)	116	45,094	388
20. „ (new)	318	89,032	279
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	170	32,059	188
22. Lippe (Principality)	435	111,135	255
23. Free town of Lübeck	108	52,158	482
24. Bremen	95	122,402	1,288
25. Hamburg	159	338,974	2,131
26. Alsace-Lorraine...	5,591	1,531,804	273
Total...	210,493	42,727,360	202

Increase of Population.

The number of inhabitants was estimated in 1818 at 30,157,638 (certainly too low a number); in 1865 at 46,412,000, an increase, therefore, of 16,254,400, or almost 54 per cent. (more exact, 53.89 per cent.) If we subtract the population separated from the original registered number —viz., that of German, Austrian, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, and Limburg as 9,743,451, and the then population of the Prussian and Posen provinces and Schleswig as about 2,639,300, we shall see that the population of Germany now, without Alsace-Lorraine, has increased at the rate of 63.78 per cent. The increase, however, is very unequal in the various lands..

According to a calculation of 1863, the increase in the territory of the Bund gave a total percentage of 50·77; but, taking each country separately, the increase in each was as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Austria	28.44	Sax-Weimar	36.08
Prussia	76.08	Sax-Meiningen	49.04
Bavaria	31.73	Sax-Coburg-Gotha	42.00
Saxony	85.43	Sax-Altenburg	39.88
Hanover	44.64	Reuss (old)...	80.31
Würtemburg	23.30	Reuss (new)	59.67
Baden	36.92	Lippe	75.12
Grand Duchy of Hesse ...	30.03	Schaumburg	28.22
Kur Hesse...	30.03	Waldeck	12.96
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ...	53.19	Schwerin-Sonderhausen ...	43.85
Mecklenburg-Strelitz ...	38.02	Hesse-Homburg	34.08
Holstein-Lauenburg ...	65.15	Lichtenstein	28.93
Luxemburg-Limburg ...	64.73	Hamburg	78.81
Nassau	50.81	Bremen	103.24
Brunswick	34.73	Lübeck	19.12
Oldenburg	35.59	Frankfort	75.78

Within the present boundaries of the German Empire, therefore, including Alsace-Lorraine, the population in 1865 numbered, as nearly as can be ascertained, 39,890,000; the census of 1867 gave 40,093,279, and

that of December 1, 1871, gave 41,058,641, so that the increase in the two years, 1865 to 1867, was 700,000, a yearly increase, that is to say, of 350,000, or nearly 0.89 per cent. In the 4 years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was less—viz., 965,362, annually 241,340, or less than 0.60 per cent. The war, of course, was instrumental in producing this lesser average. The increase has been largest in the Hanseatic towns of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck—viz., for the 4 years, 10.9, 10.6, 6.0 per cent.; next comes Saxony, 5.4; in Sax-Meiningen 3.6; in Prussia 2.7; in Würtemburg and Hesse, 2.5; in Baden, 1.8; in Bavaria, something over 1·2 per cent. A decrease of population occurred in these 4 years, 1867-71, in 8 territories—viz., in Alsace-Lorraine, of 3 per cent.; Reuss (old rule), 2.7; Waldeck, 2.2; Strelitz, 1.8; Sonderhausen, 1.3; Lauenburg, 0.9; Lippe, 0.7; and Schwerin, 0.5 per cent.

Population according to sex.

Within the boundaries of the Zollverein the population, including the troops who were in France in 1871, was thus given:—

Inhabitants	1855	1864	1867	1871
Women ...	16,533,669	18,096,608	18,776,247	21,006,022
Men... ...	16,185,032	17,783,225	18,304,392	20,250,147
Difference ...	348,637	313,383	471,855	755,875

If we reckon the like amount of territory for each year under notice, and leave out Alsace-Lorraine, then, for 1871, we should have—

Women	20,216,475
Men	19,490,107
Difference	726,368

The difference had become still larger by 158,472 in the three years, 1864-1867, and in the four years, 1868-71, by 254,513, or, in the whole seven years, by 412,985—a difference created, no doubt, by the war in 1870 and 1871, as well as by an increased emigration.

In France the difference in 1855 was	299,024
„ „ „ 1866 was only... ...	38,876
„ „ „ 1872 „	137,899

In individual states, including the troops in France, the population of the sexes, in 1871, was thus stated:—

—	Men	Women	Difference
Prussia	12,141,082	12,498,624	357,542
Lauenburg	24,958	24,588	370
Bavaria	2,368,558	2,494,892	126,334
Saxony	1,248,799	1,307,445	58,646
Würtemburg	876,164	942,375	66,211
Baden	711,551	749,011	37,460
Hesse	421,849	431,045	9,196
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	272,034	285,863	13,829
Sax-Weimar	139,352	146,831	7,479
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	47,062	49,920	2,858
Oldenburg	156,701	159,939	3,238

	Men	Women	Difference
Brunswick	155,355	156,409	1,054
Sax-Meiningen	92,107	95,850	3,743
Sax-Altenburg	69,255	72,869	3,612
Sax-Coburg-Gotha	84,377	89,962	5,585
Anhalt	99,858	103,579	3,721
Schwerin-Rudolphstadt	36,837	38,686	1,849
„ Sondersheim	32,668	34,523	1,855
Waldeck	26,387	29,837	3,450
Reuss (old)	22,240	22,854	614
Reuss (new)	43,443	45,589	2,146
Schaumburg	15,903	16,156	345
Lippe	54,637	56,498	1,861
Lübeck	25,104	27,054	1,950
Bremen	59,275	63,127	3,852
Hamburg	165,306	173,668	8,367
Alsace-Lorraine	760,040	789,547	29,502

With the single exception of Lauenburg, the female part of the populations predominates.

Households and Dwelling Houses.

The census of December 1st, 1871, gives the number of households as 8,668,189, each household, on an average, containing 4.7 persons, and this number of households dwelling in 5,330,000 houses,* viz.,

	Households	Dwelling Houses
In Prussia	5,116,804	2,892,396
„ Lauenburg	10,706	6,117
„ Bavaria	1,062,374	795,000
„ Saxony	539,304	339,169
„ Würtemburg	397,980	273,928
„ Baden	300,235	204,772
„ Hesse	180,260	126,072
„ Mechlenburg-Schwerin ...	117,264	60,000
„ Sax Weimar...	60,848	47,241
„ Mechlenburg-Strelitz ...	21,047	9,438
„ Oldenburg	66,689	51,192
„ Brunswick	70,254	34,556
„ Sax-Meiningen	39,799	27,688
„ Sax-Altenburg	31,940	20,526
„ Sax-Coburg-Gotha	39,085	26,899
„ Anhalt	43,295	26,598
„ Schwarzburg Rudolphstadt...	16,328	11,822
„ Schwarzburg Sondershausen.	15,221	11,337
„ Waldeck	11,535	8,503
„ Reuss (old)	9,969	5,226
„ Reuss (new)...	19,161	11,177
„ Schaumburg	6,742	4,678
„ Lippe	23,721	15,624

* The word "household" is scarcely a correct one, as it signifies here not merely a family, but in many cases a single individual keeping house on his or her own account.

	Households	Dwelling Houses
In Lübeck	12,013	6,163
„ Bremen	24,388	18.297
„ Hamburg	74,904	26,250
„ Alsace-Lorraine	356,461	265,590

It must be remembered that the statement of houses is very inadequate, upon which to form a comparison, as it represents here equally the mansions in the great towns, and the wooden huts or cottages in the country. There is a great variety in the houses of large cities; look at London, with its houses arranged for one family, and at Paris, with its houses erected to contain a dozen families.

Nationalities.

The best sign by which to judge of these is the mother-tongue. Taking this as the best method, we find that the whole population of the middle and small states, with the exception of some 50,000 Wends in Saxony, speak German (the Wends in Altenburg speak German). Further, there are some 240,000—250,000 French in Alsace-Lorraine. Metz and its suburbs are almost entirely French. Most of the provinces of Prussia contain a pure German population. The other provinces, however, contain 2,900,000, who are not Germans. Taking into consideration the increase of the population, since the numbering of the nationalities in Prussia in 1861, the following non-German inhabitants must not be lost sight of.

Poles	2,500,000	Lithuanians	150,000
Wends	150,000	Danes	150,000
Czechs	60,000	French	250,000
Total Sclavonians ...	2,710,000	Total including Sclavonians	3,260,000

In December, 1871, there were within the empire, 194,202 foreigners from European countries, and 12,553 foreigners from other parts of the world, of whom

83,145 Europeans 4,159 others	... ...	were in Prussia
37,373 Europeans 1,496 others	... ...	were in Bavaria
23,048 Europeans 1,350 others	... ...	were in Saxony
12,929 Europeans 882 others	... ...	were in Baden
9,263 Europeans 1,393 others	... ...	were in Würtemburg
12,087 Europeans 104 others	... ...	were in Alsace-Lorraine
6,090 Europeans 1,258 others	... ...	were in Hamburg
802 Europeans 562 others	... ...	were in Bremen

Of these 206,755 foreigners

75,702	were from Austria and Hungary
24,518	„ „ Switzerland
22,042	„ „ Holland

14,535	... ...	were from Russia (including Poles)
10,698	... ...	,, ,, United States
10,105	... ...	,, ,, Great Britian
4,671	... ...	,, ,, France
5,094	... ...	,, ,, Turkey and its dependences
192	... ...	,, ,, Greece
44	... ...	,, ,, Portugal
15,163	... ...	,, ,, Denmark
12,346	... ...	,, ,, Norway and Sweden
5,097	... ...	,, ,, Belgium
4,828	... ...	,, ,, Luxemburg
4,019	... ...	,, ,, Italy
310	... ...	,, ,, Spain
86	... ...	,, ,, Lichtenstein
1,896	... ...	without accurate information

Creeds.

According to the census of 1871 (December), including German troops then in France.

A.—States—Northern Germany	Protestant Evangelicals	Roman Catholics	Other Christians	Jews	Other Religious Denominations	Not Stated
1 Prussia	15,987,927	8,267,862	53,882	325,540	85	44,410
,, Lauenburg ...	49,391	132	9	14	—	—
2 Saxony (Kingdom) ...	2,493,556	53,642	4,893	3,357	19	777
3 Mecklenburg-Schwerin	553,492	1 336	98	2,945	1	25
4 ,, Strelitz...	96,329	167	1	485	—	—
5 Oldenburg	242,945	71,205	952	1,484	1	53
6 Brunswick	302,989	7,030	574	1,171	—	—
7 Sax-Weimar	275,492	9,404	161	1,120	6	2,610
8 Sax-Meiningen ...	181,964	1,564	176	1,625	18	3
9 Sax-Coburg-Gotha ...	172,786	1,263	76	210	1	3
10 Sax-Altenburg	141,901	150	18	10	—	—
11 Reuss (old)	44,898	187	27	10	—	—
12 Reuss (new)	88,782	2,638	34	20	—	9
13 Lippe	107,462	386	—	1,035	—	83
14 Schaumburg	31,216	1,305	23	351	—	—
15 Waldeck	54,055	1,305	30	834	—	—
16 Anhalt	198,107	3,378	56	1,896	—	—
17 {Schwarzburg-Rudolphstadt}	75,294	104	6	119	—	—
18 {Schwarzburg-Sondershausen}	66,824	176	5	186	—	—
19 Hamburg	306,553	7,748	3,166	13,796	22	7,689
20 Bremen	118,103	3,550	284	465	—	—
21 Lübeck	51,085	400	104	565	—	4
Total Northern Germany..	21,641,151	8,433,820	64,575	357,247	153	15,663

Southern Germany	Protestant Evangelicals	Roman Catholics	Other Christians	Jews	Other Religious Denominations	Not Stated
1 Bavaria	1,342,592	3,464,364	5,453	50,662	15	364
2 Würtemburg ...	1,248,860	553,542	3,857	12,245	2	38
3 Baden	491,008	942,560	2,265	25,703	2	24
4 Hesse	585,399	238,080	3,873	25,373	3	166
5 Alsace-Lorraine ...	270,699	1,235,097	2,132	4,0928	1	730
Total Southern Germany..	3,938,558	6,433,643	17,580	154,911	23	1,317

In 1878, there were in the German Empire 25,600,000 Evangelicals, 14,900,000 Roman Catholics, 28,000,000 Orthodox Greeks, 512,000 Jews, and 6,000 of other denominations, or of those not belonging to any.

	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Other Christians	Jews
North Germany ...	21,641,151	8,433,820	64,575	357,247
South Germany ...	3,938,558	6,433,643	17,580	154,911
Total	25,579,709	14,867,463	82,155	512,158

	Other Religious Denominations	Not Stated
North Germany	153	15,663
South Germany	23	1,317
Total	176	16,980

In the North, Protestantism preponderates, and in the South, Roman Catholicism, though not nearly in so overpowering a degree. Taking the per centage of the whole population, we have—

	Protestants	Catholics
In the North...	70.03	27.64 per cent.
„ „ South	37.35	61.01 „
„ all Germany	62.30	36.21 „

The term "Protestants" includes Lutherans, Members of the Reformed and the United Churches, the Reformers reckoning the smallest number. Under the phrase "other Christians" come Old Lutherans, 32,000; Baptists, 13,500; Mennonites, 22,000; German Catholics and members of the Free Communion 16,000; Irvingites, Episcopalians, Greeks, etc. The Jews form 1.25 per cent. of the population. The small Christian communities form 0.20 per cent. only; professors of other religions not more than 0.0004 per cent., while those having none form 0.04.

Emigration.

If we put Ireland on one side, no European land has witnessed the amount of emigration that Germany has. The natural disposition of the German race to wander is not the only cause of this colossal exodus. Social and political condition, and dissatisfaction with the compulsory military service, have been and still are powerfully active causes.

The first great emigration from Germany to North America, took place in the year 1780, in Würtemburg and the Palatinate; the next and still larger, at the time of the famine in 1817-18.

According to the most correct information, the number of emigrants from Germany to the United States between the years 1820-30, was not more than 7,729. From 1831-40 the number rose to 152,454. From 1841-51 to 434,621, and from 1851-60 to 951,667. From the middle of the year 1850, the emigrants from Germany have exceeded those from Ireland. The unfavorable reports from the United States caused an important decrease in 1855; indeed 18,000 returned to their fatherland. Since that time an increased emigration has set in. All estimates of the extent of emigration are only approximately correct. As far as we can judge, the total number of German emigrants to the United States alone was in

1845	74,000	1854	251,931
1846	94,581	1855	81,698
1847	109,531	1856	98,573
1848	81,895	1857	115,976
1849	89,102	1858	53,266
1850	82,404	1859	45,100
1851	112,547	1860	49,669
1852	162,301	1861	35,427*
1853	157,180		

The following table gives the number of German emigrants, and the ports at which they embarked.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Bremen ...	48,608	17,913	12,620	10,972	9,328	11,329
Hamburg ...	51,432	24,093	15,826	12,706	10,725	11,827
Stettin ...	—	1,536	268	202	75	85
Antwerp ...	3,598	1,576	2,066	4,488	1,836	976
Havre ...	6,776	2,511	1,489	1,258	—	—
Total ...	110,414	47,629	32,269	29,626	21,964	24,217

It must not be forgotten that emigrants to all other countries are omitted in the calculation, especially those to Australia, California direct, British North America, South America, and to other Europeans lands.

From 1819-55, the total number of German emigrants, according to Gäbler, amounted to 1,799,853. In the 20 years'1847-66, there landed in New York alone 1,345,619 Germans, which number increased to 2,052,343 by the year 1873. If it be taken into consideration how many Prussians and Austrians are not included, how many emigrants wend their way to other lands than those named, and that the emigrants are, as a rule, the young and vigorous of the population, it will then be seen how great the loss is to the country.

Towns.†

Germany, as regards its possession of large towns, stands far behind

* Those passing by way of Havre not included in 1861. Germans landed at New York passed out of German harbours alone.

† As there has been no distinctive mark by which to distinguish a town, Germany has adopted the example of France, and declared all places with more than 2,000 inhabitants to be towns, and those with a less population, communes.

England and France. According to the returns of 1875, there was only *one* town of more than half a million of inhabitants, viz., Berlin, with 826,000, and none between 250,000 and 500,000; and yet German towns, as a rule, are in a flourishing condition. There are nine towns with a population varying between 100,000 and 250,000, viz.—

Hamburg	240,000	Magdeburg*	114,000
Breslau	208,000	Königsberg	112,000
Dresden	177,000	Leipzig	107,000
Munich	170,000	Hanover†	104,000
Cologne	129,000		

Of medium-sized towns, Germany possesses, by means of her conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, a larger number than France. Twenty-two of these towns have a population above 50,000, and are here given.

Stuttgart	92,000	Frankfort A. M.	91,000
Dantzic	89,000	Strasburg	86,000
Nürnberg	83,000	Bremen	83,000
Stettin	76,000	Aix-la-Chapelle	74,000
Altona	74,000	Barmen	74,000
Elberfeld	71,000	Düsseldorf	69,000
Chemnitz	68,000	Brunswick	58,000
Crefeld	57,000	Posen	56,000
Mainz	54,000	Mülhausen	53,000
Halle	53,000	Essen	51,000
Metz	51,000	Augsburg	51,000

Seven towns have a population between 40,000 and 50,000, viz., Cassel, Dortmund, Potsdam, Erfurt, Frankfort on the Oder, Görlitz and Wurzburg. Twenty-one towns contain a population varying from 25,000 to 40,000. Such are Lübeck, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Carlsruhe, Wiesbaden, Coblenz, Kiel, Elbing, Rostock, Duisburg, Regensburg, Bromberg, Zwickau, Schwerin, Stralsund, Gladbach, Ulm, Bonn, Brandenburg, Bamberg and Halberstadt. Twenty-one towns contain a population of from 20,000 to 25,000.

Germany contains 1,985 towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants, making a total of 13,162,864, while 27,847,135 live in communes and villages. Of the first category there are

In Prussia	1,056	In Bavaria	169
„ Saxony	199	„ Würtemburg	99
„ Baden	117	„ Hesse	61
„ Alsace-Lorraine	98		

For Statistical purposes towns in Germany are divided into two classes, those containing over 2,000 inhabitants, and those containing less than 2,000.

The Conditions or Relations of the Confederacy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

After Prussia had declared the "German Confederacy" to be dissolved, 14th June, 1866, she issued an invitation on July 16th, to the other States of North Germany to join in a new union. An agreement was

* Including New Town. † Including Linden.

formed, under date August 18th and 21st, between 18 States, which was afterwards subscribed to by 4 others, (the last to do so being Saxony, on October 21st), and it was thus worded:—

"To form an offensive and defensive alliance, for the maintenance of the independence and integrity, as well as of the internal and external safety of the said States, and at once to unite in the mutual defence of their possessions, which possessions they mutually guarantee to one another."

Upon this was formed the Constitution of the Union, definitely announced at Berlin, June 24th, 1867.

In the meantime the Prussian Government had on the very days on which it had concluded peace with Würtemburg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, viz: August 13th and 22nd, and September 3rd, 1866, concluded also further *treaties of alliance* with these same States, which were at first kept secret, but published in the middle of March, 1867.

These contained an offensive and defensive agreement, by which the troops of the Southern States, in case of war, were to be subject to the command of the King of Prussia.

A further union was contracted by the *Zoll Verein*, renewed by a treaty, concluded on the 8th of July, 1867, between Prussia and the South German States, in which the formation of a taxing parliament (Zoll parliament) was determined.

In consequence of the war of the Confederate States against France, in 1870, the desire for a more Constitutional Union of the above-named States was felt. With this object the King of Prussia concluded treaties at Versailles, in the name of the North German Confederation, with Baden and Hesse on the 15th November, 1870, with Bavaria on the 23rd, and with Würtemburg on the 25th of the same month.

The "Constitution of the German Empire" founded on the former "Constitution of the North German Confederacy" and concluded on the 16th April, 1871, contained the following principal points.

Article 1.—*Dominions of the Empire.*—The Confederate Dominions consist of the 26 States previously mentioned.

Article 2—5.—*Legislation of the Empire.*—The Empire exercises the right of legislation according to this Constitution; the imperial laws take precedence of those of the country (article 2.) A common nationality exists for the whole of Germany; in consequence of which, a member of any one State is treated as a native of every other State in the Confederacy. The following matters are subject to the oversight and legislation of the Empire. 1st. The arrangements about the free right of emigration, the conditions of domicile and settlement, citizenship of the Empire, the passport system, foreign police, and pursuit of trade. (In Bavaria, however, the condition of domicile and settlement are not included); the same with regard to colonization of, and emigration to countries beyond Germany. 2nd. The laws relating to customs and commerce, and the taxes which are to be employed for purposes of the State. 3rd. The systems of coinage, weights and measures and the fundamental rules for the issue of paper money. 4th. Universal rules for *banking*. 5th. Patents of inventions. 6th. Protection of ecclesiastical property. 7th. Universal protection of German trade in foreign countries, and of German shipping at sea, together with universal consular representation. 8th. The railway system (only to a limited extent in Bavaria), and the maintenance of roads

and canals, in the interest and defence of the country and general traffic. 9th. Systems of navigation and floatage on canals, which are common to several States, together with water dues; and still further (by subsequent insertion) navigation signals, such as lighthouses, buoys, beaconfires, etc. 10th. Postal and telegraphic arrangements (to a limited extent only in Bavaria and Würtemburg.) 11th. Decisions upon the mutual carrying out of judgments in civil affairs, and the discharge of requisitions. 12th. Attesting public documents. 13th. General legislation of the rights of citizenship, penal and judicial procedure (by virtue of the statute of 20th December, 1873.) 14th. The military system of the Confederacy, and the War Marine. 15th. Proceedings of the medical and veterinary police. 16th. Rules for the press and the affairs of the Union.

Article 5.—The legislation of the Empire is exercised by the Council of the Confederacy and the Diet; a simple majority of the two necessary for a decision. When a difference of opinion arises in the Council of the Confederacy, in motions affecting military affairs, the War Marine and the imposts specified in Article 35, the vote of the President is to decide, if it be for the maintenance of the existing order of things.

Article 6.—The Council of the Empire consists of the representatives of the members of the Confederacy (the government). Number of votes: Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Würtemburg, 4; Baden 3; Hesse, 3; Schwerin, 2; the remaining States each 1, making 58 in all. The votes belonging to one State can only be given singly.

Article 7.—The Council of the Confederacy, or Federal Council, determines—1st. Upon the proposals to the Diet, and the conclusions arrived at by it. 2ndly. Upon the rules of administration required for carrying out the laws of the Empire. 3rdly. Upon the failure in the execution of the Imperial decrees. Only the voters who are present and instructed in the matter are counted. In case of the votes on both sides being equal the President gives the casting vote.

Article 8.—Seven standing committees are formed for every session. Bavaria has a fixed place in that for the army, while the other members of this committee, and of that for the affairs of the marine, are named by the Emperor; and the members of the other committees are elected for one year by the Council of the Confederacy. Beside these, another (an eighth) committee is formed for foreign affairs, in which Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemburg are always represented, and in which the former always takes the precedence.

Article 11.—The Presidentship of the Council is vested in the King of Prussia, who bears the title of "German Emperor." He represents the empire by the Law of Nations, declares war in the name of the empire, makes peace, and concludes treaties, accredits and receives ambassadors. The consent of the Council of the Confederacy is required before declaration of war is made, except in case of attack upon the Imperial dominions. If the treaties concern subjects of Imperial legislation (as by Article 4), the consent of the Council of the Confederacy is necessary to their conclusion, and the sanction of the Diet is required to make them valid.

Article 12.—The Emperor summons, prorogues, and dismisses the Council of the Confederacy and the Diet.

Article 13.—The assembling to be yearly. The Council of the Confederacy may be summoned for preparatory work without the Diet, but not the Diet without the Council.

Article 14.—The Council of the Confederacy must be summoned as soon as it is demanded by one-third of the votes.

Article 15.—The Presidency of the Council, and the conduct of affairs belongs to the Imperial Chancellor named by the Emperor, who may allow himself to be represented by another member of Council.

Article 17.—The publication of the decrees of the Empire, and the superintendence of their fulfilment belongs to the Emperor. The countersignature of the Chancellor, who thus undertakes the responsibility of them, is required.

Artiele 18.—The Imperial officials shall be chosen and dismissed by the Emperor.

Article 19.—The members of the Confederacy can be compelled to fulfil their duties as such, the means to be adopted for this purpose to be determined by the Council, and executed by the Emperor.

Article 20.—The Diet is to be elected by universal and direct elections by ballot or secret voting (one member to every 100,000 inhabitants).

Article 22.—The sittings to be public.

Artiele 23.—The Diet may propose laws.

Article 24.—Period of legislature, *three years*.

Article 25.—In case of a dissolution during the term of legislature (for which a resolution of the Council, together with the consent of the Emperor is required), the electors must be assembled within 60 days, and a new Diet within 90 days, and such a prorogation must not be repeated during the session.

Article 28.—A majority of the members is necessary for the validity of measures agreed upon.

Article 30.—The members are not responsible.

Article 32.—They are not allowed to take any salary or indemnification as members.

Article 33.—The Empire forms a distinct territory for customs and commerce.

Article 34.—Hamburg and Bremen to remain free harbours.

Article 35.—The Empire exercises the exclusive right of legislating on the system of customs, and of taxing the use of home-made sugar, salt, brandy and tobacco. In Bavaria, Würtemburg, and Baden, the taxing of home-made brandy and beer is the right of home legislation. On the other hand, these States have no share in the revenue obtained from these objects from the Imperial treasury, according to Article 38.

Articles 41, 47.—The Empire may make railways, even in defiance of the Government of any separate country. All railways shall be administered as one net-work, and endeavours shall be made to carry on the traffic with as great a unity as possible, and at as reduced a tariff as may be. These arrangements are subject to some restrictions with regard to Bavaria.

Articles 48, 52.—The postal and telegraph systems are to be established and administered solely as State institutions. The chief conduct of these, as well as the appointment of the head officials, belongs to the Emperor. The proceeds flow into the general treasury, but for the five subsequent years they are to be credited to the separate States of the new Confederacy, in proportion to their net receipts from these sources, as a part of their contributions towards Imperial objects. These arrangements are somewhat limited as regards Bavaria and Würtemburg.

Article 53.—The Imperial war-marine is subject to the chief command

of the Emperor. He also decides upon its organization. The harbours of Kiel and Jade are Imperial naval stations. The expenses are to be defrayed from the Imperial treasury. The seafaring population of the Empire is absolved from service in the land forces, but bound, on the other hand, to serve in the Imperial navy.

Article 56.—The consular system is under the supervision of the Emperor; he appoints the consuls. The consulates of the separate States are to be removed as soon as the organization of the Imperial consulates is completed.

Article 57-68.—*Military system of the Empire.*—Every German belongs to the standing army for seven years; as a rule, from the 20th to 28th year of age; three years of this period with the army, four years in the reserve, and, beside this, five years in the Militia. The present peace footing was fixed till December 31, 1871, then by a decree of May 2nd, 1874, till the end of 1881, at 1 per cent. of the population of 1867. The further strength will be determined by an Imperial decree. The present rule will remain in force till such a decree is made. The Prussian military rules are introduced throughout the whole Empire. £33 15*s.* for each man on the peace strength of the army are placed at the disposal of the Emperor till the end of 1871 for the expenses of the whole military arrangements. After 1871 these sums must be paid by the separate States. The whole land force stands as a single host, both in peace and war, under the command of the Emperor, whose orders the troops are bound implicitly to follow. In Bavaria and Würtemburg these special arrangements are subject to some modifications.

Article 69-73.—*Imperial Finance.*—The budget is fixed annually. If the above-named receipts are not sufficient to cover the expenditure sums are to be levied by the Chancellor from the Confederate States, in proportion to their population. The Empire is also empowered to raise loans.

Article 74-77.—Quarrels between the various States of the Confederacy, which are not of a private nature, are to be decided by the Federal Council. Constitutional disputes in States belonging to the Confederacy, whose Government does not possess any proper authority for the settlement of such disputes, are to be disposed of by the Federal Council on the appeal of one side, or, if this prove unsuccessful, they are to be decided in course of Imperial legislation.

Article 78.—*General Conclusions.*—Changes in the Constitution follow in the course of legislation. They are considered as rejected when 14 votes are given against them in the Council. Those laws of Imperial Constitution, by which certain rights of separate Confederate States are fixed, in relation to the rest, can only be altered with the consent of the authorized Confederate State.

Historical Notices of the Former Statistical Condition of Germany.

(*a.*)—THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1786.

(From the somewhat inexact returns of that date).

		English square miles	Population
1. Austrian	circle	45,606	4,182,000
2. Burgundian	„	9,971	1,880,000
3. Bavarian	„	21,687	1,600,000

			English square miles			Population
4. Franconian	„	... ...	10,290	...	...	1,000,000
5. Swabian	„	... ...	15,499	...	...	1,800,000
6. Lower Rhenish	„	... ...	9,737	...	...	2,100,000
7. Upper Rhenish	„	... ...	10,631	...	...	1,000,000
8. Westphalian	„	... ...	26,577	...	...	2,300,000
9. Lower Saxon	„	... ...	27,215	...	...	2,100,000
10. Upper Saxon	„	... ...	42,524	...	...	3,700,000
11. Bohemian	„	... ...	20,432	...	...	2,266,000
12. Moravian	„	... ...	8,419	...	...	1,137,000
13. Prussian and Austrian-Silesian	„	... ...	15,308	...	...	1,800,000
14. Lausitz	„	... ...	3,827	...	...	400,000
Total		... ...	267,731	...	...	26,265,000

There were then 289 States? among them 61 free cities. We shall here give a summary of the chief Statistical points, founded upon the information available—

	English sqr. miles	Population	Revenue
1. Austria in Germany... ...	84,537	10,930,000	£7,500,000 to 9,583,333
2. Prussia in Germany... ...	46,531	4,110,000	3,300,000 to 4,500,000
3. Electoral Palatinate of Bavaria	22,622	2,100,000	833,333
4. „ Saxony	15,648	1,870,000	1,020,000
5. Electorate of Brunswick Luneberg	11,396	892,000	825,000
6. Electorate of Mainz... ...	3,720	330,000	125,000
7. „ of Treves *(Terra incognita)*	3,210	368,000	65,000
8. Electorate of Cologne (not including the city) ...	7,441	550,000	183,333
9. Dukedom of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	893	75,000	90,000
10. Dukedom of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg	1,169	156,000	120,000
11. Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld	340	25,000	22,500
12. Dukedom of Saxe-Hildburghausen	255	24,000	6,666
13. Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen	467	25,000	22,900
14. Margraviate of Anspach-Bayreuth	3,082	385,000	166,666
15. Duchy of Brunswick ...	1,998	185,000	225,000
16. „ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,102	375,000	105,000
17. Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,063	70,000	52,500

	English sqr. miles	Population	Revenue
18. Duchy of Würtemburg ...	4,252	585,000	166,666
19. „ of Zweibrücken ...	1,105	96,000	45,833
20. Landgrafshaft of Hesse-Cassel	3,316	440,000	315,000
21. „ of Hesse-Darmstadt	2,168	260,000	95,833
22. Province of Baden	1,382	200,000	100,000
23. Duchy of Oldenburg ...	956	85,000	30,000
24. Principality of Anhalt-Dessau	935	31,000	45,000
25. „ of Anhalt-Köthen		23,000	13,500
26. „ ofAnhalt-Bamberg		22,000	21,000
27. „ of Anhalt-Zerbst		20,700	18,000
28. „ of Nassau-Dillenburg	1,020	130,000	33,333
29. Principality of Nassau-Saarbrücken	850	95,000	29,166
30. 31. Principality of Schwarzburg	850	100,000	24,900
32. „ „ Waldeck ...	829	76,000	30,000
33. 34. Counties of Lippe and Schaumberg	596	88,000	30,000
35. 36. 37. 38. Principality & three counties of Reuss	446	66,000	37,500
39. 40. Principality of Hohenzollern	425	80,000	33,330
41. „ „ Isenburg ...	318	35,000	13,833
42. „ „ Oettingen ...	510	60,000	25,000
43. County of Leiningen ...	170	25,000	20,000
44. „ „ Löwenstein ...	340	26,000	
45. „ „ Stollberg ...	297	32,000	39,000
46. „ „ Solms	297	36,000	12,000
47. „ „ Wernigerode ...	85	12,000	30,000
48. Archbishopric of Salzburg ...	3,827	250,000	83,000
49. Bishopric of Passau ...	318	25,000	18,333
50. „ „ Bamberg ...	1,382	180,000	58,333
51. „ „ Wurzburg ...	2,019	200,000	66,666
52. „ „ Spires, not including the city	595	50,000	25,000
53. Bishopric of Hildesheim ...	1,148	76,000	39,000
54. „ „ Paderborn ...	1,169	120,000	54,000
55. „ „ Osnabruck ...	1,190	120,000	27,000
56. „ „ Kempton ...	340	42,000	
57. „ „ Freising ...	318	23,000	10,833
58. „ „ Regensburg ...	127	9,000	4,160
59. „ „ Liége	2,232	220,000	100,000
60. Episcopate of Fulda ...	1,020	80,000	25,000
61. Chapter of Berchtesgarten ...	212	15,000	5,833
To these add Swedish Pomerania with Wismar and Holstein...	1,488	106,000	

Remarks on the foregoing:—

No. 6. (1.) Mainz, included the Bishopric of Mainz, (Mainz, Bingen, Höchst, Rudesheim, Hockheim, Frieslar), 2,445 English square miles, and a population of 208,000.

(2.) The district of Thuringia (Erfurt), 265 English square miles, and a population of 36,000.

(3.) Eichsfeld, 850 square miles, and a population of 74,000.

(4.) The bishopric of Worms, 170 square miles, and population of 15,000 (the city not included.)

	English sqr. miles	Population
No. 7; Treves contained—1st. the Archbishopric of Treves	2,338 ...	260,000
(2.) Bishopric of Augsburg, without the precincts, but including Dillingen	724 ...	90,000
(3.) The provostry of Ellwangen	148 ...	18,000
No. 8, Cologne, consisted of—*A.* Electoral Principality of Cologne — 1st. Archbishopric of Cologne (Bonn, Andernach, and Neuss, but not the free city of Cologne)	1,275 ...	80,000
2nd. The county of Recklinghausen	318 ...	18,900
3rd. The Duchy of Westphalia	1,160 ...	100,000
B. Bishopric of Munster (Munster, Meppen, Vechte	4,677 ...	350,000
No. 14. Anspach-Bayreuth, included—1st. Principality of Anspach, Schwabach, Fürth, Gunzenhausen	1,700 ...	200,000
2nd. Principality of Bayreuth (Erlangen, Culinbach Hof	1,382 ...	185,000

No. 50. Bishopric of Bamberg, included Forcheim and Kronach.

No. 51. Bishopric of Wurzburg, included Kissingen and Kitzingen.

No. 52. Bishopric of Spires, included Bruchsal, Philippsburg, Deidesheim, Rheinzaben, Dahn and Weissenburg (in Alsace), but not the free Imperial City of Spires.

No. 59. Bishopric of Liége.—To this belonged Verviers, Spa, Dinant, Hui.

We give here a summary of the most important free Imperial cities:—

IN THE SWABIAN CIRCLE.

	Villages	English sqr. miles	Population
Augsburg	1 ...	— ...	32,500
Ulm	— ...	361 ...	38,000
Halle	— ...	127 ...	14,000
Reutlingen ...	4 ...	— ...	10,000
Nordlingen ...	— ...	21 ...	11,000
Heilbronn... ...	— ...	21 ...	11,000
Rottweil	— ...	31 ...	3,000
Gmünden	— ...	63 ...	6,000
Memmingen ...	— ...	42 ...	7,000
Kempten	— ...	— ...	3,600
Kaufbeurn ...	— ...	31 ...	6,800

IN THE SWABIAN CIRCLE.—*(Continued).*

	Villages	English sqr. miles	Population
Ravensburg	—	53	3,500
Biberach	—	42	4,000
Lindau	—	—	5,000
Weil	—	—	1,500
Aalen	—	—	2,000
Dinkelsbühl	—	—	5,000

IN THE BAVARIAN CIRCLE.

Ratisbon	—	—	21,000

IN THE CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE.

Worms	—	—	5,000
Spires	—	—	5,600
Frankfort-on-Maine.	—	42	40,000
Metzlar	—	—	5,000

IN THE CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA.

Nürnberg	—	637	50,000
Rothenburg	—	106	8,000
Schweinfurth	—	31	6,000
Windsheim	4	—	4,500

IN THE CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

Cologne	—	85	13,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	—	31	9,000

IN THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

Mühlhausen	—	85	13,000
Nordhausen	—	31	9,000
Goslar	—	—	8,000
Bremen	—	63	40,000
Lübeck	—	74	30,000
Hamburg	—	85	120,000

(b).—The Confederacy of the Rhine as it existed in 1812.

Germany, as such, had disappeared; all the middle-sized and small States belonged to the Confederacy of the Rhine. France had seized upon the left bank of the Rhine, the estuaries of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe; Austria and Prussia possessed the remainder of the former empire.

Portions of the former German Confederacy incorporated into other countries.

With France, directly, 37,952 English square miles were incorporated, and, indirectly, 9,504 (under the latter comes Trieste, Swedish Pomerania, and Erfurt, which was under French administration)

With Italy—South Tyrol, 2,296 English square miles.

With the Confederacy of the Rhine—About 116,941 miles.

With the Danish States (Holstein)—3,274 English square miles.

Conclusion of the Treaty of the Rheinish Confederacy, at Paris, July 12, 1806.

The States which joined it at the beginning are marked thus, X; the dates of the others being given.

The original members bound themselves to furnish a contingent of 63,000 towards a French army of 200,000 men; this number was afterwards increased to 119,180 men in consequence of fresh accessions to the Confederacy.

In the year 1809, the Confederacy of the Rhine embraced a territory of 127,082 English square miles, with a population of 14,320,000 souls. Even after Napoleon had annexed part of Westphalia and Oldenburg and Aremberg to France, the extent of territory belonging to the Confederacy was 113,404 English square miles, and the population 13,475,000.

States.—Time of entrance into the Confederacy of the Rhine	English Sqr. Miles	Population	Contingent
1.—Bavaria, kingdom	36,145	3,700,000	30,000
2.—Westphalia, kingdom (after the battle of Jena	17,541	2,200,000	25,000
3.—Saxony, kingdom, 11 Dec., 1806 ...	14,670	2,100,000	20,000
4.—Würtemburg, kingdom	7,526	1,350,000	12,000
5.—Frankfort, grand duchy	2,019	302,000	2,800
6.—Berg, grand duchy	5,953	728,000	5,000
7.—Baden, grand duchy...	5,910	980,000	8,000
8.—Hesse, grand duchy	3,401	572,000	4,000
9.—Wurzburg, grand duchy	1,658	258,000	2,000
X10.—Nassau-Usingen, duchy ...	1,700	280,000	
X11.—Nassau-Weilburg, duchy ...			
X12.—Hohenzollern-Heckingen, principality	106	14,000	
X13.—Hohenzollern-Sigmarigen „	425	38,000	4,000
X14.—Salm-Talm ... ... „	616	55,000	
X15.—Salm-Kyrburg ... ... „			
X16.—Isenburg-Birstein ... „	318	46,000	
X17.—Lichtenstein ... ... „	42	5,000	
X18.—Leyen ... ... „	—	—	—
19.—Sax-Weimar ... duchy ... (Joined 15th Dec., 1806.)	765	125,000	
20.—Sax-Gotha ... „ (Joined 15th Dec., 1806.)	956	160,000	
21.—Sax-Coburg ... „ (Joined 15th Dec., 1806.)	1,020	75,000	2,800
22.—Sax-Meiningen... „ (Joined 15th Dec., 1806.)	382	50,000	
23.—Sax-Hildburghausen „ (Joined 15th Dec., 1806.)	255	25,000	
24-26.—Anhault, 3 duchies, April 18, 1807	978	120,000	800
27-28.—Lippe, 2 principalities „ „	595	85,000	650
29-31.—Reuss, 3 „ „ „	595	72,000	450
32.—Waldeck, principality „ „	446	55,000	400
33.—Schwarzburg, 2 principalities, April 18, 1807	701	114,000	600
34.—Mecklenburg-Strelitz, duchy, 18th February, 1808	999	70,000	2,300
35.—Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, 22nd March, 1808	5,187	350,000	
Approximate result of these estimates...	110,562	14,000,000	120,000

Notes.

1. Bavaria, included the German Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, the districts of the Inn and Hausruck, but neither Wurzburg, Aschaffenburg, nor the Palatinate. The actual strength of the army was 47,000 men.

2. Westphalia, was formed after the battle of Jena, and consisted of portions of Electorial Hesse, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg (on the left bank of the Elbe), Halberstadt, the Almark, Paderborn, Minden, etc. At the time of its greatest extent, Westphalia contained 23,820 square miles, and 2,500,000 of inhabitants. Its military force exceeded 30,000 men.

3. Frankfort, included Frankfort, Aschaffenbury, Fulda and Hanau, together with Wetzlar.

4. Berg; Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, was originally the Grand Duke of Berg; but in the year 1808, the French Emperor bestowed the dukedom upon the eldest son of his brother Louis (King of Holland), who governed by a Regent.

5. The former Grand Duke of Tuscany was appointed Grand Duke of Wurzburg.

(*c.*)—*The German Confederacy*, 1815-66.

States	English sqr. miles.	Population	
		According to the Estimates of the Confederacy, 1815	According to the census of 1865
1. Austrian Confederate States ...	76,351	9,182,277	13,250,000
2. Prussian „ „ ...	71,971	7,923,439	14,716,815
3. Bavaria, kingdom	29,554	3,560,000	4,807,440
4. Saxony, „	5,772	1,200,000	2,343,994
5. Hanover, „	14,851	1,305,351	1,924,172
6. Würtemburg „	7,532	1,395,462	1,748,328
7. Baden ... grand duchy	5,910	1,000,000	1,429,199
8. Hesse-Darmstadt, „ „	3,253	619,500	853,322
9. Electoral Hesse	3,694	567,268	745,063
10. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, grand duchy	5,187	358,000	551,761
11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, grand duchy	1,052	71,769	99,060
12. Holstein and Lauenburg, duchy	3,720	360,000	604,214
13. Luxemburg, grand duchy, and Limburg, duchy	1,849	255,628	424,915
14. Nassau, duchy	1,807	302,769	468,311
15. Brunswick, „	1,435	209,527	293,388
16. Oldenburg, grand duchy ...	2,423	217,769	301,812
17. Sax-Weimar „ „ ...	1,403	201,000	280,201
18. Sax-Meiningen, duchy ...	914	115,000	178,065
19. Sax-Coburg-Gotha, „ ...	760	111,600	164,527
20. Sax-Altenburg ... „ ...	510	98,200	141,891

(*c*)—*The German Confederacy*, 1815-66.—(*Coutinued.*

States	English sqr. Miles.	Population	
		According to the Estimates of the Condfederacy, 1815	According to the census of 1865
21. Reuss-Greiz, principality ...	143	22,255	43,851
22. Reuss-Schleitz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, principality ...	318	52,205	86,472
23. Lippe-Detmold, principality ...	435	69,062	111,336
24. Schaumburg-Lippe „ ...	170	24,000	31,382
25. Waldeck ... „ ...	425	51,877	59,143
26. Anhalt, duchy...	919	122,447	193,046
27. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, principality...	329	45,117	66,189
28. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, principality	372	53,937	73,752
29. Hesse-Homburg, Landgraviate	106	20,000	27,474
30. Lichtenstein, principality ...	63	5,546	7,800
31. Hamburg, ... free city ...	127	129,800	233,090
32. Bremen ... „ ...	74	48,500	104,006
33. Lübeck ... „ ...	127	44,650	50,399
34. Frankfort-on-Main „ ...	37	47,650	91,180
Together, Germán Confederacy...	243,556	30,157,638	46,412,536
With Austria, Prussia, Schleswig.	—	51,300,000	73,410,767

In the preliminary treaty, concluded after the war between Prussia and Austria, at Nikolsburg, on July 26, and the definite Treaty of Peace agreed upon at Prague, August 23rd, 1866, it was determined that the latter should withdraw from Germany, on the condition that Prussia should enter upon a closer union with the German States which lie north of the Maine; the four South German States (Hesse only with its South German possessions), should have an "International independent existence," and Luxemburg should entirely withdraw from Germany. A like separation would naturally result for Lichtenstein, without any special arrangement, owing to its geographical position. Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and the Free City of Frankfort, to become incorporated with Prussia.

With regard to the South German States, the Prussian government concluded peace with Würtemburg, August 13th, 1866; with Bavaria and Baden, August 22nd; with Hesse, September 3rd. Treaties of Alliance were made on these days with the several States, by which they bound themselves to place their troops under the command of the King of Prussia in case of war. Bavaria and especially Hesse, were also compelled to make concessions of territory.

The war which broke out in July, 1870, and was ended by the preliminaries of peace at Versailles, on the 26th of February, and the conclusion of peace at Frankfort, on the 10th of May, 1871, resulted on the one hand, in an internal change in Germany, and on the other, in the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

Finance of 1877-78.—*Expenditure.*

	(*a.*)—Permanent.	(*b.*)—Incidental.
1. Imperial Chancellor's Office ...	£209,523	£87,534
2. Parliament (Diet)	15,985	1,500
3. Foreign Affairs	295,412	51,702
4. Imperial Army	16,177,669	2,590,774
5. Marine	1,083,603	1,428,850
6. Justice	39,910	300
7. Railways	13,637	188,561
8. Imperial Chancellor for Alsace-Lorraine	8,588	
9. Interest on National Debt	194,750	
10. Court of Accounts	20,193	500
11. Pensions, Civil and Military ...	903,475	
12. Other Expenses	1,608,455	587,669
Total	£20,641,200	£4,937,390

Revenue.

1. Taxes and duties on provisions	£12,652,690
2. Duty on stamps and bills of exchange	345,700
3. Post and telegraph	585,481
4. Railways	497,200
5. Imperial and other banks	77,500
6. Miscellaneous receipts	508,257
7. Imperial invalid fund	1,178,455
8. Surplus from former years	576,429
9. Interest on State investments	389,086
10. Alteration of coinage	510,000
11. Extraordinary revenue	5,157,397
12. Matricular contributions	4,052,208
Total	£25,530,403

The year 1874 being very peculiar in its financial interest, we have given it in detail, retaining only an outline of the years 1878-79-80.

Budget Estimates for 1879-80.

Permanent expenditure...	£20,951,147
Extraordinary „	6,088,679
	£27,039,826
Revenue...	£22,521,257
Contributions of the various States	4,518,569
	27,039,826

Finance.

IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE—ACCOUNT, 1874.

I.—Permanent Expenses.

CHAP. I.—OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR—

ACTUAL EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE.

1.	Salaries	£21,720
2.	Other "personel" expenses	1,650
3.	Real expenses	3,975
4.	Disposition fund	6,000

GENERAL FUNDS.

5.	Dispositions fund of the Emperor ...	£45,000
6.	Pensions and maintenances	79,425
7.	Compensation in consequence of the abolition of the Elbe dues... ...	13,805
8.	Compensation to Prussia	2,235

IMPERIAL COMMISSARIAT.

9.	Control of the dues and excise taxes ...	£20,820
10.	Superintendence of emigration ...	900
11.	Imperial school commission ...	180
12.	Superintendence of the examination into matters of navigation and pilotage ...	900

CONFEDERATE OFFICE FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

13.	Salaries	£1,275

DEFINITE DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES.

14.	Gifts, charges, travelling expenses, etc.	£450

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

15.	Salaries	£2,941
16.	Other personal expenses	510
17.	Material expenses	2,398

NORMAL COMMISSION OF MEASURES.

18.	Salaries	£877
19.	Remunerations to assistants	300
20.	Real and sundry expenses	360
	The total of Chap. I.	... £225,721

CHAP. II.—CONFEDERATE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES.

The necessary expenses for these are now included in the fund set apart in chap. i.

CHAP. III.—REICHSTAG OR DIET.*

For the Bureau of the Diet the shorthand writers, as well as the repairs of the building, and the residence of the President ...	£10,103

CHAP. IV.—FOREIGN OFFICE—CENTRAL OFFICE.

1. Salaries	£22,297
2. Other "personel" expenses	2,767
3. Requirements of the office	5,950
4. Expenses of couriers, travelling, posting, and such like	6,600
5. The keeping up of the official buildings, furniture and gardens	675

EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

6. Salaries of the ambassadorial officials ...	£103,002
7. Payment and charges for non-official attendants upon embassies	5,175
8. Salaries of consular officials	49,665
9. Payment of non-official attendants upon consulates	10,100
10. Official expenses, postages and similar outlays	8,325
11. Travelling expenses & charges for board	3,660
12. Maintenance of the official residences and offices, together with rents ...	5,880
13. Sundries	3,405
14. Assistance to needy citizens of the Empire in foreign countries	2,550
15. Official expenses of unpaid consulates ...	4,200
16. Special fund for the establishment of new consulates	3,750

EXTRAORDINARY.

17. Expenses of commissions	£2,250
18. Indemnifications for loss by exchange and chancery gifts	485
19. Assistance to and payment of officials...	600
20. Assistance and pensions to widows and orphans of officials	450
21. Expectant monies (while waiting for vacancies)	937
22. Secret service expenses	2,400
23. Other expenditure	6,900
Total of chapter IV.	£252,023

* By a decree of February 18th, 1874, there were subsequently added to this head £2,100 as compensation to the private railways for the unpaid travelling of the members of the Diet. The decree of April 20th granted a further supplement to the amount of £232,929 15s.

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CHAP. V.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

For the whole expenditure of the administration of the Imperial army, taking into consideration the remissions made to certain Confederate States, according to agreement, £13,924,981 7*s.*

CHAP. VI.—MARINE ADMINISTRATION.—ADMIRALTY.

1.	Salaries	£21,450
2.	Other "personel" expenses	1,965
3.	"Materiel" expenses	2,709

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

4	"Personel" expenses of the superintendents of marine stations	£3,633
5.	"Materiel" expenses of the same ...	225
6.	"Personel" expenses of local authorities	4,006
7.	Administration of justice and cure of souls	2,258

MILITARY.

8.	"Personel" and "materiel" expenses...	£201,412
9.	Keeping the arms ready for service (transferable from one year to another	70,050
10.	General nursing (also transferable) ...	92,914

NURSING THE SICK.

11.	"Personel" expenses	£4,440
12.	"Materiel" expenses	8,112
13.	Administrative affairs of service and of garrisons	12,690

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

14.	Travelling expenses	£11,850
15.	"Personel" expenses	2,127
16.	"Material" expenses	1,245

MATERIAL.

17.	"Personel" expenses for docks and management of artillery depôts ...	£40,835
18.	Cost of constructing docks and maintaining and registering vessels, exclusive of artillery, (transferable; the savings may be used for repairs)	142,500
19.	Maintenance of building works (transferable); the savings may be used for repairs	23,214
20.	Artillery, fortification of harbours, gun-practice (transferable) pilotage, buoys, and lighthouses on the Jade	£18,000
21.	"Personel" expenses	£3,181
22.	"Materiel" expenses	1,676

INVALID LIST.

23. Pensions, money for education, aid afforded	£7,937	

TORPEDOES.

24. "Materiel" expenses (transferable) ...	£6,255	
25. General expenses (sometimes a little more)	3,600	
26. Secret expenses (transferable)	300	
Total of chapter VI.		£691,733

CHAP. VII.—PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1. Interest upon monies applied to the temporary increase of the ordinary stock of the Imperial treasury... ...	£27,000	
2. Interest on sums employed towards the formation of a fund for carrying out a reform in the coinage...	337,500	
Total		£364,500

CHAP. VIII.—COURT OF FINANCE.

1. Salaries	£13,470	
2. Other "personel" expenses	484	
3. "Materiel" expenses	757	
Total of chap. viii.		£14,711

CHAP. IX.—IMPERIAL BOARD OF TRADE.

1. Salaries	£13,430	
2. Other "personel" expenses	727	
3. "Materiel" expenses	930	
Total of chap. ix....		£15,090

CHAP. X.—IMPERIAL INVALID FUND—ADMINISTRATION.

1. Salaries and "personel" expenses ...	£2,767	
2. "Materiel" expenses	750	
Supplement to the expense of the administration of the Imperial army—		
3. The working of the affairs of invalids in consequence of the war of 1870-71	2,426	
4. Pensions to invalids, and grants to relatives of the deceased	1,893,900	
Total of chap. x.		£1,899,843

CHAP. XI.

Additional money for dwellings of civil and military officials £804,213

CHAP. XII.—IMPERIAL RAILWAYS.

1. Salaries	£4,177	
2. Other "personel" expenses	975	
3. "Materiel" expenses	900	
Total of chap. xii...		£6,052
Total amount of permanent expenses		£18,186,011

II.—Occasional Expenditure.

1. Office of the Imperial Chancellor		£7,050
2. The Diet		660
3. Foreign Office		4,950
4. Management of the post		60,081
5. Telegraphs		6,000
6. Administration of the Imperial army, viz. :—		
For equipment of Artillery, inclusive of buildings	£675,000	
For completing the fortresses of Strasborg, Metz, Bitsch, New Breisach, and Diedenhofen	652,725	
For garrison buildings	112,323	
And for fortress and garrison hospitals...	9,450	
		£1,449,498
7. Marine administration, viz. :—		
For marine buildings at Wilhelmshaven.	£8,970	
„ garrison „ „	150,996	
„ „ „ Kiel and Fredericksort	61,200	
„ building of war ships	887,409	
„ floating docks at Dantzic	60,000	
„ alteration of docks at Dantzic (2nd instalment	112,500	
„ harbour and dock service at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Dantzic (cost of carrying on) ...	15,000	
„ cost of ships, armaments & gun trials	195,948	
„ observatory at Wilhelmshaven (1st instalment	2,332	
Addition to clothes stores	7,170	
For two ships on the Jade ...	15,000	
„ torpedo "materiel" (2nd instalment)	30,000	
		£1,976,725
8. Court of Finance		£3,000
9. Railway administration		17,186
10. For St. Gothard railway (deducting £16,546 contribution of the Imperial railway), net		105,253
11. Costs of reform in coinage		420,000
Total of occasional expenditure		4,050,405
Total of permanent and occasional expenditure ...		£22,236,416

Revenue.

CHAP. I.—TAXES AND DUTIES ON PROVISIONS.

From the Zoll-Verein.

A.—Receipts in which all the Confederate States share.

1.	Import and export dues	£4,697,461
2.	Duty on beet-sugar	1,772,565
3.	Salt-tax	1,617,523
4.	Duty on tobacco	50,973

On imports of which Bavaria, Würtemburg and Baden have no share.

5.	Duty on brandy together with tax on transport of the same	£1,538,083
6.	Tax on malt and transport duty of the same	584,288

From Confederate territories which do not belong to the Zoll-Verein.

7.	"Aversa" for taxes and duties on provisions :—	
	(*a.*) in which all the Confederate States share	£130,464
	(*b.*) in which the three South German States do not participate	42,448
	Total	£10,435,807

CHAP. II.—DUTY ON STAMPS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

After deducting 12 per cent., which equals £35,202, for the separate States concerned, and £9,658 10*s.* for cost of collecting and managing, we have a Net remainder of	£73,748

CHAP. III.—POSTAL AND NEWSPAPER ADMINISTRATION.

Gross receipts	£4,686,577	
Less expenses of working & administration	3,947,628	
Net remainder ...		£738,949

CHAP. IV.—TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

Gross receipts	£678,195	
Cost of working, etc.	654,596	
Net remainder		£23,599

CHAP. V.—RAILWAYS.

Receipts	£1,842,000	
Permanent expenses	1,460,101	
Net remainder		£381,899

CHAP. VI.

Various receipts	£33,543

CHAP. VII.—FROM THE IMPERIAL INVALID FUND.

(1.) Interest	£1,092,000		
(2.) Additional capital	807,843		
Total		...	£1,899,843

CHAP. VIII.—FROM THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.

(1.) Expenditure for army	£1,449,498		
(2.) For marine	1,430,245		
Total		...	£2,879,743

CHAP. IX.

Surplus from the supplies of 1872	£1,927,603

CHAP. X.—FOR ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

Contributions to the subventions taken up by the Empire ...	£56,131

CHAP. XI.—COINAGE.

Gain in stamping coin	£45,000

CHAP. XII.—INTEREST UPON STATE MONIES LENT.

1. From Fortress and Railway Making Funds	£120,060	
2. From the Coinage Reform Fund	90,000	
Total		£2100,60

CHAP. XIII.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT—MATRICULAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. Prussia	£1,644,676
2. Bavaria	73,581
3. Lauenburg	2,808
4. Saxony	154,722
5. Würtemburg	279,599
6. Baden	188,167
7. Hesse	69,934
8. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	31,886
9. Weimar	18,776
10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	6,844
11. Oldenburg	22,141
12. Brunswick	16,062
13. Meiningen	13,183
14. Altenburg	9,351
15. Coburg-Gotha	11,952
16. Anhalt	13,887
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	4,257
18. „ Rudolphstadt	52,612

CHAP. XIII (*continued*).

19.	Waldeck	3,810
20.	Reuss (older)	3,252
21.	„ (younger)	5,396
22.	Schaumburg	2,001
23.	Lippe	8,382
24.	Lübeck	2,047
25.	Bremen	6,211
26.	Hamburg	13,985
27.	Alsace-Lorraine	82,975
	Total	£2,732,497
	Total adequate to demands	...£22,236,416

Finance of previous years.

The budgets for the North German Confederation concluded with the following figures :—

	1868			1869
Receipts	£10,823,736	...	...	£10,882,831
Expenditure	10,823,736	...	...	11,655,170

	1870			1871
Receipts	£11,705,662	...	...	£11,616,943
Expenditure	11,393,774	...	...	11,616,943

In the meantime the "North German Confederation" had been transformed into the "German Empire." The financial system of the former was incorporated into the Empire with the addition of £83,693 in receipts and expenditure. Since then the following have been the statement of accounts.

Receipts.

1871	... ...	£11,943,434	1876	... ...	£23,712,849
1872	... ...	17,548,500	1877-78	... ...	27,030,408
1873	... ...	19,409,632	1878-79	... ...	26,824,840
1874	... ...	22,236,416	1879-80	... ...	27,280,643
1875	... ...	25,750,928			

Expenditure.

1871	... ...	£11,943,434	1876	... ...	£23,712,849
1872	... ...	17,548,500	1877-78	... ...	27,033,625
1873	... ...	20,899,819	1878-79	... ...	26,834,840
1874	... ...	22,236,416	1879-80	... ...	27,294,701
1875	... ...	25,750,928			

The accounts have, as will be seen, increased considerably from year to year. Supplementary grants of credit followed all these budgets. The receipts generally yielded far larger amounts than the estimates required.

The most important items of expenditure were (permanent and occasional together).

Year	Army	Navy	Foreign Affairs and Consulates
1868	£9,962,635	£745,346	£31,050
1869	10,175,444	1,292,685	41,347
1870	10,192,626	864,048	181,050
1871	10,271,293	1,526,578	188,134
1872	14,468,873	1,252,080	217,845
1873	13,825,573	2,690,689	382,647
1874	15,374,479	2,668,459	253,974
1875	17,764,810	1,357,126	361,374
1876	17,604,967	1,291,889	346,587
1877	18,768,441	2,512,453	347,115
1878	14,971,965	1,829,471	268,236
1879 } 1880 }	18,214,957	2,286,839	335,296

The additional cost for the dwellings of the officers, etc., is not included in the year 1874. The chief items which appeared in the receipts were

Year	Taxes on Provisions.	Matricular Contributions.
1868 ...	£7,423,302	£2,975,635
1869 ...	7,230,730	3,501,735
1870 ...	7,276,042	3,728,808
1871 ...	7,441,002	3,566,363
1872 ...	9,380,415	4,832,408
1873 ...	9,828,415	3,697,180
1874 ...	10,435,807	3,357,212
1875 ...	12,329,290	3,448,477
1876 ...	12,330,629	3,568,810
1877 ...	15,145,749	4,471,073
1878 ...	11,869,990	4,052,208
1879 ...	12,516,342	4,357,275
1880 ...	12,584,918	4,472,297

	Army	Navy	Foreign Affairs
1879 and 1880 ...	18,214,957	2,286,839	331,296

When the North German Confederacy was formed, notwithstanding the transfer of the proceeds of the customs and of other indirect imposts to the Confederacy, and in spite of considerable contributions by the different States, the revenues did not suffice to cover the expenditure, especially that of the establishment of a larger sea force. A deficit was the result, and loans had to be raised.

In the year 1868 the debt of the Confederacy amounted to ...	£540,000
In 1869 to...	1,312,338
And in 1870 it rose to	1,735,743
While in 1871 it was	1,988,882

The war made the contraction of a further debt unavoidable, both for the States of the North German Confederacy as well as for those of South Germany. The sum immediately expended on the war must have amounted to about £51,000,000. The result of the war led to a complete revolution in the condition of finance. We extract the following data from the memorandum, which was laid before the Diet by the Imperial Chancellor on February 13th, 1874, with regard to the application of the French war contribution :—

The *Receipts* amounted to—

1.	War contribution by France	£200,000,000
2.	Interest upon this till the payment of the debt.. ...	12,047,678
	Total	£212,047,678
3.	Added to this, contribution of the City of Paris.	8,025,879
4.	Customs levied in France and local contributions, less cost of collection, so far as these sums were not employed for special military purposes, about	2,609,133
	Total receipts	£222,682,691

Of this sum, £12,999,999 must be deducted for the acquisition of railways belonging to a private company in Alsace-Lorraine, the remainder being, therefore, £209,682,691.

Expenditure.

1st. Expenses for which fixed sums were granted by Imperial decrees, viz. :—

For the Imperial Invalid Fund ...	£28,050,000
For the completion of German fortresses	10,800,000
For fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine	6,037,642
For railroads in the Imperial Dominions, particularly the Wilhelm-Luxembourg line,	8,210,883
For Imperial war treasures, to be kept in the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau...	6,000,000
Compensation for the decrease in the revenue caused by alterations in the management of the customs and taxes... ...	2,968,907
Imperial Treasury fund, for the administration of the marine, and for unredeemable advances for the management of the Imperial army	1,503,000
For gratuities to generals for distinguished services	600,000
For aid to Germans banished from France...	300,000
For exercise ground for the Artillery-trial Commission	206,250
Expenditure for general purposes defrayed by the Imperial Treasury in 1870 and 1871, and the additional outlay for troops garrisoned in Alsace-Lorraine till the end of 1872	1,249,500

Lastly, £6,195,181 granted by an Imperial decree of July 8th, 1873. For marine, £4,206,783. Buildings for the Diet, 1,200,000. Supplemental expenses of war, including various other grants making total of £72,116,704.

To this must be added those outlays, the amount of which depends on the sum required for the attainment of the object in view. They may be estimated as follows:—

1.	Compensation for damages by war and for war	£5,655,000
2.	Compensation to German shipowners...	840,000
3.	For war medals	45,000
4.	Invalid pensions in consequence of the war of 1870, 1871, and 1872 ...	1,513,466
5.	Additional for payment of invalid pensions, payable out of the Imperial Invalid Fund during the time that that fund was not perfectly established ...	897,000

6. War expenses connected with the French War costs indemnification, which according to Art. 5 of the decree of July 8th, 1872, are to be treated as common charges, viz:—

(*a*)	For arming and disarming of fortresses	£1,477,078
(*b*)	For siege material	1,409,223
(*c*)	For marine administration	1,402,876.
(*d*)	For temporary arrangements for coast defence, etc.	148,121
(*e*)	For laying down and repairing railroads, etc., necessary for prosecuting the war	718,797
(*f*)	For the establishment and working of telegraphs outside the limit of the telegraph system	30,418
(*g*)	For temporary civil administration in France, especially for management of railways in Alsace-Lorraine, till the end of 1871	563,057

Further for services which from July 1st, 1871, were in connection with the war, viz:—

(*h*)	Management of the post	£33,750
(*i*)	Management of telegraphs	88,500
(*k*)	Increased expenditure in the management of the army, over and above that in time of peace, consequent upon the occupation of French territory	3,159,000
(*l*)	Further estimates for general expenses to be defrayed by the Imperial Treasury, about...	37,500

The total amount of expenditure fund to be deducted from the revenue amounts therefore to £90,125,544, leaving a remainder of £119,057,197 to be divided. It is however desirable to retain a moderate reserve for possible deficiencies in the estimated receipts, in expectation of greater requirements in the expenditure.

The sum to be divided may, therefore, be estimated in round numbers at £118,900,000. Three-fourths of this were in accordance with Article 6 of the Statute of 8th July, 1873, set apart for military purposes, in the proportion specified in the above Article 6, and one-fourth to be divided according to a fixed standard of 1871. The sum for division is shared as follows :—

1. Bavaria	£13,380,061
2. Würtemburg	4,275,130
3. North German Confederation	79,517,407
4. Baden	5,019,977
5. Hesse	1,400,051
For the payment of expenses	917,850 16,289,521

About £22,500,000 of the entire war contribution were, in obedience to Imperial decrees, applied to civil objects, the rest for purposes of war. The sums which fell to the separate States in the division, were also mostly expended in defraying the costs of war, and the repayment of loans for war.

According to the statute of 2nd July, 1873, £16,027,021 of the sum to be divided, were set apart for restoring the army to a war-footing, and increasing its general efficiency.

We find from a report of the Commission on the State Debt, under date April, 1874, that the Imperial Invalid Fund possessed paper of nominal value in thalers £23,081,742

In South German guldens	933,187
„ Dutch guldens	213,333
„ English £ sterling	918,760
„ Dollars	3,556,800
And in banks	393

The fortress building fund possessed at the same time a nominal value of £5,229,795 in effects, and a capital of £2,789,913 in the Prussian bank.

Financial Condition of the Separate States.

We should add to the accounts of the finance of the Empire a comparison of the amounts of the receipts, expenditure, and debts of the separate States if these conditions were consolidated. The war and the transformation of Germany into an Empire, and the alteration in the monetary system, everywhere involve important financial changes, which, for the greater part, have not yet attained a definite form, the less so,

because the new military law of the Empire must produce further changes.* The following notices for comparison present some historical interest. In 1865, exclusive of Austria, the receipts were :—

	Gross	Net
All the German States, together with Prussia	£46,575,000	£31,100,000
The medium and small States only ...	24,825,000	16,800,000

The clear receipts arose thus—

	Without Prussia	With Prussia
From domains	£6,000,000	£8,550,000
From indirect taxes...	7,125,000	14,895,000
Direct taxes...	3,675,000	7,665,000

The average expenditure of every family in the year was—

	In Prussia	In rest of Germany
Indirect imposts	£2 1 0 ...	£1 15 6
Direct taxes	1 0 9 ...	0 18 4
	£3 1 9 ...	£2 13 10

Expenditure, Net.

Including Prussia	£31,170,000
Without Prussia...	16,800,000

The expenditure for the following items was—

	With Prussia	Without Prussia
Court	£1,920,000	£1,455,000
Military	10,080,000	3,825,000
State debt	6,480,000	4,050,000
Total	£18,480,000	£9,330,000

The State debts, inclusive of the debts of the State railways, amounted at that time to £128,250,000, of which £42,150,000 belonged to Prussia. The amount of debt has considerably diminished, in consequence of the payment of the French contribution. On the other hand, the outlay has increased for courts (civil lists and appanages), for salaries, and, most of all, for the objects of war (land and sea forces).

Paper Money.—It was fixed by statute of the North German Confederacy (Imperial), of the 16th June, 1870, that paper money should be issued only "by the regulations of a decree passed by the Confederacy of the Empire at the request of the Government of the country interested."

Article 18 of the statute of coinage, under date 9th July, 1873, runs thus ;—

"The paper money issued by separate States of the Confederacy is to be called in at the latest by 1st January, 1876, and a notice of this calling

* These changes result from the following causes :—a decrease in the State debt, by the receipt of the French war contribution, the increasing expenditure of the Empire for the army and navy estimates; largely increased salaries, and a decline in the proceeds of the railroads. But where a nominal advance seems to result, the increase in the working expenses, and the construction of lines that pay but a low interest, add seriously to the *per contra*.

is to be publicly given at least six months before this date. On the other hand, State paper money will be issued in accordance with our Imperial decree. The Imperial law will determine the issue and circulation of the State paper money, as well as the facilities to be given to the separate States of the Confederacy in withdrawing their paper money."

The Imperial decree of 30th April, 1874, has further made arrangements for the issue of Imperial Treasury notes.

Section 1 orders—The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to manufacture Imperial Treasury notes to the total value of £6,000,000, by instalments in notes of five, twenty, and fifty shillings, and to distribute them among the Confederate States in proportion to their population, as fixed by the census of December 1st, 1871. The Council of the Confederacy shall decide the division of the sum total into separate instalments. Section 2. Every Confederate State is ordered publicly to announce the withdrawal of the State paper money hitherto issued by it by 1st July, 1875, and to call it in as quickly as possible. From the 1st of January, 1876, only the Treasury of the State which has issued the paper money is bound to receive it. Section 3. To those States whose paper money exceeds the amount assigned to them in Imperial Treasury notes, two-thirds of the excess shall be advanced from the Imperial Treasury, and that, as far as the condition of the latter allows it, in cash, the remainder in Imperial Treasury notes. The Imperial Chancellor is, for this object, empowered to manufacture Imperial Treasury notes above the sum specified in Section 1, up to the amount of the advance made, and to put them in circulation as much as possible.

"Arrangements as to the manner of paying off this advance will be made at the same time as those for the 'Zettel' or Scrip Bank. Failing such an arrangement, the repayment of the advance shall take place within fifteen years, reckoned from January 1st, 1876, in equal yearly instalments. The repayments paid upon the advance are to be employed in redeeming an equal amount of Imperial Treasury notes." Section 4 obliges the States to call in their paper money in proportion to the amount of State Treasury notes issued to them. According to Section 5, the Imperial Treasury notes are to be accepted by the treasury of every State, according to their nominal value, and to be exchanged for cash at any time upon demand, by the State Treasury, on account of the Empire.

"In private transactions, their acceptance is not compulsory."

Amongst the grounds for the decrees just quoted, the following were urged:—

In most of the Confederate States, the amount of paper money to be withdrawn by 1st January, 1876, so much exceeded the share of Imperial paper money belonging to these States, that the withdrawal of this excess could not occur, without serious injury to the interests of the country. The following preliminary calculation shews that 19 Confederate States had to redeem over £4,050,000 in the course of one year, out of the national property. The plan, therefore, provided that two-thirds of the sum should be granted to these States in Imperial Treasury notes, as an advance to be paid off in 15 years at the latest, and that the normal value of the Imperial paper money should be temporarily raised by the amount of this advance.

According to the preliminary survey, the proportion of the sums in Imperial Treasury notes, due to the separate Confederate States was as follows, all reckoned in English money.

Out of a total expenditure of £6,000,000 there fell to—		Amount of Paper Money of the Country.		Advance of ⅔ of the excess of the paper money in circulation in the country over and above the share in Imperial Treasury notes		Total amount, therefore received by the separate States	
Prussia	£3,599,758 16 0	£3,071,700 0 0		—		£3,599,758 16 0	
Lauenburg	7,248 18 0	—		—		7,248 18 0	
Bavaria	709,879 10 0	1,800,000 0 0		£726,747 0 0		1,436,626 10 0	
Saxony	370,993 4 0	1,800,000 0 0		950,671 4 0		1,324,664 8 0	
Würtemburg	266,062 18 0	514,285 13 0		165,481 18 0		431,544 14 0	
Baden	213,833 8 0	557,142 18 0		228,872 1 0		442,706 18 0	
Hesse	124,783 7 0	368,571 9 0		162,525 8 0		287,308 15 0	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	81,623 11 0	150,000 0 0		45,584 6 0		133,207 17 0	
Saxe-Weimar	41,870 5 0	90,000 0 0		32,086 10 0		73,956 15 0	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	14,189 2 0	120,000 0 0		70,540 12 0		84,729 14 0	
Oldenburg	46,053 15 0			—		46,053 15 0	
Brunswick	45,612 18 0	150,000 0 0		69,541 8 0		115,204 6 0	
Sax-Meiningen	27,499 4 0	90,000 0 0		41,667 4 0		69,166 9 0	
Sax-Altenburg	20,793 6 0	72,840 0 0		34,697 18 0		55,496 4 0	
Sax-Coburg-Gotha	25,506 15 0	90,000 0 0		42,995 10 0		68,502 5 0	
Anhault	29,764 1 0	142,500 0 0		75,157 6 0		104,921 7 0	
Schwarzburg-Sondershausens ...	9,830 8 0	22,500 0 0		8,446 8 0		18,276 16 0	
„ Rudolphstadt	11,049 9 0	30,000 0 0		12,633 14 0		23,683 2 0	
Waldeck	8,220 7 0	31,500 0 0		15,516 2 0		23,741 19 0	
Reuss (elder branch)	6,597 9 0	19,500 0 0		8,601 14 0		15,199 3 0	
„ (younger branch)	13,025 11 0	48,000 0 0		23,316 6 0		36,344 17 0	
Schaumburg-Lippe	4,690 7 0	37,650 0 0		21,973 2 0		26,663 9 0	
Lübeck	7,631 12 0	—		—		7,631 2 0	
Bremen	17,908 4 0	—		—		17,908 4 0	
Hamburg	49,593 18 0	—		—		49,593 18 0	
Alsace-Lorraine	226,713 15 0	—		—		226,713 15 0	
Lippe	16,259 14 0	—		—		16,259 14 0	
Total	£5,997,893 12 0	£10,206,190 0 0		£2,707,055 11 0		£9,743,113 10 0	

It must be here observed that Lauenburg, Oldenburg, Lippe, the three Hanseatic cities, and Alsace-Lorraine, have issued no paper money, (that which Oldenburg gave over to the National Banking Fund being treated as bank-notes)

Municipal Finance.

This embraces very large sums, but no exact calculation has been made of them. It appears that debts of above £150,000 exist in the following towns.

Berlin	£2,128,350	Nuremberg	£282,900
Munich	838,350	Magdeburg	270,000
Breslau	828,600	Dortmund	255,000
Dresden	801,000	Elberfeld	247,950
Leipsic	663,000	Görlitz	240,000
Hof	531,300	Chemnitz	240,000
Cologne	510,750	Stettin	225,000
Konigsberg	423,450	Stralsund	225,000
Hanover	375,000	Augsburg	222,750
Wertheim	330,000	Dantzic	210,000
Cassel	315,750	Halle	201,900
Meiningen	300,000	Dusseldorf	150,000

Military System.

The military arrangements connected with the Constitution of the Empire have been already given.

Liability to serve in the army is universal without, however, an actual enrolment of all the able-bodied youths. The period of service in the standing army is 7 years, of which, after the age of 20, three years are with the army and 4 years in the reserve. Subsequently five years of service in the militia. The period of active service for these youths who have passed through certain discipline, and undergone a special examination, and who pay the cost of their outfit, is restricted to one year.

The "Imperial Military Decree" of 2nd May, 1874, determined, 1st, "the peace footing of the army; that from the 1st January, 1875, till 1st December, 1881, the subalterns and privates shall consist of 401,659 men. The volunteers for one year not included in the number of the peace footing."

By Section 2, the Infantry is composed of 469 battalions, the Cavalry of 465 squadrons, the Field Artillery of 300 batteries, of which 2 to 4 form a division, the Foot Artillery of 29 battalions, the Engineers and the Military Train each of 18 battalions. The battalions have, as a rule, 4 companies, those of the Military Train 2 to 3 companies only. As a rule, an Infantry regiment is composed of 3 battalions, a Cavalry regiment of 5 squadrons, one of Artillery of 2 or 3 divisions.

Section 3 determines "2 or 3 regiments shall form a brigade; 2 or 3 brigades of Infantry or Cavalry a division. An Army Corps shall be composed of 2 or 3 divisions, with the corresponding proportion of Artillery, Engineer, and Military Train, in such a way that the whole army of the German Empire, in time of peace, shall consist of 18 Army Corps; 2 Army Corps from Bavaria, one each from Saxony and Würtemburg; while

Prussia, in common with the remaining States, should form 14. An army inspectorship shall exist for every 3 or 4 Army Corps."

Section 5.—"The territory of the German Empire shall be divided, in a military sense, into 17 Army Corps districts. Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the separate Confederate States the commanding generals shall be the military commandants of the Army Corps districts. As a basis for the organization of the Militia, as well as for the object of completing the army, the Army Corps districts shall be divided into divisions and brigade districts, and these again, according to their extent and population, into Militia-battalion and Militia-company districts."

Section 6.—"The formation of the army in time of war, and the general levying of troops throughout the country, is determined by the Emperor. All the requisite preparations for the transfer of the army to a war footing are to be made in time of peace at the command of the Emperor. The conditions of service of those liable to be enrolled in the 'Landsturm' are regulated by law."

Section 8.—"The instructions with regard to the maintenance of discipline in the army are issued by the Emperor.

The 2nd section of the decree contains the regulations with regard to the completion of the army.

Section 11, directs that "persons who have left the dominions of the Empire, who have lost their rights of citizenship, but have not acquired, or having acquired, have again lost their rights elsewhere, are subject to the laws of the country if they again make a lengthened sojourn in Germany, and may be again called upon to serve, but cannot be retained in service in time of peace after they have attained the age of 31. The case is the same with the sons of persons who have left the German Empire and returned to it, in so far as the sons may not have obtained rights of citizenship in any other State. The above regulations apply also to emigrants who had obtained the rights of citizenship in other nations, but who again became citizens of the Empire before the completion of their thirty-first year."

According to Section 13, "the order in which those of the same age are chosen for military service shall be decided by lot in each levying district. Those persons who escape the military service in the first year of their liability, by drawing a high number, may be taken in the two following years, but only in case the number of recruits required in these years cannot be supplied by any other means in the district where the soldiers are being levied. Those liable to serve, being still unchosen in the third year, are assigned to the supplementary reserve."

Section 24 decides that "the first-class of the supplementary reserve shall serve for the completion of the army in mobilization, and for the formation of bodies of troops, whence vacancies in the army shall be filled up. A sufficient number of men shall be annually assigned to these to cover the number required for the mobilization of the whole army in five years."

Section 3 treats of the active army. According to section 39, "the special jurisdiction over military persons is limited to courts-martial." By the following, section 40, "all military persons on the peace footing require the consent of their superiors to their marriage." Section 42 removes the restrictions which have hitherto existed among certain classes of military persons with regard to the acquirement, selling and mortgaging of landed

property; but for the pursuit of commerce, even by members of their families residing in the barracks, permission must be obtained of the superior officer.

In accordance with section 49, the right of voting for representatives in State affairs is denied to persons belonging to the active army (the military officials excepted). Participation in political unions and assemblies is also refused to them. The 4th section treats of discharge from active service; section 5 of furlough and the supplementary reserve first-class. In section 60 we find the regulation—"Emigration of officers and military surgeons on furlough shall be punished by fine of not more than £150, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months."

The number of officers, surgeons and officials in the army in time of peace is as follows:—

	Prussia	Saxony	Würtemburg	Total*
Generals	70	6	5	81
Major-Generals	158	10	9	177
Regimental commandants ...	309	24	21	354
Staff officers	1,143	83	72	1,298
Captains—Infantry and Cavalry...	2,901	213	159	3,273
Lieutenants	10,432	823	639	11,894
Surgeons	1,316	100	77	1,493
Regimental judges	125	11	9	145
Chaplains...	217	11	—	228
Administrative officers	3,404	239	191	3,834
Veterinary surgeons	525	38	26	589
Civil teachers	101	20	—	121

No statement of this kind is given with regard to Bavaria in the document from which we have quoted. But if we take corresponding approximate figures, the total number of officers would be estimated at 19,200, that of the remaining officials at about 7,200; the result would be, in round numbers—

Officers	19,200
Officials...	7,200
Volunteers for 1 year	4,000
Common soldiers	401,659
	432,059

The tactical units fixed by section 2 of the statute are as follows:—

	Under Prussian Administration	Bavaria	Saxony	Würtemburg	Total
Infantry battalions... ...	358	58	29	24	469
Squadrons	365	50	30	20	465
Batteries	234	34	18	14	300
Foot battalions	22	4	2	1	29
Engineer battalions ...	14	2	1	1	18
Train battalions	14	2	1	1	18

* This total does not include Bavaria.

With regard to the formation of the army, we may here observe that a battalion embraces 4 companies; every regiment numbers 1,601 men in time of peace, 3,029 in war (a battalion, in round numbers, is 1,000, a company 250); beside this, each army corps has at least one independent rifle battalion.

Each Cavalry regiment is divided into 5 squadrons (4 field squadrons and 1 depôt squadron), of an average strength of 700 men.

The Artillery regiments contain in peace 15, and in war 16 batteries. The Bavarian troops, which form a special army corps, are mainly formed on the same plan.

The troops in time of peace are thus divided (without officers):—Infantry, inclusive of 26 battalions of rifles with 16,621 men, 274,711; Cavalry, 65,513 men, with 69,326 horses; Artillery, 45,439 men, 16,379 horses (field Artillery, 30,459; foot Artillery, 14,980 men); Engineers and railway battalions, 9,568 men; Military Train, 5,049 men, 2,406 horses; special corps (Palace Guards, etc.), 1,375 men.

The war strength is fixed as follows:—

1877

	Field Army			Reserve Troops		
	Officers	Men	Horses	Officers	Men	Horses
Infantry ...	10,762	482,296	18,954	2,916	187,532	1,060
Cavalry ...	2,144	59,814	65,608	465	23,994	19,717
Artillery ...	1,932	73,417	71,451	345	16,233	6,723
Engineers ...	555	20,181	8,243	90	4,950	8
Military Train..	484	32,762	40,352	240	11,248	3,903
Administration.	216	2,826	10,864	—	—	—
Total, with staff	16,980	676,500	220,600	4,400	245,800	31,750
1878	17,340	687,594	233,592	—	—	—

	Garrison Troops		
	Officers	Men	Horses
Infantry	6,528	257,000	2,070
Cavalry	828	23,000	25,350
Artillery	1,200	56,000	6,200
Engineers	192	8,000	—
Total with staff...	9,600	354,000	35,000

This gives altogether about ... ... 947,000 Infantry
" " ... ... 110,000 Cavalry
" " ... ... 150,000 Artillery
And a total exceeding ... ... 1,317,000 men

In Prussia, and in the States which are in special military connection with it, the officers consist of the nobility; this is not the case in Bavaria and Würtemburg.

The Prussian quarter-master's roll of November, 1871, shews that among 275 generals there were only 10 not of noble birth. In the year 1869, out of 208 generals, there were nine not of noble birth, three of

whom were ennobled in 1871. The whole war of 1870-71 raised only three officers who were not of noble birth to the rank of generals; besides these, three major-generals were received in the contingent of Baden who did not belong to the nobility.

In November, 1871, there only remained 3 Prussian generals, not of noble birth, who had acquired that rank previously to the war. Among all the colonels commanding Infantry regiments, there were only 12 who were not nobles. In the Cavalry, not one colonel was a commoner; on the other hand, commoners predominated in the Artillery, and in the Engineers there were 17 colonels commoners against 6 nobles. The Cavalry of the Guard, and the 1st Regiment of Infantry Guards were kept free of officers who were not of noble birth, even during the war. The condition of things in the Marine is quite otherwise; there, all the admirals and captains are commoners with the exception of one prince. In the sitting of the Diet of June 19th, 1873, the member, Von Hoverbeck, pointed out among the details, that there was not one officer who was not noble in 16 Prussian regiments; in 12 other regiments there was but one in each; and in nine other regiments there were only two officers who were not nobles.

Fortresses.

There are 31: 20 being in Prussia, 1 in Saxony, 5 in South Germany and 5 in Alsace-Lorraine. The Prussian fortresses are Saarlouis, Coblentz, with Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne with Deutz, Magdeburg, Torgau, Spandau, Cüstrin, Düppel, Glogau, Glatz, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Posen, Thorn, Swinemünde, Marienburg, Dantzic, Pillau, Königsberg, and Lötzen (Boyen). In Saxony, Königstein; in Hesse, Mainz; in Baden, Rastatt; in Würtemburg and Bavaria, Ulm, Germersheim and Ingolstadt. In Alsace-Lorraine are the two principal fortresses, Metz and Strasburg, then follow Diedenhofen, Bitsch, and New Breisach.

Marsal, Schlettstadt, Lichtenberg, Lützelstein, and Pfalzburg no longer rank as fortresses. In Prussia itself, Minden, Erfurt, Wittenberg, Stettin, Kosel, Graudenz, Kolberg, and Stralsund are no longer fortresses (except the coast ports of the two latter), and in Bavaria, Landau has lost its place as a fortress.

In the Imperial decrees of 1st February, and 27th March, 1873, a proposal was entertained of adding 23 fortresses to the above number; £1,526,552 to be expended at Wilhelmshaven, £1,373,850 at Cologne, £1,175,550 at Königsberg.

At Posen	£1,053,450	At Sonderburg Düppel.	£334,050
„ Thorn	792,000	„ Friedrichsort ...	273,300
On the Lower Weser.	759,150	„ Swinemunde ...	213,900
At Cüstrin	711,150	„ Ulm	181,500
„ Spandau... ...	665,100	„ Mainz	138,300
On the Lower Elbe ..	655,950	„ Dantzic	115,950

Smaller sums being expended on Coblenz, Glogau, Stralsund, Neisse, Colberg, Memel, Pillau, and Rastatt. Very large sums had already been granted for the fortresses of Alsace-Lorraine, especially for Strasburg. Considerable grants were also made for Ingolstadt.

Historical War Notices.

The former General Confederacy had fixed the contingent throughout its dominions at 1 per cent. of the population given in the return for the year 1816. By this the war strength of the Confederate army amounted to 301,576 men. Later on, the percentage was raised to 1½, then to 1⅝, and even to 2, but always according to the much too low old estimate of the population (the number of inhabitants had increased from 30,000,000 to 46,500,000.) The last estimate with which we are acquainted gave the total of the contingent as 553,028 men but the actual number as much higher. The survey of the lists for the year 1865 showed the actual fighting forces of the Confederacy to be

	Men	Horses
Austria	222,107	30,740
Prussia	238,706	54,089
Bavaria	67,012	8,388
Würtemburg	30,343	3,195
Baden	19,767	2,344
Grand Duchy of Hesse	12,944	1,260
Saxony	28,574	3,507
Nassau, Limburg, Luxemburg	22,457	2,135
Hanover	27,541	3,699
Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg	23,054	1,897

The remaining States which formed the reserve division of Infantry, 19,845 men, and 92 horses. Total strength of the Confederate army, therefore, was 712,346 men and 111,400 horses.

The Confederate army was divided into 10 army corps. Austria furnished the first 3; Prussia the next 3; Bavaria the 7th; Würtemburg, Baden, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse the 8th; the kingdom of Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Luxemburg-Limbourg the 9th; Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Holstein-Lauenburg, the three Hanse cities, and both the Mecklenburgs the 10th army corps. The remaining 15 States, viz., the four Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon Houses, the two Principalities of Reuss, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg, Anhalt, the two Schwarzburg Principalities, Homburg, Lichtenstein and Frankfort had to supply a reserve division, destined to strengthen the garrisons of the Confederate fortresses in case of war.

The Confederate Fortresses were five in number—(1) Mainz, with Austrian and Prussian garrisons; (2) Luxemburg, garrisoned by Prussia and Luxemburg; (3) Landau, garrisoned by Bavaria; (4) Rastatt or Rastadt, garrisoned by Baden, Austria and Prussia; (5) Ulm, with garrison of Würtembergers, Bavarians, and Austrians in time of peace.

The Campaign of 1866.

The history of the New Empire begins with the war of 1866. We give a few notices of the same, founded upon a dissertation in the Journal of the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau, together with subsequent accounts. According to the order of battle of 1866, the active forces of Prussia, together with the contingents of the smaller States numbered 437,262 men, with the staff.

320,017 ...	Infantry
44,003 ...	Cavalry
38,545 ...	Artillery
8,038 ...	Engineers
10,919 ...	Military Train

Of these—

107,140...	belonged to the first army
144,795...	„ „ second army
53,159...	„ „ army of the Elbe

The first reserve army corps was composed of 35,321 men; the main army 74,613; and the second reserve army corps 21,319 men. Losses: 16,177 wounded, 4,450 killed, of whom 2,931 died at once, 1,519 died more than 48 hours after being wounded; 6,427 died of cholera, typhus fever, and other diseases. Lastly, the number of those missing was 785. Among the wounded were 669 officers and 15,508 soldiers.

There perished—	Officers	Men
On the field of battle ...	178	2,753
Afterwards of their wounds ...	84	1,435
From illness ...	53	6,374
Total ...	315	10,562

Total number of horses lost 6,490. 73 officers and 36 soldiers were wounded out of every 1,000 of the effective strength. Died: 34 officers, 24 soldiers out of every 1000. Proportion of recoveries in every 1,000 wounded: officers, 890; soldiers, 915. Altogether the proportion of officers wounded was double that of soldiers, and three times as many in proportion died on the field and elsewhere of their wounds. On the other hand, the loss by illness was about 15 per 1,000 among the soldiers, and only six per 1,000 among the officers. These figures are, however incomplete, and rose considerably in both categories, as will be seen below from returns obtained subsequently. The losses in the separate and most important engagements were—

—	Officers			Men		
	Wounded	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Killed	Missing
At Nachod ...	46	12	—	904	230	149
„ Trautenau ...	33	9	—	876	186	180
„ Skalitz ...	34	6	—	857	191	132
„ Gitschin ...	39	16	1	860	159	66
„ Königgratz ...	260	100	—	6,698	1,840	278
„ Langensalza ...	24	7	—	524	92	75
„ Kissingen ...	18	8	—	644	122	74
„ Uettingen ...	26	6	—	566	103	75

As there were altogether 151 battles, skirmishes and encounters, accompanied by loss of men, during the campaign of 1866, the total number of losses is by no means represented in the above list, which treats solely of the chief engagements.

For the details of the campaign of 1870-71 we are greatly indebted to the director of the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau, Dr. Engel.

The strength of the German army in the different months was in

1870, August	780,723	1871, January... ...	913,967
„ September ...	813,280	„ February ...	936,915
„ October... ...	840,857		
„ November ...	827,271		
„ December ...	841,196		

The numbers ready for active service by the end of January, 1871, were

	Active Army	Garrison Troops
Staff	7,241	120
Infantry	538,030	122,800
Cavalry	67,494	5,889
Artillery	72,751	19,609
Engineers	14,753	3,690
Military Train	33,300	—
Railway and Telegraph depôts	—	2,199
Total	733,469*	154,407
Together	887,876	

The Militär Wochenblatt has published a statement, founded upon the materials laid before the Imperial Commission, for enquiring into the resources of the various States, and declares that the effective force (as it is always and everywhere), was less than it ought to have been. At the commencement of the month of August, the collective, active and non-active German forces were estimated at 1,183,389 men and 250,373 horses. After the great losses in August and the beginning of September, the figure sank to 1,163,518, although the army actually in the field was by no means weakened, but rather increased, as can be seen from the figures for the different months as given above. The reinforcements became larger, the non-mobilized forces were also increased, so that the total in February amounted to 1,350,787 men, of whom 936,915 were active troops. We give a statment of the effective force and the total force of the separate States in August, 1870, compared with the highest numbers in a later month; at the same time observing once for all, that the contingents of the 17 small North German States are included in the number of Prussian troops.

* Of these, 21,369 were officers.

	In August 1870.		Subsequent Maximum.	
	Effective	Total	Effective	Total in the Month.
Prussia ...	564,300	888,254	718,726	1,028,126 Feb.
Saxony ...	43,471	59,423	43,911	66,942 „
Mecklenburg	9,170	12,109	8,625	13,689 March
Bavaria ...	97,572	128,964	105,413	151,028 Jan.
Würtemburg	26,812	37,180	29,337	41,920 March
Baden ...	24,291	35,181	24,742	38,818 Feb.
Hesse ...	15,104	22,278	16,408	24,908 March

This amounts to the following per centage of the population according to the census of 1867. Prussia 3.870; Bavaria 3.130; Hesse 3.026; Saxony 2.762; Baden 2.707; Würtemburg 2.356; Mecklenburg 2.076.

The losses in killed, wounded and missing were—

	Strength	Total losses	Killed	Rate of losses
Prussia	690,288	97,113	21,906	14.1 per cent.
Saxony	46,749	6,859	1,492	14.7 „ „
Hesse	15,485	2,214	554	14.8 „ „
Bavaria	82,016	15,666	3,062	19.1 „ „
Würtemburg ...	26,096	2,631	790	10.1 „ „
Baden	27,232	3,385	792	12.4 „ „
	887,876	127,867	28,596	14.4 „ „

Taken according to the kind of troops the losses were:—

	Strength	Total losses	Killed	Rate of losses
Infantry	660,830	116,487	26,105	17.6 per cent.
Cavalry	73,383	4,639	1,074	6.3 „ „
Artillery	92,360	6,019	1,282	6.5 „ „
Engineers... ...	20,642	581	111	2.8 „ „
Military Train ...	33,300	112	44	0.3 „ „
To these add staff..	7,361	29	6	0.4 „ „

In the 127,867 total losses there are 5,254 officers. 17 generals, and 247 staff officers were wounded. The total number of wounded is fixed at 113,759, which, as several persons were many times wounded, fixes the number of individuals wounded at 112,336. The number of persons stated above to have died of their wounds is increased by those who died of disease to 40,881—30,124 of these were soldiers among the Prussians, 2,490 were Saxons, 1,070 were Hessians, 4,836 were Bavarians, 1,153 were Würtembergers, 1,070 were from Baden. This gives a loss by death per thousand among the Prussians of 48.01, Saxons 57.50, Hessians 70.28, Bavarians 48.01, Würtembergers 41.87, Badeners 41.73; average, 47.90.

In the official account given by Dr. Engel, it is stated that the actual fighting forces of the Germans at no period of the war, reached to 1,000,000

soldiers; the actual strength remained considerably below the proposed figure. If, however, the repeated reinforcements are added to the original numbers, the 1,000,000 would be exceeded. The campaign was begun on the side of Germany with 450,000 men; 112,000 followed before the 22nd August, while 400,000 remained in Germany. The losses in the open field (without taking disease into account), were 71,436 up to the battle of Sedan.

The siege of Paris was begun with 122,661 Infantry, 24,325 Cavalry, and 622 guns. The Guards at that time only numbered 14,219, and the 6th corps, which had not then been in the field at all, only 21,309 (instead of more than 30,000). The besieging army was increased by reinforcements to 202,030 Infantry and 33,794 Cavalry, making in all 235,824 men by October 21st. The 1st German army (1st and 8th army corps), numbered, after the taking of Metz, only 36,244 Infantry and 4,433 Cavalry (out of more than 60,000). The 2nd army under Prince Frederick Charles (3rd, 9th and 10th army corps and 1st and 2nd divisions of Cavalry), entered the field for the re-conquest of Orleans, with 49,607 Infantry and 10,766 Cavalry only, (out of far more than 100,000 men).

The sick list of the moveable army was highest in the months of November and December, that is to say, 83,430 and 84,272, equal to 10.38 and 10.02 per cent. In September the number had been 61,115, 7.5 per cent. and in March we find only 56,809, 6.13 per cent., but it must not be overlooked that a considerable number of those who were unfit for service, had been removed from the active army. Several corps lost more than half of their original strength.

According to an official account, the sick rate was highest in the 1st Bavarian army corps, viz., 52 per cent. of the strength; in the 11th army corps it was 42.7; in the 3rd, 39.; in the 7th, 33.7; in the 10th, 33.5; in the Baden division, 32; the same in the 5th army corps. It was lowest in the 3rd division of Cavalry, viz., only 9, and in the Military Guard division 11 per cent.

During the whole war there were 1,599 encounters in which lives were lost; in the field, 78 battles, actions and important combats, and 870 smaller fights. In the sieges, 33 sallies and 486 other actions. To these must be added 121 staff encounters, and 11 railway accidents caused by the enemy.

The following were the most sanguinary battles.

(*a.*)—DECISIVE BATTLES.

1870		Loss		Died	
		Total	Officers	Officers	Men
Aug. 4	Weissenburg ...	1,528	59	19	128
„ 6	Saarbrück ...	4,866	195	61	801
„ 6	Wörth	10,530	439	132	1,496
„ 16	Vionville ...	14,820	581	198	3,091
„ 18	Gravelotte ...	20,577	819	292	4,157
Sept. 1	Sedan	9,032	422	118	1,519
Dec. 8-10	Before Orleans...	3,405	127	27	350

(*b.*)—SIEGES.

1870-71	Loss		Died	
	Total	Officers	Officers	Men
Aug. 27 to Sept. 29, Strasburg ...	889	39	12	185
„ 19 „ Oct. 27, Metz ...	5,483	193	55	974
Sept. 19 „ Jan. 1, Paris ...	11,563	480	140	1,860
Oct. 3 „ Feb. 13, Belfort ...	1,500	52	12	244

Compared with the sanguinary results of the year 1866, Dr. Engel found that the rate of deaths per 1,000 of the effective strength amounted then to 31.83, 1870-71, 45.89; in detail—officers, 41.81 and 76.09; men, 31.60 and 45.01.

The numbers who died of their wounds were—

	Officers Per 1,000	Men Per 1,000
In 1866	34.21	13.67
In 1870-71	67.84	31.17

The proportion of those carried off by illness were—

Officers	7.60 and 5.87 respectively
Men	17.93 and 12.69 „

The above formidable numbers are, however, very far from giving all the victims of this fearful war. For this we must include the invalids, of whom, according to a declaration made by the commissioner of the Confederacy, in the sitting of the Diet of June 7, 1871, the late war produced 50,000; and very many, beside the recognised invalids, have their bodies enfeebled for the rest of their days as the result of the war; and many of those who returned home from the field of battle in apparent health have since died of illness, the seeds of which were undoubtedly sown in their constitutions by the hardships of war. Many civilians, too, have lost the bread-winner, the husband and father, and many parents the support of their old age.

In the war of 1870-71, the German troops made, according to a preliminary account, altogether 445,769 prisoners, and took 5,871 guns, 171 mitrailleuse, 59 eagles, and 20 standards. 383,741 of the prisoners were sent into Germany, of whom 11,860 were officers.

According to an estimate given in the Prussian *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the strength of the opposing forces in the three most sanguinary battles was: At Königgratz, 215,000 Prussians, against 220,000 Austrians and Saxons; at Gravelotte, 200,000 Germans, against 120,000 French; at Sedan, 200,000 Germans, against 130,000 French. The battle of Königgratz was the greatest of the century in point of the number of combatants; there were present at it 30,000 more than at the battle of Leipsic.

Navy.

According to a memorandum supplied to the Imperial Diet, the number of ships of war at the end of April, 1873, was—

3	Iron-clad frigates
2	Monitors
10	Corvettes
2	Advice boats
18	Gun-boats
1	Artillery ship
3	Sailing brigs
16	Small torpedo boats

The fleet is, however, to be brought to the following standard before the year 1882 :—

8	Iron-clad frigates
6	Iron-clad corvettes
7	Monitors
2	Iron-clad batteries
20	Corvettes
6	Advice boats
8 large and 10 small	Gun-boats
2	Artillery ships
3	Sailing brigs
10 large and 10 small	Torpedo boats

A sum of £10,921,875 will be absorbed for this increase.

In 1879 the German navy was manned by 5,500 sailors, and commanded by six admirals, 62 captains, and 367 lieutenants. In addition to these the 10 companies of Marines numbered 1,600 men. Of the total seafaring population (80,000), 6,000 are serving in foreign navies. There are three ports of war—viz., two on the Baltic, Kiel and Dantzic, and the third, Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea.

Social, Industrial, and Commercial Affairs.

(a) Intellectual Development and Moral Conditions.

Unfortunately the available materials are so very incomplete, or at least disposed under such different categories that it is impossible to group together the data connected with this subject. We must therefore refer the reader to the notes under the separate States, confining ourselves here to a few general particulars.

Universities.—There are 20 principal schools or universities, viz :— nine in Prussia (Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Halle, Greifswalde and Königsberg, Göttingen, Marburg and Kiel, besides the academy at Münster) ; three in Bavaria (Munich, Wurzburg, Erlangen) ; two in Baden (Heidelberg and Freiburg) ; one in Saxony (Leipsic) ; one in Würtemburg (Tubingen) ; one in the Saxon Duchies (Jena) ; one in the Grand Duchy of Hesse (Giessen) ; one in Mecklenberg (Rostock) ; and lastly one in Alsace-Lorraine (Strasburg.)

The German professors at these universities, in the year 1870, numbered 1,505; in 1879, 1,914; the number of students in the year 1870, numbered 13,765; in 1879, 18,629. The universities most frequented in the summer of 1873, were Leipsic, 2,720 students; Berlin, 1,590: and Munich, 1,128. In 1879, Leipsic, 2,861 (2,038 were foreigners); Berlin, 2,569; and Munich, 1,364.

There are 318 *Gymnasia*, of which 213 are in Prussia, 28 in Bavaria, 12 in Saxony, seven in Würtemburg, nine in Baden, six in Hesse, six in Schwerin, 4 in Oldenburg, three in Weimar, four in Anhalt, six in Brunswick, four in Alsace-Lorraine, two each in Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, Lippe, Reuss (the younger branch,) and Sondershausen; lastly one each in Schaumburg, Rudolstadt, Waldeck, and in each of the three Hanse Cities. With respect to religion, these gymnasia are divided into 173 Protestant, 53 Roman Catholic, and 92 which are equally divided between the two faiths; in Prussia 150 Evangelical, 47 Roman Catholic, and 16 in which both faiths are professed; in Bavaria four Protestant, three Roman Catholic, 21 mixed.

There are 214 Preparatory and Latin Schools.

Polytechnic Schools.—These are a rapid growth of modern times, and there are many schools bearing this or a similar name, but the seven here given are the only ones considered as really perfect polytechnic schools; Munich (with 1,335 students in the beginning of 1874), Hanover, Dresden, Berlin, Carlsruhe, Stuttgard, and Aix-la-Chapelle. There are on an average 36 teachers and 450 students in every polytechnic school. Commercial gymnasia 14, grammar schools 167. The middle-class schools number about 180,000 scholars. There are about 60,000 public schools with a total of 6,000,000 pupils. The mining academy of Freiburg deserves special mention.

Literature.

The number of printed publications issued in Germany exclusive of newspapers and circulars was as follows (according to the book catalogue of Heinrich.)

Year	Publications	Year	Publications
1851	8,326	1865	9,661
1852	8,857	1866	8,699
1853	8,750	1867	9,855
1854	8,705	1868	10,563
1855	8,794	1869	11,305
1856	8,540	1870	10,108
1857	8,699	1871	10,669
1858	8,672	1872	11,127
1859	8,666	1873	11,315
1860	9,496	1874	12,070
1861	9,566	1875	12,516
1862	9,779	1876	13,356
1863	9,889	1877	13,925
1864	9,564		

Every outburst of war made itself felt even in literature; the number of publications decreasing considerably both in 1866 and in 1870.*

The total number of new literary publications in 1873 was

258 Literary Science.
1,239 Theology.†
1,051 Jurisprudence, Politics and Statistics.
514 Medical Science.
600 Natural History and Chemistry.
157 Philosophy.
387 Childrens' Books.
1,314 Instruction and School Books.
438 Ancient and Oriental Languages, History of Antiquities.
346 Modern Languages and old German Literature.
690 History.
339 Geography and Travels.
162 Mathematics.
314 Art of War, Treatment of Horses.‡
402 Commercial and Trade Matters.
331 Architecture, Railway, Mining, and Naval Affairs.
90 Woods and the Chase.
310 Agriculture.
948 Belles Lettres.‖
391 Fine Arts.
205 Popular Books.
19 Freemasonry.
590 Various Writings.
220 Cards.

The following German towns were those in which the largest number of periodicals appeared in 1873—

Berlin	343	Hanover	21
Leipsic	300	Erlangen	21
Vienna	203	Berne	19
Dresden	68	Basle	18
Stuttgard	54	Konigsberg	17
Munich	53	Gottingen	17
Breslau	44	Wurzburg	17
Hamburg	34	Bremen	16
Prague	33	Zurich	16
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ...	26	Darmstadt...	15
Halle	22		

* In the *Exchange List* of the German book trade, all the new publications, including continuations, separate parts, etc., of works are regularly announced. In consequence of this fact, the number of single parts considerably exceeds that of the publications which appear. The number of these separate parts was in 1864, 11,505; in 1865, 11,719; in 1866, (year of war), 10,756 the 1st quarter of the year, which was previous to the outbreak of war, had shewn an increase of 5 per cent; the 2nd quarter, a falling off of 13; the 3rd quarter, a decline of even 26 per cent., whilst the 4th quarter was only 1 per cent. below the 1st. The year 1870 shewed a decrease of 1,097 numbers. Though the expected increase after the restoration of peace (such as we see in the 1867-69), did not take place in 1870, this may be partly ascribed to the rise in the cost of production, as many writings, the sale of which is doubtful, are never printed at all.

† In 1869, 1,607, and in 1870, 1,470; in 1871, 1,362; in 1872, 1,234.

‡ In 1872 only 242.

‖ In 1870 only 739.

The number of publications issued in former years in Germany was, in 1814, 2,529; in 1830, 5,920; in 1846, 11,086, (the highest number until 1869); in 1849, 8,497.

In 1878 the number of newspapers in the German language, which passed through the post was 4,596.

The statement as to the publications in former centuries may be of interest.

	1589	1616	1714	1780
German writings ...	116	270	419	1,917
Latin writings ...	246	461	209	198
Total... ...	362	731	628	2,115

These were exclusive of publications in other languages.

In 1874* we find 4,493 firms trading in and through Leipsic, the centre of the book trade, these firms being engaged in the book, fine art and music trade in 1,085 towns—viz., 3,373 firms, in 755 towns within the German Empire; 553 firms in 185 towns in Austria; five in one town in Luxemburg; 485 in 117 towns in the rest of Europe; 74 in 24 cities in America; two in two cities of Asia, and one in a town of Australia.

In the year 1750 Berlin had but six booksellers, and Leipsic only 31, and 314 firms only were represented at the Leipsic fair. In the beginning of the year 1874, however, Berlin had 442, Leipsic 337, Vienna 123, Stuttgard 102, Frankfort 60 book, fine art and music shops. 1,439 foreign firms have their depôts in Leipsic.

The whole of the bookselling commission system is divided into seven principal places of commission, and is carried out by 214 agents, as follows:—

	Agents	Commissioners
Leipsic, 1874	104	4,034
„ 1879	125	4,732
Berlin, 1874	34	312
„ 1879	28	278
Stuttgard, 1874	17	569
„ 1879	16	442
Vienna, 1874	32	475
„ 1879	30	489
Prague, 1874	15	94
„ 1879	17	89
Pesth 1874	7	74
„ 1879	11	106
Zurich 1874	5	92
„ 1879	25	94

* In 1878 we find 5,196 firms trading in and through Leipsic, the centre of the book trade, these firms being engaged in the book, fine art and music trade in 1,265 towns—viz., 3,957 firms, in 895 towns within the German Empire; 688 firms in 208 towns in Austria; 632 in 127 towns in the rest of Europe; 86 in 27 cities in America; 3 in Asia—viz., Smyrna, Tiflis and Jeddo; 3 in Australia—viz., Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney.

The following quantities of books were sent to German and foreign booksellers by means of the Leipsic bookselling agents. In the year—

1869 cwts.		1870 cwts.		1871 cwts.		1872 cwts.
148,900	...	135,500	...	148,500	...	158,200

These quantities represent the following sums which reached the Leipsic commission firms in payment of the same, at the Easter fairs, in cash :—

1869		1870		1871		1872
£1,013,625	...	£979,995	...	£1,142,250	...	£1,336,350

Books, music and pictures to the value of £77,664 were exported from Leipsic to the United States alone in the year 1873. In 1869-70 the value of the same exports was £30,839, and in 1870-71 £58,075.

The export of books, etc., from Berlin amounted, in 1869, to £24,566, and in 1870 £256,396.

The number of retail booksellers *(Sortimentshandlungen)* who keep an assortment of books in all departments of science, in Germany, was reckoned, in 1867, to be 1,839, in 708 towns, for example—

In 279 towns in	Prussia ...	...	...	...	702	shops
„ 225 „ „	small German states	...	...		623	„
„ 108 „ „	Austria ...	...	...	...	253	„
612					1,578	

Among the towns which had the largest number of retail shops were—Leipsic (including agencies), 85; Berlin 80; Vienna 41; Hamburg 37; Dresden and Prague each 23; Breslau, Frankfort O.M., and Stuttgard each 20; Munich 17; Copenhagen 15; Cologne and Halle each 14; Mainz, Nurenburg, Zurich each 13; Augsburg, Posen 11; Cassel, Hanover each 10.

In 1877, 14,000 independent works, containing over 20,000 volumes were published, independently of anonymous publications. These books were written by 10,000 authors, and may be thus classified :—

372 Encyclopedias, Bibliography, and Scientific Literature.
1,253 Theology.
1,329 Law, Politics, and Statistics.
755 Medicine.
740 Natural Science, Chemistry, and Pharmacy.
163 Philosophy.
347 Military Works.
525 Commerce and Industry.
378 Architecture, Mining, Engineering, and Navigation
520 Classics, Oriental Languages, and Antiquities.
739 History.
445 Modern Languages.
311 Geography.
166 Mathematics and Astronomy.
525 Commerce and Industry

133 Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, and Management of Forests.
392 Agriculture and Horticulture.
540 Popular Works.
1,126 Belles Lettres.
17 Masonic Books.
507 Miscellaneous.
336 Maps.

13,925 Total.

The number of *copies* of the works, 2,400,000. If all these copies had been sold, and each to a different individual, every twentieth person out of the 42,000,000 Germans would have had a book. It is however true, that only one-half of what is published is sold, and that to a class including only two per cent. of the population. 8,000,000 almanacks, not included in the above computation, are annually bought by 98 per cent. of the population.

The press has assumed gigantic proportions in this country.

40 political papers appear twice or thrice daily.
520 „ „ „ once a day.
500 „ „ „ three or four times daily.
780 „ „ „ twice a week.
500 „ „ „ once „

The total of 2,350 political papers have 4,000,000 subscribers. To each 1000 inhabitants there are 103 subscribers in all Germany. The proportion is much larger in the south than in the north.

The total of the sheets printed by the periodicals is put down at 1,600,000,000, or 3,200,000 reams annually. If we reckon 8*s.* per ream, the cost of the paper alone would be £1,280,000, and the remaining expenses of printing and compositors' work bring it up to £2,100,000, and adding the sum paid to editors, contributors, correspondents, and telegraph agencies, we have the sum of £4,250,000 expended in the getting up of the German journals. Placing this £4,250,000 side by side with the 42,000,000 German subjects, it gives two shillings per head per annum.

From 1868 to 1878 the total number of new books registered in Leipsic was 114,155, giving an annual average of 14,145.

Administration of Justice.

The variety existing in the mode of procedure and of legislation in the different States, makes it difficult to compare results. But we may mention one particular point, that of *Capital Punishment.* In connection with the composition of the General Penal Code, for the North German Confederacy, (now the German Empire), which was completed in 1870, the following information was obtained as to the number of *death sentences* passed and executed within the territory of the Confederacy, from January 1st, 1860, to January 1st, 1865.

In Prussia	...	...	...	161	sentences	...	26	carried out
„ Hanover	...	...	...	30	„	...	6	„
„ Saxony	...	...	...	15	„	...	2	„
„ Grand Duchy of Hesse			...	2	„	...	0	„

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin ...	5 sentences	2 carried out
„ Grand Duchy of Saxony ...	4 „ ...	2 „
„ Brunswick	1 „ ...	0 „
„ Sax-Meiningen	3 „ ...	1 „
„ Altenburg	1 „ ...	1 „
„ Coburg	2 „ ...	1 „
(the remaining 1 committed suicide while under sentence).		
In Schwarzburg-Sondershausen..	1 sentence ...	1 „
„ Reuss (elder)	1 „ ...	1 „
„ Hamburg	2 „ ...	2 „

228 sentences of death were therefore passed in this period, 44 of which were executed. 176 out of the 228 sentences were for murder, and 41 of which only were carried out.

(*b.*)—*Material Relations.*

The German Zollverein (*Customs' Union*).—The basis of this Union was formed by the Grand Duchy of Hesse uniting with Prussia, to which, by agreement, Würtemburg and Bavaria entered, thereby constituting a Zollverein or Mercantile Union. This Customs'-Alliance-Compact dates thus—

1828, Jan. 18—Union of Bavaria and Würtemburg.
„ Feb. 14.—Union of Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.
„ July 17.—Union of Anhalt with the latter.
1829, July 3 and 4.—Sax-Meiningen and Coburg Gotha.
1831, April 16.—Waldeck.
„ Aug. 25.—Electoral Hesse.
1833, March 22.—Bavaria and Würtemburg together, with both the Hohenzollerns.
„ March 30.—Kingdom of Saxony.
„ May 10.—Thuringia (8 states).
1835, Feb. 20.—Hesse-Homburg.
„ May 12.—Baden.
„ Dec. 10.—Nassau.
1836, Jan. 20.—Frankfort.
1841, Oct. 18.—Lippe-Detmold.
„ Oct. 19.—Brunswick.
1842, Feb. 8.—Luxemburg.
1851, Sept. 7.—Hanover, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe.
1867.—Nov. 15.—Schleswig-Holstein.
1868.—Feb. 10.—Both Mechlenburgs, Lauenburg, Lubeck.
1871.— Alsace Lorraine.

The increase of territory and population is as follows—

Year	English Square Miles	Population
1828	111,519	13,295,254
1831	112,539	13,936,547
1834	164,397	23,478,120
1837	171,294	26,048,970
1843	173,752	28,498,136
1852	191,804	30,492,792

Year	English Square Miles	Population
1858	191,804	33,542,467
1861	191,804	34,670,277
1864	191,804	35,788,352
1869	205,475	38,302,103
1871	211,089	40,677,950
1876	210,493	42,727,360

The Zollverein includes all German countries; still Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Brake, and Gestemünde maintain their positions as *Free Harbours*. Some districts of Baden also lie beyond the Customs' line, in all, equal 161 English square miles. On the other hand, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with 197,528 inhabitants, belongs to the Union, without, however, possessing a vote in the Council of the Confederation or in the Diet; the Austrian community of Jungholz, with 217 inhabitants, belongs in the same way to the Union.

The total revenue of the Zollverein in 1830 ... was only £1,771,282
" " " 1835 ... " 2,532,027
" " " 1841 ... " 3,333,780
(this without the tax on beet sugar)
And in 1873, £6,735,963 without the tax, and £9,176,438 with the tax.

It should be here remarked that the duty on foreign sugar, which amounted in the year 1846 to £1,018,983 thus constituting about a quarter of the whole receipts, sank, in 1860 and the following years, to about £60,000, in consequence of the manufacture of beet-sugar; it rose again, however, in 1871 to £135,767 (on raw and refined sugar), and in 1872 to £572,043.

In consequence of the arrangements for the renewal of the Zollverein in 1867, the salt tax was introduced as a general impost throughout the Union; and as a result of the changes made in 1869 and 1870 a duty on tobacco was levied. The annual receipts are in £.

Year	Customs	Beet Sugar Tax	Salt Tax	Tobacco Duty	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1868	4,097,928	1,549,210	1,530,159	—	7,177,296
1869	3,986,312	1,772,373	1,485,095	—	7,243,780
1870	4,283,247	1,831,291	1,552,529	42,265	7,709,334
1872	6,125,386	2,115,653	1,657,488	92,733	9,991,261
1873	6,735,963	2,440,475	1,682,818	68,796	10,928,053
1875	5,224,819	2,033,484	1,649,754	57,142	8,965,200
1876	5,420,573	2,273,156	1,667,123	59,440	9,420,293
1877	5,340,926	2,544,424	1,721,089	53,183	8,659,622
1878	5,739,107	2,684,675	1,687,518	53,795	10,155,096

The exclusive manner in which the Customs' accounts of the German Empire were formerly kept, made any very exact estimate almost an impossibility. The following official accounts, embracing the years 1872 to 1878, are of more than ordinary value. Alsace-Lorraine is included in the Customs' Union for the first time in 1872.

Of the principal imports we give the following in cwts., and the value in English money.

Imports.

—	1872		1873	
	cwts.		cwts.	
Coals...	45,356,975	£2,715,000	29,129,944	£1,755,000
Coffee	1,855,367	6,825,000	1,965,261	8,850,000
Copper	335,018	1,422,000	312,020	1,423,000
Cotton, raw	2,830,000	9,765,000	3,460,000	11,900,000
„ manufactured	47,701	777,900	53,279	870,000
Flax	786,000	1,890,000	975,000	2,340,000
Grain and Flour ...	28,800,000	13,965,000	39,000,000	20,700,000
Grease	578,000	1,213,500	871,000	1,800,000
Guano	1,400,000	945,000	1,860,000	1,116,000
Herrings ... *tons*	691,286	1,036,500	778,123	1,401,000
Hides, raw	1,181,441	4,689,800	1,059,520	4,817,300
Indigo	28,000	1,057,500	32,860	1,230,000
Pig Iron	12,395,118	4,095,000	13,809,780	4,560,000
Linseed	1,100,000	916,500	1,120,000	840,000
Linseed Oil	365,000	657,000	397,000	714,000
Machinery	563,169	1,015,400	900,397	1,850,400
Metal Wares... ...	2,633,000	2,941,500	4,485,000	5,259,000
Petroleum	3,320,000	2,745,000	4,830,000	3,630,000
Silk Cocoons, raw ...	61,300	5,520,000	58,400	4,815,000
Sugar...	878,610	1,455,900	491,313	781,300
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured ...	1,128,073	4,275,000	1,281,590	2,995,000
Yarns	1,088,000	9,735,000	1,121,000	9,675,000
Wine	816,851	2,208,000	1,393,146	3,321,000
Wool...	1,070,000	9,630,000	1,060,000	9,510,000
Woollen Cloth ...	163,526	4,548,000	147,420	4,082,250

Imports—continued.

—	1874		1875	
	cwts.		cwts.	
Coals...	36,178,700	£2,175,000	37,526,000	£1,875,000
Coffee	1,800,830	8,370,000	2,015,000	9,550,000
Copper	317,482	1,575,000	295,881	1,405,000
Cotton, raw	3,350,000	11,205,000	3,070,000	10,150,000
„ manufactured	51,127	846,000	50,200	881,500
Flax	1,100,000	2,235,000	962,000	2,165,000
Grain and Flour ...	47,100,000	24,120,000	43,100,000	20,900,000
Grease	663,000	1,995,000	487,000	1,460,000
Guano	1,950,000	1,170,000	2,070,000	1,240,000
Herrings ... *tons*	776,721	1,281,000	654,000	1,175,000
Hides, raw	1,123,404	5,490,000	964,840	4,297,700
Indigo	36,100	1,354,500	29,000	1,015,000
Pig Iron	10,629,484	2,715,000	12,127,000	2,730,000
Linseed	1,190,000	892,800	882,000	615,000

Imports—continued.

—	1874		1875	
	cwts.		cwts.	
Linseed Oil	487,000	804,000	567,000	850,000
Locomotives and Boilers ...	201,100	269,250	29,900	65,400
Machinery	963,300	630,640	600,300	1,051,700
Metal Wares... ...	2,007,000	2,925,000	1,790,000	2,368,000
Petroleum	5,560,000	2,660,000	5,560,000	3,335,000
Silk Cocoons, raw ...	57,600	4,320,000	72,800	5,450,000
Sugar...	424,484	649,900	428,343	652,050
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured ...	843,490	3,585,000	899,068	3,765,000
Yarns	1,177,000	10,050,000	1,120,000	9,600,000
Wine	1,110,620	2,853,000	1,180,000	3,030,000
Wool	1,090,000	9,810,000	1,130,000	10,150,000
Woollen Cloth ...	143,467	2,930,000	140,657	4,017,700

Imports—continued.

—	1876		1877	
	cwts.		cwts.	
Coals...	42,100,000	£1,685,000	40,524,000	£1,620,000
Coffee	2,128,000	9,600,000	1,916,300	8,600,000
Copper	271,000	1,200,000	256,709	990,000
Cotton, raw	3,380,000	10,170,000	3,130,000	9,100,000
„ manufactured	46,600	732,500	44,900	666,500
Flax	659,000	1,650,000	1,380,000	3,105,000
Grain and Flour ...	60,500,000	29,750,000	73,070,000	35,800,000
Grease	668,000	1,905,000	725,000	1,815,000
Guano	2,770,000	1,669,000	2,440,000	1,220,000
Herrings ... *tons*	704,227	1,410,000	666,726	1,335,000
Hides, raw	970,800	3,850,200	857,100	3,326,450
Indigo	35,300	1,235,000	26,000	845,000
Pig Iron	11,423,000	2,140,000	10,536,000	1,740,000
Linseed	1,150,000	805,000	1,110,000	720,000
Linseed Oil	662,000	999,000	536,000	805,000
Locomotives and Boilers ...	14,900	22,400	54,200	126,660
Machinery	529,100	782,800	729,900	1,000,950
Metal Wares	1,371,200	1,808,500	1,121,500	1,545,030
Petroleum	5,770,000	5,200,000	6,810,000	4,765,000
Silk Cocoons, raw ...	72,700	6,550,000	63,500	5,700,000
Sugar...	268,255	466,205	154,691	294,000
Tobacco Leaf and manufactured ...	1,004,000	4,095,000	1,043,000	3,925,350
Yarns...	1,072,000	8,525,000	892,000	6,908,861
Wine	111,000	2,895,000	1,182,000	3,010,000
Wool...	1,300,000	10,400,000	1,370,000	10,601,000
Woollen Cloth ...	134,599	3,721,500	144,474	3,017,600

Imports—continued.

		1878.	
	cwts.		
Coals	38,617,000	...	1,350,000
Coffee	1,987,300	...	8,450,000
Copper	282,000	...	990,000
Cotton, raw	3,160,000	...	8,700,000
Cotton, manufactured ...	40,587	...	594,900
Flax	1,170,000	...	2,340,000
Grain and Flour	66,700,000	...	30,600,000
Grease	926,000	...	1,350,000
Guano	2,450,000	...	1,225,000
Herrings ... ... *tons*	722,089	...	1,870,000
Hides, raw...	1,004,791	...	3,976,260
Indigo	28,406	...	945,000
Pig Iron	9,159,800	...	1,375,000
Linseed	1,060,000	...	635,000
Linseed Oil	612,000	...	920,000
Locomotives and Boilers ...	80,800	...	170,150
Machinery	773,809	...	984,650
Metal Wares	955,000	...	1,260,000
Petroleum	6,680,000	...	3,675,000
Silk Cocoons, raw	65,400	...	5,250,000
Sugar	102,913	...	180,330
Tobacco, leaf & manufactured	1,507,000	...	5,330,000
Yarns	952,000	...	7,085,000
Wine	968,000	...	2,510,000
Wool	1,360,000	...	10,550,000
Woollen Cloth	100,110	...	2,486,350

The following table gives a return of some of the principal Exports. No *value* of exports is given in the German trade returns. Weight in cwts.

Exports.

—	1872	1873	1874	1875
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Beer	590,000	580,000	642,000	775,000
Butter	258,000	238,000	264,000	248,000
Coal	76,395,800	80,416,200	83,932,000	90,460,000
Cotton, raw ...	614,000	1,110,000	814,000	789,000
Cotton, manufactured	166,000	131,000	174,000	176,000
Flax	667,000	495,000	602,000	625,000
Glass and glass-ware	626,900	698,400	710,300	798,800
Grain and Flour...	21,860,000	23,980,000	23,200,000	26,900,000
Hemp	248,000	356,000	399,000	364,000
Hops	142,000	180,000	159,000	211,000
Musical Instruments	53,500	58,600	53,900	57,900
Pig Iron	2,486,400	2,708,300	4,142,100	6,444,500
Unwrought Iron...	1,130,000	946,000	1,190,000	1,370,000

Exports—continued.

—	1872	1873	1874	1875
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Leather, dressed and dyed ...	123,300	98,706	106,000	118,000
Leather wares ...	34,700	32,400	33,700	39,500
Palm and Linseed Oil	293,500	362,400	358,900	402,000
Paper	409,000	425,000	492,000	468,000
Petroleum ...	907,000	1,390,000	1,420,000	1,540,000
Railway Bars ...	1,414,000	1,413,700	1,697,300	2,445,500
Sugar	263,700	262,100	398,500	403,400
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured	186,000	164,700	253,000	264,000
Wool	357,000	237,000	432,000	399,000
Wool, manufactured	285,000	281,000	303,000	248,000
Yarns	243,000	207,300	282,000	291,000

Exports—continued.

—	1876	1877	1878
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Beer	1,143,000	1,280,000	1,380,000
Butter	238,000	244,000	225,000
Coal	105,733,300	100,184,100	116,506,807
Cotton, raw ...	677,000	798,000	936,000
Cotton, manufactured	215,000	216,000	241,000
Flax	470,000	1,010,000	722,000
Glass and glass-wares.	813,600	852,800	1,119,730
Grain and Flour...	22,650,000	39,600,000	43,500,000
Hemp	364,000	469,000	392,000
Hops	130,000	162,000	179,000
Musical Instruments.	61,900	69,100	65,809
Pig Iron	5,788,300	6,878,700	7,534,000
Unwrought Iron...	1,630,000	2,280,000	2,420,000
Leather, dressed and dyed ...	123,900	122,200	130,250
Leather wares ...	39,800	43,800	43,300
Palm and Linseed Oil	359,000	393,900	454,650
Paper	454,000	551,000	602,000
Petroleum ...	1,530,000	1,810,000	1,670,000
Railway Bars ..	2,669,700	4,496,700	4,144,200
Sugar	1,327,500	1,081,700	2,363,000
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured ...	200,000	156,400	123,200
Wool	308,000	445,000	426,000
Wool, manufactured	214,000	228,600	243,600
Yarns	294,000	334,000	397,000

According to an official account, the following 15 articles yielded the following percentage to the customs' revenue in the years 1871-72 :—

Coffee...	31.62	...	...	26.34
Unmanufactured tobacco ...	10.38	...	...	10.70
Sugar	2.84	...	...	9.30
Wine	5.43	...	...	6.14
Salt	5.28	...	...	3.68
Tropical fruits	3.70	...	...	3.12
Unprinted stuffs	3.60	...	...	2.90
Pig iron	2.30	...	...	2.68
Unprinted woollen goods ...	2.45	...	...	2.21
Cotton yarn	2.54	...	...	2.08
Herrings	1.74	...	...	1.68
Pigs	1.30	...	...	1.39
Brandy	1.56	...	...	1.34
Rice	1.90	...	...	1.24
Spices...	1.59	...	...	1.22
Together these 15 articles	78.23	...	...	76.19

Of all other articles not one yielded even 1 per cent.

International Commerce.

Up to 1872 it was most difficult to obtain accurate estimates of international commerce.

The Council of the Confederation have now made arrangements by which an accurate account is to be kept; the first of these appeared officially with respect to the international trade of 1872.

Imports.

Kind of goods grouped systematically	Under Free Trade Quantity cwts.	Under Free Trade Value in £.	Total Quantity cwts.	Total Value in £.
1. Corn, Bread Stuffs. ...	28,880,000	13,965,000	29,810,000	14,520,000
2. Fermented Liquors, Wines etc.	1,014,000	2,493,000	1,842,000	4,095,000
3. Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Sweetmeats ...	3,462,000	9,630,000	5,579,000	17,310,000
4. Tobacco ...	1,128,000	4,425,000	1,712,000	7,395,000
5. Seeds, Fruits, Plants ...	5,025,000	4,582,500	5,266,000	4,906,500
6. Live Stock (per head) and animal food (tons) Animals ...	1,564,000 691,000 1,825,000	11,535,000	1,717,000 1,108,000 2,372,000	14,175,000

Imports—continued.

Kinds of goods grouped systematically	Under Free Trade Quantity Cwts	Under Free Trade Value in £.	Total Quantity Cwts.	Total Value in £.
7. Manure ...	3,920,000	2,152,500	4,170,000	2,314,500
8. Fuel	76,399,000	3,915,000	76.403,000	3,915,000
9. Earths, Ores, Stones ...	22,020,000	3,456,000	22,130,000	3,484,500
10. Stone-ware, Pottery, Glass-ware ...	4,190,000	892,500	4,500,000	1,590,000
11. Rough Metal...	14,046,000	7,005,000	16,229,000	8,010,000
12. Raw, wrought, half manufactured Metal ...	1,421,000	1,264,500	4,035,000	3,477,000
13. Metal wares ...	1,212,000	1,677,000	2,380,000	3,679,500
14. Drugs, Chemicals and Dyes	7,990,000	8,634,000	10,500,000	9,847,500
15. Resins, Fat, Oils, Æther, Soaps. ...	6,770,000	8,940,000	7,180,000	9,930,000
16. Felt, Hair, Feathers, Hides, Leather ...	1,846,000	9,675,000	2,264,000	11.410,000
17. Leather goods, Furs and Felt goods ...	25,000	695,000	46,000	1,702,500
18. Spinning materials... ...	5,660,000	29,445,000	6,230,000	33,405,000
19. Yarns ...	1,088,000	9,690,000	1,611,000	14,565,000
20. Rope and Weavers' goods	476 000	9,390,000	1,138,000	25,305,000
21. India-rubber and Wax goods	23,000	239,850	37,000	333,000
22. Timber and materials for carving ...	40,348,000 7,843,000 (pieces)	14,850,000	40,660,000 7.843,000 (pieces)	15.015,000
23. Wooden, carved and Basket goods ...	625,000	513,000	720,000	879,000
24. Machines, Vehicles, Apparatus	665,000 2,000 (pieces)	2,452,500	1,350,000 6,000 (pieces)	5,142,000
25. Objects of ornament and art	12,000	705,000	97,000	2,031,000
26. Manuscripts, Printed matter, Engravings ...	43,000	450,000	51,000	10,530,000
27. Coins and Precious Metals	20,000	10,320,000	20,000	10,320,000

Total cwts. ...	230,255,000	£172,994,350
„ pieces ...	9,409,000	
„ tons ...	691,000	

Tne total value of the imports—

In 1875 was	£413,900,000
„ 1876 „	435,400,000
„ 1877 „	429,776,000
„ 1878 „	403,625,000

Export and Transit.

The goods classified according to the number above.

No	Exported under Free Trade		Total Exports	
	cwts		cwts	
1	21,860,000	£10,755,000	22,860,000	£11,370,000
2	1,337,000	2,026,500	1,904,000	3,094,500
3	825,000	2,047,500	2,933,000	9,420,000
4	186,000	1,129,500	710,000	3,900,000
5	3,149,000	2,682,000	3,399,000	3,024,000
6	1,150,000		1,681,000	
Pieces ...	1,748,000	8,670,000	1,901,000	11,220,000
Tons ...	4,000		277,000	
7	1,820,000	997,500	2,067,000	1,132,500
8	83,229,000	4,860,000	83,233,000	4,860,000
9	26 000,000	4,380,000	26,100,000	4,410,000
10	10,202,000	2,577,000	10,513,000	3,273,000
11	4,357,000	2,889,000	5,996,000	6,714,000
12	2,514,000	2,335,500	4,891,000	4,350,000
13	1,370,000	2,667,000	2,630,000	4,714,500
14	3,206,000	4,020,000	5,340,000	5,170,500
15	2,116,000	3,128,500	2,515,000	4,086,000
16	634,000	4,885,500	1,043,000	6,508,500
17	43,000	2,690,000	64,000	3,150,000
18	2,159,000	9,945,000	2,726,000	13,905,000
19	243,000	3,075,000	742,000	7,800,000
20	902,000	22,515,000	1,566,000	38,325,000
21	53,000	939,000	65,000	1,098,000
22	535,000	880,500	579,000	973,500
23	26,619,000	5,790,000	26,931,000	5,955,000
Pieces ...	79,000		79,000	
24	1,553,000	1,597,500	827,000	1,966,500
25	821,000	4,099,500	500,000	6,816,000
Pieces ...	1,000		6,000	
26	315,000	3,720,000	400,000	4,950,000
27	110,000	1,129,500	118,000	1,231,500
28	9,000	8,700,000	10,000	8,910,000

	Exported under Free Trade.		Total Exports.	
Cwts. ...	196,528,000	£124,731,000	213,430,000	£179,449,500
Pieces ...	1,828,000		P. 1,986,000	
Tons ...	4,000		T. 277,000	

Transit.

		cwts		
1	...	998,000	...	£619,500
2	...	567,000	...	1,066,500
3	...	2,108,000	...	7,380,000
4	...	531,000	...	1,275,000
5	...	250,000	...	330,300
6	...	531,000		
	Pieces ...	153,000	...	2,404,500
	Tons ...	273,000		
7	...	246,000	...	164,700
8	...	4,900	...	450
9	...	115,000	...	29,100
10	...	311,000	...	697,500
11	...	1,640,000	...	825,000
12	...	2,377,000	...	2,022,000
13	...	1,267,000	...	2,052,000
14	...	2,130,000	...	1,153,500
15	...	400,000	...	967,500
16	...	410,000	...	1,617,000
17	...	20,000	...	1,005,500
18	...	567,000	...	3,975,000
19	...	499,000	...	4,740,000
20	...	665,000	...	15,810,000
21	...	11,000	...	160,000
22	...	44,000	...	94,000
23	...	312,000	...	179,600
24	...	95,000	...	367,650
25	...	679,000	...	
	Pieces ...	5,000	...	2,713,500
26	...	85,000	...	1,228,500
27	...	8,000	...	87,900
28	...	1,000	...	147,600
Cwts. ...		16,921,000		
Pieces ...		158,000		£54,765,900
Tons ...		273,000		

The manufacture of Beet Sugar * in the districts embraced in the Zollverein, which amounted only to 506,923 cwts. in 1836-7, has since been computed as follows :—

* The first sugar known to be imported into Europe was brought to Venice in the year 996. The Patrician Roth founded the first sugar boiling establishment in Germany at Augsburg, in 1573; this was followed by a second at Dresden in 1597. The manufacture of beet sugar owes its origin to Marggraf, the chemist, born at Berlin in 1709, and its practical development to Achard, a chemist, born in 1764, of a Genoese family.

	Number of Factories		Quantity on which duty was paid
1853-54	227	cwts.	18,469,890
1854-55	222	,,	19,188,403
1855-56	216	,,	21,839,799
1856-57	233	,,	27,551,208
1857-58	249	,,	28,915,134
1858-59	257	,,	36,668,557
1859-60	256	,,	34,399,317
1860-61	247	,,	29,354,031
1861-62	247	,,	31,692,394
1862-63	247	,,	36,138,863
1863-64	253	,,	39,911,520
1864-65	270	,,	41,641,204
1865-66	295	,,	43,452,773
1866-67	296	,,	50,712,709
1867-68	294	,,	40,593,391
1868-69	295	,,	49,953,656
1869-70	296	,,	51,691,738
1870-71	304	,,	61,021,912
1871-72	311	,,	45,018,363
1872-73	326	,,	63,630,977
1873-74	338	,,	70,509,191
1874-75	337	,,	55,072,412
1875-76	335	,,	83,140,307
1876-77	328	,,	71,000,731
1877-78	329	...	

It was at first assumed that 20 cwt. of green-beet were required to produce 1 cwt. of raw sugar, but it has been ascertained recently that 11½ cwt. of beet yield 1 cwt. of raw sugar, or 82 lbs. of refined sugar.

The total consumption of home-made and foreign sugar per head of the population was as follows :—

From 1841-45	annually	5.12 lbs.	
,, 1846-50	,,	5.80	,,
,, 1851-55	,,	6.76	,,
,, 1856-60	,,	8.35	,,
,, 1861-65	,,	9.15	,,
,, 1866-70	,,	9.38	,,
,, 1871-75-76	,,	13.30	,,

Collective Industries.

Dr. Engel says :—"We still want reliable information about the personal and machine forces employed in agriculture and industry, in trade and traffic." For this reason we are limited to a few branches only.

Mining Industries according to Von Decken.

MINERALS AND STONES IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

This branch of industry shows the following degree of development in its various departments during the last 25 or 30 years :—

I—*Mines.*

Year	cwts.	Value	Number of Workmen	Number of Mines
1850, Best Coal ...	103,365,682	£1,520,513	38,514	
1860 „ „ ...	246,956,560	3,956,879	83,154	
1870 „ „ ...	527,955,390	8,176,854	124,961	
1875 „ „ ...	748,717,369	14,874,231	183,823	573
1876 „ „ ...	—	13,183,900	—	
1877 „ „ ...	608,475,480	10,848,600	—	
1878 „ „ ...	788,586,160	10,395,800	145,915	496
1850, Lignite... ...	30,438,365	202,789	8,788	
1860 „	87,653,287	661,213	18,935	
1870 „	152,104,684	1,102,655	20,821	826
1875 „	207,353,716	1,844,258	25,289	826
1850, Iron Ore ...	16,768,513	200,263	15,984	
1860 „ „ ...	28,015,637	391,319	18,481	
1870 „ „ ...	76,784,449	205,669	27,289	
1875 „ „ ...	73,558,952	1,191,179	26,361	913
1850, Lead Ore ...	3,406,878	269,218	7,546	
1860 „ „ ...	2,968,490	567,059	13,640	
1870 „ „ ...	2,111,810	826,685	18,057	
1875 „ „ ...	2,276,164	1,052,104	18,231	94
1850, Zinc Ore ...	3,061,084	133,822	5,167	
1860 „ „ ...	6,203,268	242,552	8,283	
1870 „ „ ...	7,335,603	347,314	9,797	
1875 „ „ ...	9,359,062	634,249	8,354	67
1850, Copper Ore ...	927,445	54,901	3,933	
1860 „ „ ...	1,858,948	159,672	4,988	
1870 „ „ ...	4,147,627	242,990	6,156	
1875 „ „ ...	5,582,449	341,736	6,745	21
1850, Silver Ore ...	307,610	171,396	8,853	
1860 „ „ ...	694,494	177,008	10,940	
1870 „ „ ...	512,108	198,491	9,365	
1875, Silver & Gold Ore	422,016	229,063	7,135	39
1850, Vitriol Ore ...	126,168	2,853	87	
1860 „ „ ...	537,772	12,010	612	
1870 „ „ ...	2,054,836	60,913	707	
1875 „ „ ...	3,373,242	135,671	1,222	25

II.—*Foundries or Smelting Works.*

—	cwts.	Value	No. of workmen	No. of works
1850, Raw Iron ...	4,160,233	£1,116,344	12,643	
1860 „ ...	10,581,734	2,614,337	18,232	
1870 „ ...	27,822,431	5,302,923	19,427	
1875 „ ...	40,431,170	7,529,035	22,760	199
1850, Lead	253,409	193,746	490	
1860 „	517,792	485,378	661	
1870 „	1,092,545	951,633	1,437	
1875 „	1,403,609	1,514,853	2,977	18
1850, Zinc	582,639	361,011	3,099	
1860 „	1,107,191	963,886	6,045	
1870 „	1,279,598	1,070,991	5,715	
1875 „	1,486,740	1,544,245	6,575	33
1850, Copper ...	33,625	141,264	1,154	
1860 „	48,477	245,587	1,422	
1870 „	95,938	349,939	1,345	
1875 „	147,062	648,968	1,355	8
1850, Silver	1,014	446,809	1,414	
1860 „	1,241	552,736	2,429	
1870 „	1,858	832,491	1,601	
1875, Silver and Gold	3,151	1,363,429	1,282	5
1850, Nickel	740	14,002	23	
1860 „	8,007	79,483	212	
1870 „	10,798	100,836	701	
1875 „	6,512	142,767	402	5
1850, Brass	21,650	108,936	109	
1860 „	35,120	138,154	650	
1870 „	88,230	373,199	1,333	
1875 „	—	—	—	—

We add a supplementary note to the above calculation of *Von Decken*. The value of the produce of the smelting works in Germany, without including Alsace-Lorraine amounted in

1862	£5,656,513	1868	£7,965,843
1863	6,247,476	1869	8,605,807
1864	6,705,684	1870	8,462,895
1865	7,059,863	1871	9,946,855
1866	7,304,766	1872*	15,740,700
1867	7,432,392	1873*	17,986,300

The increase, therefore, has been continuous and regular, except that in the year of war, 1870, there was a slight decrease. The increase in value from 1862 to 1871 amounts to 76 per cent.

* Including Alsace-Lorraine.

The quantity of *raw iron* produced in the German Empire from 1862 to 1871 increased by 108 per cent.; in Prussia, by 125 per cent., and the value by 93 and 114 per cent. respectively.

III.—*Salt Works.*

Year	Mineral Salt cwts.	Kitchen Salt cwts.	Total cwts.
1867 ...	5,426,585	5,670,336	11,096,921
1870 ...	8,096,438	6,111,786	14,208,224
1875 ...	13,996,151	8,068,952	22,065,103
1876 ...	15,021,128	8,155,209	23,176,337
1877 ...	19,667.063	8,146,195	27,823,258
1878 ...	15,469,643	8,522,321	23,991,964

The value of Mineral Salt in 1876 was	£295,188
„ „ Kitchen Salt „ „	552,724
Total	£847,912
The number of workmen in 1876 was 2,053.	
The value of Mineral Salt in 1877 was	£380,461
„ „ Kitchen Salt „ „	407,309

The produce of salt mines, salt works, etc., in 1875, was 73,131 cwts. of salt crystals, 2,949,044 cwt. of rock salt, 8,048,798 cwt. of prepared salt, 25,515 cwt. of salt stone for cattle, 47,161 cwt. of sediment, 70,754 cwt. of other salt refuse; 1,396,079 cwt. of brine, and 46,718 cwt. of lye.

There was 5,626,405 cwt. of German salt used for cooking purposes, 5,756,481 cwt. of liquid, and 1,555,519 cwts. exported, giving a total of 12,938,405 cwts. Of this weight there remained 11,495,975 cwt. of solid salt after withdrawing the liquid.

From 1872 to 1875 the home sales increased at the rate of 9 per cent., and the sale abroad at 64 per cent. Russia is the largest buyer, in 1875 she bought 529,849 cwts.; in 1879, 775,258 cwts. Austria is the next largest buyer; the Netherlands the next. The importation of foreign salt also increased in these four years from 886,520 cwt. to 1,088,938 cwts. In 1875 the salt used for food amounted to 15.5 lbs. per head of the population. North Germany uses less salt than Southern Germany; the difference between the two being 1.8 lb. per head. For technical purposes in 1875, 2,114,988 cwt. were used; for cattle 1,895,704 cwt.; and 78,134 cwt. were used for manure.

In 1876 the average use of salt per head of the population was 17 lbs. The average annual produce amounts to 19 lbs. per head of the population.

The applications of salt to the various industries during the year 1879 were:—in the preparation and preservation of fodder, 1,815,251 cwts.; artificial manure, 59,227 cwts.; soda and glauber salt manufactories, 1,783,816 cwts.; chemical and dyeing works, 208,660 cwts.; soap and candle works, 104,870 cwts.; leather and tanning trades, 103,381 cwts.; Metal trades, 64,254 cwts.; glass and pottery, 50,616 cwts.; sundry technical uses, 31,256 cwts., making a total of 4,221,333 cwts. The total exports of German salt in 1878-79 were 2,089,785 cwts.

In 1879 the number of salt mines or salt works in the several States of Germany, and the amount of their annual production was as follows :—

State	Works	Workmen	Annual Production
Prussia	31	1810	4,551,222 cwts.
Bavaria	5	400	908,778 ,,
Würtemburg	5	200	500,000 ,,
Baden	2	240	540,000 ,,
Hesse	2	140	250,000 ,,
Thuringia	7	300	600,000 ,,
Brunswick	1	42	100,000 ,,
Mecklenburg-Lippe	2	66	50,000 ,,
Alsace-Lorraine	6	3,440	8,250,000 ,,

This gives an average annual production of about 19 lbs. of salt per head of the population.

Cultivation of the Soil.

Although very exact calculations exist concerning some of the States, yet in others they are incomplete, we must therefore restrict ourselves to a few remarks.

Forests.—According to the calculation made by the Prussian chief inspector of forests (previously to the enlargement of territory) 49,157 English square miles, out of the 103,562 square miles forming the territory of the Zollverein, are covered with forests. Average 3 $\frac{2}{10}$ roods per head of the population. South and South-Western Germany are richer in forests than the North and North-Eastern parts. The countries in which forests most abound are Nassau, Electoral-Hesse, Meiningen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, where 40.20, 40.52, 40 and 35 per cent. of the whole area are covered with forests, and the figures, 1 $\frac{4}{10}$ acre, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, and 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ acre is reckoned per head, whilst in the older territories of Prussia 26 per cent. of the total area is wooded, and the average is 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ per head of the population.

The smallest proportion of forest is in Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg.

Of the whole area, forests occupy 34,962,850 acres, or about 26$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Otto von Hagen's statement is that the extent of forest per head of the population is—

	Acre.	Rood.
In Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1 $\frac{6}{10}$
,, Saxe-Meiningen	1	1 $\frac{4}{10}$
,, Bavaria	1	1 $\frac{2}{10}$
,, Electoral Hesse	1	1 $\frac{4}{10}$
,, Nassau	1	0 $\frac{4}{10}$
,, Saxe-Gotha	1	0
,, Baden	0	3 $\frac{7}{10}$
,, Prussia	0	3 $\frac{5}{10}$

In Würtemburg	0	3 $\frac{4}{10}$
„ Brunswick	0	3 $\frac{4}{10}$
„ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	0	2 $\frac{7}{10}$
„ Hanover	0	2 $\frac{5}{10}$
„ Kingdom of Saxony	0	2
„ Oldenburg	0	1 $\frac{5}{10}$
„ Holstein	0	1

Concerning Alsace-Lorraine, we find in the French official documents upon forests and waste-lands, that in the department of the—

Upper-Rhine	379,404 acres
Lower-Rhine...	417,575 „
Moselle	395,679 „
Total of acres ...	1,192,658

Vineyards.

	Acres.
Prussia	47,250
Bavaria	54,537
Würtemburg	58,401
Baden	49,234
Grand Duchy of Hesse	22,780
Saxony and Thuringia, Electoral Hesse, &c.	8,820
Total acres	241,022 acres

Yielding about ... ... 55,464,444 Imperial gallons

To this must be added the wine produce of Alsace-Lorraine, which in 1875 contained—

Acres of Vineyards.	Produce in Gallons.	Value.
81,551	50,732,856	£2,089,723

Both Austria and France exceed the Zollverein in the production of wine.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

As the tobacco plant only remains in the ground for *one* summer, the ground occupied by the growth of this plant is changed from year to year. The cultivation of tobacco in the Zollverein reached its greatest extent in the year 1858; the area then occupied by it amounted to 70,488 acres. After this there was a decline; the number of acres—

	Weight in Dried Leaves
In 1861 was 35,207	354,335 cwts.
„ 1862 „ 38,324	435,193 „
„ 1863 „ 53,119	682,051 „
„ 1864 „ 58,535	676,140 „
„ 1865 „ 57,930	767,139 „

Of this last, 251,081 cwts. were produced in North Germany.

166,249	„	„ Bavaria.
8,450	„	„ Würtemburg.
300,282	„	„ Baden.
41,077	„	„ The Grand Duchy of Hesse.
767,139 cwts.		

The yield specially decreased after the year 1868, when the tobacco duty was extended to South Germany. The total area of land engaged in growing the plant was—

Year	Acres	Produce cwts.	Value.	Cwts. per Acre	Average Price per cwt.
1869 ...	42,207	444,976	—	10	—
1870 ...	40,703	476,849	—	11	—
1871 ...	47,791	596,283	£968,000	12¼	£1 5 6
1872 ...	56,390	760,886	1,500,000	13	1 14 9
1873 ...	65,257	905,329	1,178,550	13	1 2 9
1874 ...	46,500	676,061	1,084,900	12	1 4 6
1875 ...	50,029	586,970	819,750	11	1 1 6
1876 ...	44,618	513,297	683,300	15	1 0 6
1878 ...	44,520	596,776*	—	18	—

The production of individual States in 1876 was as follows :—

	Acres	Cwts.	Cwt. per Acre.	Price per cwt.
Baden ...	16,981 ...	190,427 ...	equal 11 ...	£1 2 0
Prussia ...	12,876 ...	165,710 ...	„ 12 ...	1 0 0
Bavaria ...	11,645 ...	128,165 ...	„ 11 ...	0 19 0
Alsace-Lorraine	8,684 ...	114,824 ...	„ 13 ...	1 0 6
Hesse ...	2,099 ...	18,625 ...	„ 8 9/10	1 1 6
Würtemburg ...	465 ...	5,621 ...	„ 12 ...	1 1 0
Mecklenburg...	385 ...	5,912 ...	„ 15 ...	1 1 0
Thüringia ...	350 ...	3,005 ...	„ 8 ...	1 1 0
Anhalt ...	119 ...	1,106 ...	„ 9 ...	0 17 0
Brunswick ...	74 ...	600 ...	„ 8 ...	0 15 6
Saxony ...	2.47	38 ...	„ 16 ...	0 16 6

Two-thirds of the quantity produced in 1878, was grown in Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, South Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine.

The value of the tobacco consumed in Germany in 1878 is estimated at £17,650,000, the total returns to the revenue being £1,319,198. The quantity consumed in the Empire during 1878 is stated at 100,000 tons. Of this quantity above 29,000 tons were consumed in the form of cigars. Reckoning 100 cigars to a pound weight, the number of cigars consumed in Germany in 1878 would be 7,000,000,000, which would give two cigars a day to 10,000,000 persons all the year round. Tobacco can hardly be called a luxury in Germany; it is a necessary of life for one out of every five inhabitants, and is regarded as much an article of daily expense as bread, meat, or any other indispensable commodity.

In addition to cigars and 60,000 tons of tobacco, more or less manufactured, 8,000 tons of snuff were consumed during the year 1878.

Hops.

93,860 acres are cultivated with the hop, and produced in 1875 480,000 cwt., the home consumption being 330,000 cwt. This would give an average of about 5 cwt. per acre.

* About one-third of the quantity consumed.

Manufacturing Industries.

Cotton Manufactures. — At the period when the Zoll-Verein was instituted there were 600,000 spindles within the districts which belonged to it; and in 1862, 900,000; in 1867, 2,000,000; and in 1872 after the incorporation of Alsace, 5,000,000, two of which 5,000,000 were in Alsace. The annual consumption of raw cotton was—

In	1836-40 stated at	185,971	cwts.
„	1841-45 it was	275,955	„
„	1846-50 „	328,792	„
„	1851-55 „	561,106	„
„	1856-60 „	969,358	„
„	1861-65 „	975,651	„
„	1866-70 „	1,402,513	„
„	1871 „	2,336,518	„
„	1872 „	2,324,723	„
„	1873 „	2,473,426	„
„	1874 „	2,642,984	„
„	1875 „	2,290,000	„
„	1876 „	2,812,000	„
„	1877 „	3,074,107	„
„	1878 „	3,103,575	„

While the increase of spindles in Germany amounted to 122 per cent. from 1852-67, it rose in England to 88 per cent.; in Switzerland to 78 per cent.; in Belgium to 56 per cent.; in France to 51 per cent.; in Austria to only 7 per cent.; in North America to 27 per cent. Each spindle in Germany worked up only 24.3 lbs. in 1836; in 1852 it worked up 50.6 lbs.; but in 1867 almost 70 lbs.

The chief seats of cotton spinning are Upper Germany, Saxony, the Lower Rhine, Hanover, and Alsace. The development of this branch of industry may be seen from the following comparison supplied by Dr. Peez, of the share taken on the one hand by home factories, and on the other by foreign factories in supplying the home yarn market.

	Home Spun Yarn cwts.	Foreign Yarn cwts.	Per Centage
1836-40 ...	148,617	357,743 ...	70.7
1841-45 ...	220,764	456,936 ...	67.4
1846-50 ...	262,943	477,498 ...	64.5
1851-56 ...	440,689	497,747 ...	53.0
1857-60 ...	775,483	518,573 ...	40.1
1861-66 ...	780,521	241,178 ...	23.6
1867-70 ...	1,122,010	285,614 ...	20.3
1871 ...	1,869,215	405,542 ...	17.8

The higher and more valuable quantities are obtained from England and Switzerland. The exports of raw cotton, in 1872, was 614,000 cwts.; in 1873, 1,110,000 cwts.; in 1874, 814,600 cwts.; in 1875, 789,000 cwts.; in 1876, 677,000 cwts.; in 1877, 798,000 cwts. 101,000 power looms are employed in weaving, more than half of which are, however, in Alsace.

Silk Manufactures.

In 1840 and the succeeding years the consumption of silk was 6,325 cwts., of the value of about £1,320,000; in 1871-72 the consumption rose to 19,017 cwts., of the value of £4,125,000. One of the chief seats of the silk manufacture is in Rhenish Prussia, Crefeld, where more than four-fifths of the above sum is realized. As a compensation the consumption of silk, in the town of Lyons alone, was in the year 1872, 25,385 cwts., an excess of 6,368 cwt. over the whole consumption of Germany. The Crefeld Chamber of Commerce states that England and her Colonies remain the chief customers. In 1878, the value of the goods taken by England was £1,200,000, while Germany took goods to the amount of only £1,000,000.

Paper.

In 1877 there were in	Bavaria	...	50	factories and	...	64	machines
„ „ „	Saxony	...	50	„	„	... 84	„
„ „ „	Würtemburg.		25	„	„	... 34	„
„ „ „	Baden	...	20	„	„	... 25	„
„ „ „	Prussia	...	255	„	„	... 369	„
„ „ „	Alsace-Lorraine		7	„	„	... 11	„
„ „ „	Hesse	...	10	„	„	... 12	„
„ the other States of the Zollverein			29	„	„	... 39	„
In the whole of Germany ...		...	446	factories		... 638	machines

Railways.

A comparison of the position of the German Railway Union (including the Austro-Hungarian lines), in the years 1850 and 1869, gives the following increase during these 20 years.

1850, 41 lines, 637 miles in length ... Expense of making £31,122,934
1869, 98 „ 3,590 „ „ ... „ „ 286,099,246

The Rolling Stock rose in 1869, from 752 locomotives to 7,072, consuming 40,000,000 cwts. of coals, valued at £1,425,000; from 2,029 passenger carriages to 13,419 with accomodation for 577,668 passengers; from 9,147 goods vans, capable of carrying 1,053,702 cwts., to 147,878, capable carrying of 26,769,725.

The number of persons and amount of goods conveyed were as follows—

Year	Persons	cwts. of goods
1850	13,271,872	58,585,592
1869	134,098,825	1,895,380,168

Receipts.

Year	Total	For Passengers	For Goods	Per Mile
1850 ...	£2,680,313	£132,294	£1,228,303	£4,761
1869 ...	38,167,631	10,246,323	25,967,040	10,892

	EXPENDITURE.		SURPLUS.		
Year	Total	Per Mile	Total	Per mile	Per cent.
1850	£1,480,080	£2,581	£1,055,884	£1,875	3.410
1869	27,099,490	4,882	21,069,009	6,012	7.326

The enlargement of the railway system was—

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1850	637	1862	2,292
1851	909	1863	2,418
1852	1,059	1864	2,598
1856	1,409	1865	2,707
1857	1,667	1866	2,825
1859	1,882	1867	3,052
1860	2,076	1868	3,271
1861	2,219	1869	3,590

The expense of making and opening lines, which averaged £59,264 per mile in 1850, rose to £82,954 in 1869, in consequence of the rise in prices of the numerous improvements in the carriages, etc., and of the construction of double lines. The locomotives traversed 1,857,316 miles in 1850, and 20,627,181 in 1869. The receipts were contributed thus—

	Passengers	Goods
1850	49.26 per cent.	... 45.83 per cent.
1855	32.83 „	... 62.86 „
1860	32.75 „	... 63.66 „
1865	29.43 „	... 65.81 „
1869	26.84 „	... 68.05 „

This table shows how, notwithstanding the increase in the passenger traffic, nevertheless the goods' traffic far exceeded it, and produced much higher receipts, and this, in spite of the reduction in the charges for the conveyance of goods. The following was the length of the railways in the German Empire, exclusive of those in Alsace-Lorraine :—

	Miles		Mile
1867	9,045	1874	15,058
1868	9,686	1875	17,061
1869	10,189	1876	18,080
1870	11,457	1877	18,918
1871	12,118	1878	20,060
1872	13,456	1879	20,239
1873	14,222		

The financial traffic results at the beginning and at the end of the period specified may be thus stated :—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Excess of Receipts
1860 ...	10,871,085 ...	5,716,087 ...	52.6 per cent.
1871 ...	30,092,000 ...	15,176,000 ...	55.8 „
1872 ...	33,530,000 ...	18,627,000 ...	—
1873 ...	37,284,000 ...	22,837,000 ...	—
1874 ...	39,617,000 ...	25,151,000 ...	—
1875 ...	42,151,000 ...	26,558,637 ...	37½ „
1876 ...	42,862,279 ...	26,534,000 ...	—
1877 ...	42,594,868 ...	26,029,374 ...	—

The receipts were contributed thus—

1860.

Passenger traffic	... ...	£3,757,153, or 34.6 per cent.
Goods' traffic	... ...	6,571,618 „ 60.5 „

1871.

Passenger traffic	... ...	£8,952,355, or 29.5 per cent.
Goods' traffic	... ...	19,209,943 „ 63.3 „

	The Expenditure Absorbed of the Receipts	The Invested Capital paid Interest about	Average Dividend
1867 ...	44.01 per cent.	... 7.5 per cent.	... 8.474 per cent.
1868 ...	44.23 „	... 7.7 „	... 9.180 „
1869 ...	44.32 „	... 7.3 „	... 8.664 „
1870 ...	45.55 „	... 6.8 „	... 8.358 „
1871 ...	47.10 „	... 6.7 „	... 8.914 „
1872 ...	57.29 „	... 6.0 „	... 7.40 „
1873 ...	61.81 „	... 5.26 „	... 5.94 „
1874 ...	63.84 „	... 4.82 „	... 5.25 „
1875 ...	58.33 „	... 5.10 „	... 5.37 „

Accidents on the railways.—The number of these has greatly increased of late years. According to the German railway statistics, there were 152 accidents in 1870-1, to trains in motion, by which 51 persons were killed and 261 injured. In addition to these, 391 were killed and 289 injured through their own fault.

(2).—There were 78 accidents in railway stations, or on the line, to trains not in motion, by which 22 persons were killed, and 39 injured, *not* by their own fault; while 290 were killed and 465 were injured by their own fault. This gives a total of 754 killed, and 1,054 wounded.

(3).—In the 402 accidents, some of which were not attended with any injury to persons, 130 locomotives, 32 tenders, 100 passenger carriages, 702 goods' vans, 1 mail van, and 1 carriage on rollers, were destroyed, or considerably damaged.

(4.)—The axle-trees broke of 25 locomotives, 33 tenders, 6 passenger carriages, and 44 goods' vans.

(5).—Sixty-four instances occurred in which the rails were destroyed on the narrow-guage, and 554 on the broad-guage.

The number of accidents rose still higher in 1871. There were, according to the same authentic source, the following accidents,—

I.—To trains in motion, inclusive of their stay in railway stations.

II.—In the stations and on the lines, to trains not in motion.

	Number of Accidents	Not their fault		By their own fault.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
I. ...	154	72	253	472	332
II. ...	121	49	79	338	513
Total ...	275	121	332	810	845

1876.

	Germany	England
Killed	456	1,197
Injured	1,379	4,724

1 Passenger killed in ... ... 2,366,090 in Germany
1 „ „ ... ... 266,215 in England

1877.

	Passengers	Officials	Workmen	Strangers	Total
Killed	16	181	70	160	427
Injured	104	638	372	120	1,234

Of those who were injured 82 died.

Out of every 10,870,523 passengers one was killed.
„ „ 1,673,484 „ „ injured.

Telegraphs.

English Miles

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	8177
Length of line	15,600	17,689	19,029	20,646	22,175	24,088	27,243
„ „ wire	52,512	60,913	64,859	75,004	81,978	88,730	97,828
No. of officers	2,615	3,058	3,325	3,913	4,388	5,109	5,950
No of employés	4,596	5,569	5,944	6,827	4,610	3,599	2,771

Number of Messages sent

	1872	1873	1874
Home service ...	6,783,533	7,511,767	7,306,193
International ...	3,019,769	3,173,746	3,194,826
In transit ...	354,739	331,714	294,139

	1875	1876	1877
Home service ...	7,478,308	7,172,124	7,694,760
International ...	3,258,266	3,102,501	3,347,763
In transit ...	307,852	375,651	349,323

	Receipts	Expenses
1872	£482,211	£521,314
1873	506,451	650,250
1874	484,876	781,243
1875	529,726	747,927
1876	608,766	No official returns
1877	672,022	No official returns

Imperial Post.

The Imperial Post and Telegraph Districts embrace an area of 171,549.9 square miles (not including 1,675 of water), and a population of 35,823,465. In 1871 the number of postal establishments was 4,927, against 4,645 in 1870; 713 of these were also telegraph stations. This gave one postal establishment to every 34 square miles.

24,703 letter boxes were set up for the convenience of correspondents in 20,310 places; the total number of persons employed was—15,567 officials, 20,174 sub-officials, 1,278 post masters, 5,717 postillions.

The postal establishments had 10,268 post horses, 13,779 post carriages; 2,007 railway trains were daily employed in the service of the post. The total length of the postal traffic by rail was 44,996 miles. There were 3,393 postal lines on country roads; 100 private steamboats were made use of for postal communication by water, 332,861,352 letters were despatched from post offices in the North German districts and in Alsace-Lorraine; of these 26,304,570 were local letters.

1,203,401 copies of newspapers were forwarded by means of the post The number of letters *not* delivered amounted to 951,716, out of which 170,968, or 0.05 per cent. were not delivered from an absolute inability of finding out how to deliver them. 41,309,028 packets, the value of which was not stated, and packets and letters of which the value was stated, were posted to addresses within the postal districts of Alsace-Lorraine. The The declared value of these amounted to £452,374,985. £1,684,314 were paid on 1,723,320 post office orders. 374,556,505 postage stamps and stamped envelopes were furnished, of the nominal value of £2,021,091. The total profit of the postal administration amounted to £520,387, against £320,387 in the previous year of 1870.

The development of the postal system in Germany, as measured by the sale of postage stamps of the various descriptions, has been marvellous. In 1855 it was the more general custom not to prepay letters or to affix stamps to them; the number of stamps sold that year was only 1,535,000, besides 3,757,000 stamped envelopes, the total value being £40,083. Ten years afterwards, 1865, the value of the stamps sold, which were 61,240,000 in number, and 11,348,100 stamped envelopes, was £421,158. In 1873, under the new Imperial Government, the total value had risen to £2,999,003, which was the sum paid for 507,886,000 postage stamps, 11,533,000 stamped envelopes, 27,319,000 post cards, 694,500 post cards with prepaid answers, and 5,089,000 stamped wrappers. In 1878, only five years later, the progress was no less astonishing—the post office sold 646,750,000 postage stamps, 5,251,000 stamped envelopes, 92,018,000 post cards, 963,500 post cards with answers prepaid, 6,525,000 stamped wrappers, 90,000 stamped envelopes and cards for the tube post, and 2,245,000 foreign post cards; the total value being £4,187,198, being a hundred and four fold the receipts of 25 years ago.

Consulates of the Empire.

In 1874 there were 597, of which 71 were in Great Britain, 60 in the British Colonies, 61 in Sweden and Norway, 46 in Turkey, 37 in Russia, 35 in Italy, 31 in Spain, 25 in the United States, 22 in Brazil, 19 in Denmark, 17 in Mexico, 15 in France, 14 in Holland, &c.

Banks.

An Imperial decree of the 30th January, 1875, systematised the issuing of notes up to the year 1891. In consequence of this the Prussian Bank was to be considered henceforth an Imperial Bank, and invested with the power of issuing notes to the value of £12,500,000, without a tax and without money to cover it.

To the remaining 32 banks was left the power of issuing notes to the value of £6,750,000, but hedged about with such great restrictions, that in the beginning of the year 1878, 15 of these banks renounced the privilege of issuing notes; whereby the power of the Imperial Bank was extended, and its issue of notes further increased by £1,193,750.

The following banks retained their privilege :—

		To the Amount of
1.	The Imperial Bank	£13,693,750
2.	Bavarian Bank...	1,600,000
3.	Saxon Bank of Dresden	838,550
4.	Frankfort Bank	500,000
5.	Hanover Bank	500,000
6.	Würtemburg	500,000
7.	Baden Bank	500,000
8.	Darmstadt Bank	500,000
9.	Brunswick Bank	141,450
10.	Bremer Bank	225,000
11.	Leipsic Verein Bank	72,000
12.	The City Bank, in Breslau	64,150
13.	The Credit Bank, in Dantzic	63,600
14.	Cologne Bank	62,550
15.	Provincial Credit Bank, Posen ...	60,300
16.	Private Bank, Magdeburg	58,650
17.	Commercial Bank, Lübeck	47,950
18.	City Bank, Chemnitz	22,050

The issue of uncovered notes beyond the specified amount is permitted, but an interest of 5 per cent. on the sum so issued is charged in favor of the Treasury.

At the beginning of 1877, the Imperial Bank had 204 branches in various parts of Germany; the 16 principal ones being in Bremen, Breslau, Cologne, Dortmund, Frankfort-on-Main, Hamburg, Hanover, Königsburg, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Mannheim, Munich, Posen, Stettin, Strasburg, and Stuttgart.

On the 31st of December, 1877, the above note-issuing banks had a working capital of £13,416,600, and a reserve capital of £1,426,300. The notes in circulation were of the value of £45,905,100, covered by £30,639,800, viz., £27,112,350 in cash, and the rest in notes of other banks, leaving therefore, uncovered, £15,265,300: deposits, £12,105,450; former debts, £494,150; exchange, £34,271,150; Lombard, or value empowered, £4,607,700; effects, £1,353,150; other assets, £2,607,150; reserve notes, £3,984,950.

The Imperial Bank alone had, in the year 1877, an exchange of £2,377,300,000 The Treasury received as its portion, £107,414.

Credit Banks.—Of these banks which had sprung up like mushrooms during the years 1870 to 1873, a large number have disappeared, and of those remaining, many have reduced their stock, partly from loss and partly for lack of profitable employment for it. Of those remaining in 1876, 14 paid no dividend, eight paid 3 per cent.; six 4 per cent.; five 5 per cent.; nineteen 7 per cent.; seven 9 per cent.; and six over that rate.

Hypothec Banks.—At the end of 1876, there were 32 with £12,132,500 capital and a reserve fund of £1,300,250. In this year £10,661,116 was lent over and above the sum returned.

Life Insurances.

Although burial funds and widows' funds had already long existed in Germany, the first life insurance company was started by Arnoldi, at Gotha, in 1827, on the principle of reciprocity. A similar institution in shares was founded almost at the same time (1828) in Lübeck. (A law suit is said

to have been carried on in England, on account of a disputed life insurance, as early as 1697.) Since that time the number of these societies has increased almost every year, and a powerful impulse has been given to life insurance.

In 1852	...	12 societies	...	46,980 insurances for	...	£8,635,336
„ 1856	...	18	„	...	71,169	„	„	...	12,061,861
„ 1860	...	24	„	...	129,589	„	„	...	20,631,341
„ 1864	...	27	„	...	230,394	„	„	...	35,240,961
„ 1869	...	39	„	...	456,144	„	„	...	64,005,474
„ 1876	...	38	„	...	555,128	„	„	...	88,002,656

In the year 1876 these institutions or societies received £3,751,795, paid out £3,199,732, shewing a nett profit of £552,063.

Fire Insurance Companies.

At the end of 1870 these numbered 72. The total sum insured amounted to £861,265,369, one half of which belonged to Prussia, the other half to the remaining German Empire. The most important of these insurance companies are those of Rhenish Prussia, with £53,192,859 on real property, and £8,528,013 on moveable property; of those of Berlin with £44,790,471 on real property; of those of the Province of Westphalia with £34,105,117 on real property, and £5,653,343 on furniture. The next in importance are those of Rhenish Bavaria, of Saxony, and of Würtemburg.

Insurance against Accidents.

In 1876 there were 327,760 persons insured in the Accident Insurance Company, in Leipsic, and its branches. Out of 5,353 cases of injury announced, 1,415 were acknowledged, £32,061 were paid by the company, of which sum £5,326 were compensation in case of death, £14,683 compensation to those invalided, and £12,051 compensation to those rendered incapable of work. The total reserve fund of the institution was £39,066.

Provident Institutions or Associations Depending on Self-help.

In the year 1872 3,600 of these associations were known by name, 807 of which were loan societies, having 872,000 members, and a total business of £56,100,000; 170 were co-operative stores, and in the account of the remaining associations the working classes were largely represented.

In 1876 the number of associations had increased to 4,800, with nearly 1,400,000 members, and a capital of between £8,500,000 and £9,000,000; the year's business exceeded £132,500,000. The deposits amounted to between £18,000,000 and £18,500,000.

Mercantile Marine.

On the 1st of January, 1876, there were 4,745 ships, of 1,084,882 tons, and 42,362 men.

	Sailing Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Steamers	Tonnage	Crews	Horse Power
1871	4,372	900,361	34,739	147	81,994	4,736	23,287
1872	4,354	891,660	34,273	175	97,030	5,636	27,164
1873	4,311	869,637	33,618	216	129,521	6,621	33,330
1874	4,242	866,092	33,103	253	167,633	8,293	41,755
1875	4,303	878,385	33,085	299	189,998	9,339	48,422
1876	4,426	901,313	33,215	319	183,569	9,147	50,756
1877	4,809	1,103,650	44,844	348	180,946	8,589	49,875
1878	4,805	1,117,935	40,832	336	183,379	—	50,603

Of these, in 1876, 2,462 sailing vessels, and 182 steamers, with 463,931 and 150,083 registered tons; 16,603 and 7,439 men belonged to the North Sea district.

BALTIC DIVISION.

—		Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Tonnage of the two	Crews	Horse-power
Province of Prussia, ...	1876	232	22	95,662	3,059	2,117
„ „	1877	217	22	91,235	2,875	
Province of Pomerania,	1876	990	49	202,878	8,386	3,554
„ „	1877	995	55	202,035	2,286	
Province of Mecklenburg,	1876	402	9	115,320	4,212	1,383
„ „	1877	413	8	116,733	4,237	
Lübeck	1876	16	22	8,581	438	1,314
„	1877	20	20	8,909	429	
Schleswig-Holstein ...	1876	324	35	48,427	2,225	1,894
„ „ ...	1877	319	36	51,595	2,278	
Total of the Baltic ...	1876	1,964	137	470,868	18,320	
„ „ „ ...	1877	1,971	134	470,507	18,108	

NORTH SEA.

—		Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Tonnage of the two	Crews	Horse-power
Schleswig-Holstein, ...	1876	452	12	49,340	2,364	997
„ „ ...	1877	460	10	48,086	2,293	
Hamburg	1876	335	101	217,360	8,208	20,678
„	1877	343	96	214,898	7,569	
Hanover, Elbe and Weser Division ...	1876	414	9	41,301	1,684	1,155
	1877	244	9	45,228	1,766	
Bremen	1876	190	55	182,112	6,085	17,529
„	1877	197	58	196,011	6,385	
Oldenburg	1876	359	2	57,364	2,022	55
„	1877	370	2	63,032	2,138	
Ems, East Friesland ...	1876	712	3	66,537	3,679	80
Hanover „	1877	713	2	65,888	3,588	
Total of North Sea Division	1876	2,462	182	470,868	18,320	
	1877	2,527	177	470,507	18,108	

River Navigation.

The Rhine is the most important of all the rivers in its navigation. The total goods traffic at all the Rhenish ports, including those not German, amounted in 1866 to 110,756,515 cwts.; in 1867 to 121,821,780 cwts.; in 1868 to 123,169,708 cwts., among which were 62,000,000 and 67,000,000 cwts. of coal in the first two years. In 1869 the goods traffic was 124,301,627 cwts; in 1870, 113,787,349 cwts., and in 1871, 121,100,000 cwts. In the latter year the traffic was hindered by the deficiency of water. The trade of 1871 was participated in by various places, as follows:—Mannheim, 8,036,121 cwts., Ludwigshaven, 3,129,823, Mainz, 2,900,933, Oberlahnstein, 5,479,337, Coblentz, 1,085,551, Cologne, 4,855,814, Düsseldorf, 3,607,433, Duisburg, 15,795,487, Dordrecht, 2,664,898, Rotterdam, 16,119,396, Amsterdam, 1,458,226 cwts. The extent to which railways have affected the water traffic of certain ports is seen among others, in Cologne, the harbour trade of which amounted in 1856 to 7,599,453 cwts. A great diminution occurred in the local traffic in 1871; 3,862,346 cwts. less of Ruhr coal, (coal found in the valley of the Ruhr), were shipped than in 1870. The navigation dues were taken off in 1867. From 1831 up to that date, these had brought £360,000 to the treasury, but on the other hand, more than £5,000,000 had been expended on water-works, improvements of the channel, etc. By means of cuttings, the length of the river between Bale and Mannheim was reduced from 80 to 60 hours journey.

Navigation of the Elbe.

The traffic between Hamburg and Altona and the Upper Elbe in 1871 and 1872, was as follows:—

(*a.*)—DOWN STREAM.

—	Sailing Vessels	Steam Boats	Tugs	Wood Rafts	Total	Tonnage in cwts.	Crews	Goods arrived cwts.
1871								
laden	2,597	20	549	83	3,248	8,229,356	9,540	6,572,498
empty	1,831	517	164	—	2,512	5,286,551	9,100	—
1872								
laden	2,618	994	401	76	4,089	9,058,404	14,343	5,608,350
empty	1,475	228	256	—	1,959	4,838,481	6,992	—

(*b.*)—UP STREAM.

								Despatched cwts.
1871								
laden	4,271	21	658	—	4,950	12,099,761	16,204	11,147,630
empty	264	515	6	—	785	1,085,278	4,004	—
1872								
laden	3,612	992	646	—	5,250	12,008,501	18,625	9,610,954
empty	232	222	13	—	467	891,100	2,696	—

Bremen Weser Ports.

ON THE UPPER WESER, 1872.

	1872			1873	
—	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Vessels	Tonnage
Arrived laden ...	1,046	55,499	4,150	1,028	57,135
„ empty ...	128	8,435	348	48	2,669
„ rafts ...	733	15,943	1,503	878	19,003
Together ...	1,907	79,877	6,001	1,954	78,807
Sailed laden ...	504	31,167	2,035	352	22,929
„ empty ...	669	32,939	2,401	738	38,229
Together ...	1,173	64,106	4,436	1,090	61,158

Sea and Coast Fisheries.

The sea and coast fisheries in the whole of Germany employ only 17,195 people and 8,130 boats, while—

In England there are 134,000 fishers and 36,000 boats.
„ France „ 78,772 „ 20,795 „
„ Italy „ 60,000 „ 18,000 „
„ Austria „ 7,196 „ 2,852 „

Wrecks.

	GERMAN VESSELS.			ON GERMAN COASTS.		
	No	Of which in Foreign Seas	Lives Lost	Vessels No		Lives Lost
1873 ...	175	78	297	1873 ...	100	57
1874 ...	164	68	282	1874 ...	156	17
1875 ...	174	64	580	1875 ...	170	59
1876 ...	209	152	530	1876 ...	98	48
1877 ...	181	128	430	1877 ...	88	9

THE SEPARATE STATES OF GERMANY

NORTH GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (KINGDOM)—*Land and People.*

THE SEPARATE STATES OF GERMANY.

(*a.*)—NORTH GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (KINGDOM)—*Land and People.*

Government Districts and Provinces	English Sq. Miles.	Population, December, 1875		
		Male	Female	Total *
1. Königsburg	8,124	528,716	572,931	1,101,647
2. Gumbinnen	6,108	361,349	393,425	754,774
I. Province East Prussia	14,232	890,065	966,356	1,856,421
3. Dantzic	3,061	264,698	277,618	542,316
4. Marienwerder ...	6,747	393,565	406,869	800,434
II. West Prussia ...	9,809	658,263	684,487	1,342,750
5. City of Berlin ...	22	485,655	481,203	966,858
6. Potsdam	7,947	555,854	544,307	1,100,161
7. Frankfort	7,388	517,539	541,853	1,059,392
III. Brandenburg ...	15,358	1,559,048	1,567,363	3,126,411
8. Stettin	4,661	345,699	350,035	695,734
9. Koslin	5,421	272,224	285,607	557,831
10. Stralsund	1,547	100,828	107,897	208,725
IV. Pomerania	10,780	718,751	743,539	1,462,290
11. Posen	6,758	494,317	539,430	1,033,747
12 Bromberg	4,388	279,928	292,409	572,337
V. Posen	11,179	774,245	831,839	1,606,084
13. Breslau	5,202	703,908	768,346	1,472,254
14. Liegnitz	5,251	471,113	523,970	995,083
15. Oppelu	5,100	661,301	715,061	1,376,362
VI. Silesia	15,556	1,836,322	2,007,377	3,843,699
16. Magdeburg	4,440	439,625	439,933	879,558
17. Merseburg	3,942	445,552	458,379	903,931
18. Erfurt	1,363	187,268	198,231	385,499

In 1867 the population was 26,357,196

Government Districts and Provinces	English Sq. Miles	Population December 1875		
		Male	Female	Total *
VII. Saxony	9,746	1,072,445	1,196,543	2,168,988
19 & VIII. Schleswig ...	7,041	536,776	537,150	1,073,926
20. Hanover	2,221	215,364	214,695	430,059
21. Hildesheim	1,969	204,010	209,587	413,597
22. Lüneburg	4,445	194,586	192,128	386,714
23. Stade	2,557	154,694	153,515	308,209
24. Osnabrück	2,397	139,761	138,000	277,761
25. Aurich	1,181	99,310	101,743	201,053
IX. Hanover	14,772	1,007,725	1,009,668	2,017,393
26. Münster	2,779	223,147	220,197	443,344
27. Minden	2,028	238,032	242,580	480,612
28. Arnsberg	2,972	511,563	470,178	981,741
X. Westphalia	7,799	972,742	932,955	1,905,697
29. Cassel	3,985	382,177	406,709	788,886
30. Wiesbaden	2,066	336,009	343,003	679,012
XI. Hesse Nassau ...	6,052	718,186	749,712	1,467,898
31. Coblentz	2,393	285,311	286,248	571,550
32. Düsseldorf	2,111	742,467	717,900	1,460,376
33. Cologne	1,534	327,673	327,118	654,791
34. Triers	2,773	308,871	306,240	615,111
35. Aix-la-Chapelle ...	1,603	251,657	250,887	502,544
XII. Rhine-Land	10,407	1,915,979	1,888,402	3,804,381
36. Sigmaringen	440	31,823	34,643	66,466
Total	134,187	12,692,370	13,050,034	25,742,404

These Provinces form in many cases smaller departments, the number of which is 454, viz.—59 in Prussia, 33 in Brandenburg, 30 in Pomerania, 28 in Posen, 64 in Silesia, 42 in Saxony, 21 in Schleswig-Holstein, 37 in Hanover, 36 in Westphalia, 35 in Hesse Nassau, and 69 in Rhenish Provinces.

Dwelling-houses number 3,063,567, exclusive of 14,028 other dwellings on boats, in tents, &c.

Family Condition.

	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Men ...	7,635,404	4,111,415	382,388	15,734
Women ...	7,317,284	4,146,805	1,003,426	31,167
Total ...	14,952,688	8,258,220	1,385,814	46,901

Increase of Population.

Year	Inhabitants	Males	Females	Difference
1867 ...	23,970,944	11,870,433	12,100,508	230,075
1871 ...	24,689,252	12,166,040	12,523,212	357,172
1875 ...	25,742,404	12,692,370	13,050,034	357,664

The disproportion between the numbers of the sexes is owing to the loss of men in the wars, and the emigration of young men to avoid compulsory military service.

* In 1877 the population was 26,057,196.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births including still-born	Of these were illegitimate	Deaths including still-born	Of whom were born dead	Marriages	In every 1,000 Born	Dead	Married
1865	794,206*		563,065	32,908	176,236	41.2	29.20	18.30
1866	798,559*		698,146	33,217	154,759	41.1	35.91	15.61
1867	921,798	75,962	651,538	37,327	222,466	38.8	28.14	22.81
1868	925,529	76,169	696,447	37,719	212,958	38.6	29.05	17.77
1869	958,264	76,503	671,367	39,189	216,914	39.7	27.83	17.99
1870	978,598	79,033	706,051	40,109	181,539	40.2	29.01	14.92
1871	867,056	78,746	743,395	34,926	195,974	35.3	30.26	15.95
1872	1,023,005	73,527	765,360	40,480	255,421	41.5	31.05	20.44
1873	1,028,276		739,250	40,884	252,872	41.4	29.79	20.38
1874	1,053,479		693,250	42,342	244,773	42.0	28.31	19.55
1875	1,086,809		725,713	47,046	230,860	42.5	28.54	18.06
1876	1,098,593	74,377	705,060	45,523	221,712	40.5	25.14	17.10
1877	1,092,209		716,486	44,457	210,357	39.8	25.05	16.00

The mean number of births is very different in the various provinces, the figure always being larger in the eastern than in the western.

Details as to place of Birth.—The census of 1871 furnished the means of discovering the number of persons born in the place where they were then residing, and the number of those born elsewhere than in their place of residence. Dr. Brämer found by it, that out of the 12,144,941 males and 12,498,682 females existing at the taking of the census, there were born

	Males		Females
In the parish were the census was taken	6,949,628	...	7,048,906

The newly acquired territory being the province of Hesse-Nassau, the province of Hanover, the Duchy of Lauenburg, and the province of Schleswig-Holstein.

	Males		Females
In other places within the same circle ...	2,135,100	...	2,663,999
In the circle of the place of present residence	9,004,728	...	9,712,905
In other circles of the Province	1,992,613	...	2,005,686
In the same Province	11,077,341	...	11,718,591
In other Provinces of Prussia	736,134	...	494,154
Consequently born in Prussia	11,813,475	...	12,212,745
In other States of Germany	213,451	...	199,214
Together in Germany and Zollverein ...	12,026,926	...	12,411,959
In other States of Europe	104,720	...	77,442
Out of Europe or unknown	3,507	...	3,547
Not stated	9,799	...	5,734
Total	12,144,941	...	12,498,682

* Only the old Provinces.

Emigration and Immigration.

The following were the official returns (the old Provinces down to 1866 inclusive, and from 1866 the new Provinces), in connection with which we must mention that, down to 1853, only those persons are included who emigrated with leave, while subsequent to that date those are included who left without such permission. The table from 1844 to 1853 embraces periods from October 1st to the following 30th September; but from October 1st, 1853, the period extends to the end of 1854 (in this case, therefore, one year and a quarter), after which the term is a calendar year.

OLD PROVINCES.

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants
1844-5	9,239	3,534
1845-6	16,662	3,074
1846-7	14,906	3,092
1847-8	8,297	2,783
1848-9	8,780	2,221
1849-50	7,516	2,481
1850-1	8,922	2,733
1851-2	21,372	2,859
1852-3	18,194	2,752
1853-4	32,765	3,254
1855	19,124	2,644
1856	25,026	3,027
1857	33,924	3,296
1858	17,486	3,469
1859	13,310	3,606
1860	15,498	4,179
1861	14,214	4,253
1862	18,801	4,728
1863	19,130	4.444
1864	18,861	4,626
1865	25,943	5,309
1866	26,042	4,023

ENLARGED TERRITORY.

1867	56,201	5,715
1868	58,884	6,188
1869	53,380	6,862
1870	40,643	10,022
1871	38,537	3,086
1872	64,905	2,713
1873	48,580	4,668
1874	27,560	7,858
1875	23,551	13,648
1876	20,764	6,070
1877	22,526	—
1878	18,660	—

Taking the year 1872 as an example, the immigrants numbered—

766	... ...	from the German Confederate States.
1,505	... ...	from abroad.
442	... ...	persons returned from abroad.
Total, 2,713		

Emigrants to German Confederate States	390
„ to Foreign countries	22,408
„ secretly	42,107
Total	64,905

The amount of emigration from the Western Provinces, whence for a long time it was by far the greatest, has on the whole decreased; but an increase is visible in the Eastern Provinces. This is most observable in the following, out of every 10,000 inhabitants the number who emigrated annually being—

From	1844-59	1860-66	1867-71
Stralsund	10.5 ...	32.1 ...	76.0
Stettin...	12.6 ...	33.7 ...	59.8
Bromburg	4.7 ...	28.0 ...	43.8
Aurich	— ...	31.1 ...	111.8
Osnabruck	— ..	55.1 ...	84.4
Stade	— ...	28.2 ...	75.4
Schleswig	— ...	— ...	57.7
Cassel...	— ...	— ...	49.5
Treves...	37.6 ...	25.3 ...	26.6
Cologne	9.8 ...	3. ...	5.
Dusseldorf	6. ...	5. ...	4.
Coblentz	34.3 ...	13.1 ...	20.4
Arnsburg	6.7 ...	5.3 ...	4.9
Erfurt	19.4 ...	14.9 ...	12.6
Neuenburg	14.3 ...	14.8 ...	7.9

Twelve years ago not a fourth part of the emigrants left their country without "permits," which are now scarcely asked for by one-half of them. This fact has become still more marked in the last few years. The number of those liable to military service, and who had absconded, and, therefore, incurred judicial sentence of punishment, was—

In 1862 ... 1,648	In 1867 ... 3,297	In 1872 ... 10,690
„ 1863 ... 1,782	„ 1868 ... 3,946	„ 1873 ... 9,840
„ 1864 ... 2,764	„ 1869 ... 6,225	„ 1874 ... 9,549
„ 1865 ... 2,666	„ 1870 ... 7,464	„ 1875 ... 10,265
„ 1866 ... 2,694	„ 1871 ... 7,424	„ 1876 ... 7,640

In every 10,000 inhabitants, in 1862, 0.67 of the emigrants were liable to military service; in 1871, 3.01; and in 1872, 4.34 per cent.

According to official lists, about 406,000 men capable of bearing arms left the Prussian States in the period from 1845-71, but the immigration in America shows that this figure is far below the reality. The amount of property in money belonging to the emigrants is omitted, as the figures were quite unreliable.

Infirm.

There were in the year 1867 14,081 of the inhabitants blind of both eyes (7,148 males and 6,933 females); 17,724 deaf and dumb (9,726 males and 7,998 females); 21,031 idiots (11,501 males and 9,530 females); and 16,929 insane (8,407 males and 8,522 females).

In 1871 there were	33,740	idiots
„ „	21,303	insane
Total...	55,043	
Blind		22,978
Deaf and dumb		21,435
Total number of infirm in 1869		69,765
„ „ „ 1871		99,486

Creeds.

According to Official Calculations, December, 1871.

Provinces	Christians			Jews	Members of other Creeds	Not stated
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Members of other Sects			
Prussia ...	2,202,913	874,579	18,952	41,057	6	38
Brandenburg.	2,720,242	86,047	5,541	47,484	39	3,876
Pomerania ...	1,397,467	16,858	4,266	13,036	—	6
Posen ...	511,292	1,009,491	1,065	61,982	—	13
Silesia ...	1,760,441	1,896,136	3,860	46,629	4	97
Saxony ...	1,966,696	126,735	3,813	5,917	3	10
Schleswig-Holstein ...	984,972	6,144	1,015	3,729	8	5
Hanover ...	1,711,728	233,631	3,273	12,790	8	7
Westphalia ...	806.464	949,118	2,334	17,245	2	12
Hesse-Nassau	988,041	371,736	3,892	36,390	11	300
Rhenish Provinces ...	906,867	2,628,173	5,834	38,423	4	46
Hohenzollern	1,766	63,051	30	711	—	—
Total ...	15,958,889	8,261,699	53,875	325,393	85	4,410
With troops in France ...	15,987,927	8,267,862	53,882	325,540	85	4,410

A calculation in 1875 gave a total of 16,712,700 Protestants, viz.:—

Unitarians	13,226,620	Unknown	4,674
Lutherans	2,905,250	Moravian Brothers ...	3,710
Reformers	465,120	Irvingites	2,620
Old Lutherans ...	40,630	Baptists	12,210
Other Protestant Sects	35,080	Mennonites	14,650
Roman Catholics ...	241,306	Anglicans	2,080
Jews	339,790	Greeks...	4,800

According to an official notice issued by the Evangelical Church, 16,474 persons went over to the Evangelical Church in the old provinces

during the year 1872, among whom 15,455 were Catholics, 964 Dissenters, and 85 were Jews. The greatest number of converts from the Roman Catholic Church was in Silesia—viz., 5,378, and in Rhenish Prussia and Hohenzollern 2,898; in Brandenburg, 1,966; in Prussia, 1,934; and in Westphalia, 1,337.

Nationalities.

No account of nationalities has been taken since 1861. Classifying according to the language the census gave 15,716,656 Germans, and 2,504,192 who were not Germans, among the civil population of the old provinces. Among the non-Germans were 2,214,888 Poles, Mazurians, and Kassubians, 82,232 Wends, 58,880 Bohemians and Moravians, 136,990 Lithuanians, 414 Krivinians, and 10,788 Walloons. In this category all the Jews are reckoned as Germans, although they belong to the Semitic race, because they speak German as their mother tongue. The descendants of the French refugees are also reckoned as Germans for the same reason, although they form in part separate communities. Information is wanting with regard to the military. Those other than Germans were mainly divided as follows:—

(*a*)—POLES, MAZURIANS, KASSUBIANS.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen		801,372—viz.
Government of Posen	560,566	
„ Bromburg	240,806	
In Prussia		690,441—viz.
Government of Königsburg	162,969	
„ Gumbinnen	148,071	
„ Dantzic...	114,635	
„ Marienwerder	264,766	
In Silesia		719,365—viz.
Government of Oppelu	665,865	
„ Breslau	53,474	

(*b*)—WENDS.

Government of Frankfort	49,871
„ Liegnitz	32,353

(*c*)—MORAVIANS AND BOHEMIANS.

Government of Breslau...	7,484
„ Oppelu	51,187

(*d*)—LITHUANIANS.

Government of Königsburg	32,407
„ Gumbinnen	104,583

(*e*)—WALLOONS.

Government of Aix-la-Chapelle ...	10,502

The population is most mixed in the following governments (exclusive of the military) :—

	Germans	Not Germans
In Government of Posen	389,914	560,715
„ Bromburg	276,169	240,806
Total in province of Posen ...	666,083	801,521
Government of Oppelu	409,218	717,052
Whole of Silesia	2,539,094	810,401
Government of Königsburg	776,230	195,797
„ Gumbinnen	439,099	252,654
„ Dantzic	349,467	114,637
„ Marienwerder	441,382	264,766
Total in the Province of Prussia...	2,006,178	827,854

The population of the new provinces acquired in 1866 is German, except in Schleswig, where 144,400 were Danes ; the number is now somewhat decreased by reason of emigration. The number of Schleswig-Holsteiners, the language of whose churches and schools is Danish, is given at 123,185 in an official report for 1874, while 13,116 of the inhabitants employed the German and Danish languages alike.

Towns.

The State includes 1,279 towns and villages, 37,793 parishes, and 15,760 estates.

The most important towns in each province, together with the population of 1875, are given in the following table :

PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA.

	Population		Population
Königsberg	122,636	Graudenz	14,522
Dantzic	97,934	Braunsberg	10,796
Elbing	35,510	Dirschau	9,713
Memel	19,796	Kulm	9,628
Tilsit	19,753	Gumbinnen	9,114
Thorn	18,631	Marienburg	8,526
Insterburg	16,303	Marienwerder	7,580

PROVINCE OF BRANDENBURG.

Berlin	966,858	Landsberg	21,379
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ...	47,180	Prenzlau	15,606
Potsdam	45,003	Rixdorf	13,309
Spandau	26,888	Forst	14,131
Charlottenburg	25,847	Sorau	13,183
Guben	23,704	New-Ruppin	12,470
Cottbus	22,618	Lichtenberg	12,295

PROVINCE OF POMERANIA.

	Population		Population
Stettin	80,972	Köslin	14,814
Stralsund	27,765	Kolberg	13,537
Stargard	20,173	Anklam	11,781
Stalp	18,328	Bredow	10,286
Greifswald	18,022	Grabow	10,238

PROVINCE OF POSEN.

Posen	60,998	Rawitsch	11,141
Bromberg...	31,308	Lissa	11,069
Gnesin	11,206	Schneidermühl	9,724

PROVINCE OF SILESIA.

Breslau	239,050	Neisse	19,533
Gorlitz...	45,310	Gross-Glogau	18,041
Liegnitz	31,442	Ratibor	17,213
Königshütte	26,040	Hirschberg	12,954
Schweidnitz	19,681		

PROVINCE OF SAXONY.*

Magdeburg	87,925	Mühlhausen	20,926
Halle	60,503	Aschersleben	17,391
Erfurt	48,030	Quedlinburg	17,035
Halberstadt	27,757	Weissenfels	16,921

PROVINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Altona	84,097	Schleswig	14,546
Kiel	37,246	Wandsbeck	13,528
Flensburg...	26,474	Ottensen	12,406

PROVINCE OF HANOVER.

Hanover	106,677	Lüneburg	17,532
Münster	35,705	Harburg	17,131
Osnabrück	29,850	Göttingen	17,038
Hildesheim	22,581	Einden	12,866
Linden	20,899	Wilhelmshaven	10,158
Celle	18,163	Goslar	9,823

PROVINCE OF WESTPHALIA.

Dortmund	57,743	Witten	18,106
Bockum	28,368	Minden	17,075
Bielefeld	26,567	Iserlohn	16,838
Hagen	24,335	Paderborn	13,701
Hamm	18,877	Soest	13,099

* Including Newstadt and Backau, 122,089.

PROVINCE OF HESSE NASSAU.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine	103,136	Bornheim	10,085
Cassel	53,043	Marburg	9,600
Wiesbaden	43,674	Homburg	8,290
Hanan	22,409	Biebrich-Mosbach	7,690
Bockenheim	13,043	Ems	6,077
Fulda	10,749	Oberlahnstein	4,857

PROVINCE OF THE RHINE.*

Cologne	135,371	Essen	54,790
Barmen	86,504	Coblentz	29,282
Düsseldorf	80,695	Bonn	28,075
Elberfeld	80,589	Remscheid	26,066
Aix-la-Chapelle	79,606	Altendorf	21,663
Crefeld	62,905		

IN HOHENZOLLERN.

Sigmaringen	3,729	Hechingen	3,469

As in the above lists the military are included, in all the towns of more than 5,000, we would here observe that the military population amounted

In Berlin to	18,603	In Erfurt to	3,167
„ Königsberg „	5,699	„ Görlitz „	2,119
„ Dantzic „	5,383	„ Hildesheim „	1,195
„ Aix-la-Chapelle „	1,033	„ Cologne „	5,240
„ Potsdam „	5,475	„ Frankfort, o.o. „	1,775
„ Frankfort, o.M. „	2,521	„ Stettin „	4,061
„ Coblentz „	4,653	„ Posen „	5,523
„ Breslau „	4,702	„ Cassel „	2,788
„ Hanover „	6,368	„ Wiesbaden „	1,143
„ Magdeburg „	6,377	„ Glogan „	3,635
„ Dusseldorf „	3,048		

Berlin.—At the end of the 17th century, when London and Paris each contained considerably more than 100,000 inhabitants, Berlin was an unimportant town, with a population of a little over 10,000. It was enlarged under the Great Elector, and the two first Prussian kings; and in the time of Frederick the Great, at the beginning of the present century, its population had risen to about 150,000. It increased still further after the close of the war with Napoleon, and during the peace which followed, but still, at the end of 1860, it only contained a little above 500,000 inhabitants. During the subsequent 16 years, however, the population was almost doubled. Since 1877 the population of Berlin has been over 1,000,000, and it is now the largest city in Europe, next to London and Paris.

The number of inhabitants to every house in Berlin in 1872 was, on an average, 55.63. In 171 dwellings which consisted of one or two rooms, there were 10 persons to a room; in 57 dwellings 11 to a room; in 19 dwellings 13 to 20 persons in one room; that is to say, in every apartment

* Including Deutz, 149,878.

serving for a sleeping place, whether capable of being warmed or not. The number of persons living in lodgings has diminished by about 1,000 since 1867, while that of persons hiring a bed has increased from 23,000 to 67,000. The number of dwellings in cellars is far larger in Berlin than in any other large town. Out of 178,561 dwellings existing in 1871, 19,208 or 10.8 per cent. were in cellars. The average number of persons per cellar was 4.4 in 1868.

Territorial Changes.

At the accession of Frederick II. in 1740, Prussia contained 45,925 English square miles, and a population of nearly 3,000,000. At his death in 1786, it contained 75,267 square miles, and a population of 5,500,000. This increase was the result of the conquest of Silesia, and the annexation of a part of Poland. The principalities of Anspach and Bayreuth were acquired in 1791, by the abdication of the childless Margrave, and added 2,445 English square miles of territory, and nearly 420,000 to the population.

By the Peace of Basle, Prussia lost her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, Guelderland, Mœurs and Cleves, 893 square miles, and a population of 122,000. She received in return, (Compensation compact of 1802), Hildesheim with Goslar, Paderborn, part of Münster, Eichsfeld, Erfurt, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, Guedlinburg, Essen, Werden and Herford. Then in 1803, from Bavaria, in return for the cession of Neustadt and Culmbach, she received the Archbishopric of Eichstädt, Weissenburg-on-the-Tauber, Windsheun and Minkelsbühl, amounting to about 3,678 square miles, and a population of 600,000.

In December, 1805, the government ceded Anspach, the part of Cleves on the right bank of the Rhine, and Neuenburg to France, in exchange for Hanover, which had been conquered by France. After the battle of Jena (October 14th, 1806), Prussia was compelled, by the Peace of Tilsit, (July 9th, 1807), to yield half of her territory, viz., part of New East Prussia (Bialystock), to her former ally, Russia; the district of Kotbus to Saxony; parts of West Prussia and New East Prussia, together with the Netze district, to form the Duchy of Warsund; East Friesland to Holland; Münster, Mark, Singen, and Tecklenburg to Berg; the remaining possessions in Westphalia and Lower Saxony to the new kingdom of Westphalia; Bayreuth and Erfurt to France; and Dantzic again became a free city with enlarged territories. The total loss was estimated at 60,703 square miles, and 5,736,500 of inhabitants, The Prussian States had dwindled to 61,021 square miles, and a population of 4,560,000.

The first Peace of Paris and the Vienna Congress restored the loss or gave full compensation. Poland, Hildesheim, East Friesland, Anspach and Bayreuth were not recovered, but in place of these Prussia received half the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhine Provinces and Swedish Pomerania. In 1842 the State *purchased* the Principality of Lichtenberg, on the left bank of the Rhine, 222½ square miles, with a population of 35,256, which had been assigned by the Congress of Vienna to the Duke of Coburg, and the State acquired in the same way the two Principalities of Hohenzollern in 1849. On the other hand, the king lost the sovereignty over Neuchatel, in Switzerland, in 1847; the final renunciation of it, however, did not take place until 1857.

A small district on the Jade bay, intended for a naval sea-port, was sold to Oldenburg for £75,000 at the end of 1854.

Prussia has obtained considerable acquisitions of territory as a result of the recent wars. After Denmark had ceded the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Austria and Prussia, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, of October 30, 1864—the Emperor of Austria, by the subsequent Treaty of Gastein, August 14th, 1865, made over the Duchy of Lauenburg to Prussia for a sum of £138,888.

The following States were incorporated with Prussia, in consequence of the war of 1866; Hanover, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, Frankfort, and Schleswig-Holstein. By Treaties of Peace concluded with Bavaria, August 22, and with the Grand Duchy of Hesse, September 3, 1866, these States also were compelled to yield up certain districts; the former about 212 square miles, with 32,976 inhabitants; the latter 318 square miles, with 47,728 inhabitants, together with the Land-Graviate of Hesse-Homburg, containing 106 square miles, and 27,374 inhabitants.

A Summary of Historical Facts in relation to these Incorporated States.

Hanover, formerly the electorate of "Brunswick-Lüneburg," had, at the period of the French Revolution, an area of 13,225 square miles, and a population of nearly a million. French troops occupied the country in 1803. It was acquired by Prussia in 1805. In 1807 and 1810 Napoleon incorporated the Hanoverian territory (with the exception of Lauenburg) with the new "kingdom of Westphalia." Bremen, Verden, Hoya, Diepholz, Nienburg, and Lüneburg, belonged to the French department of the Elbe and Weser estuaries, whilst Hanover and Zell (Celle) fell to the department of Aller, Gottingen to that of the Leine, and Grubenhagen and the Hartz were allotted to the Hartz.

The electorate of Brunswick was reinstated as "kingdom of Hanover," under the king of England, by the congress of Vienna.

Lauenburg and the domains of Klötze and Elbingerode were indeed ceded, but East Friesland, Hildesheim, Goslar, Singen, Aremburg-Meppen, the Eichsfeld and several districts of Westphalia were acquired in place of them. The actual union with Great Britain ceased at the death of William IV., 1837.

Electoral Hesse.—The extent of the Land-gravate in 1786 was estimated at 5,528 square miles, and the population at 450,000. The date of the assumption of the title of elector was May 15th, 1803. After the battle of Jena electoral Hesse (with the exception of Hanau and Katzenellenbogen) composed the centre of the "kingdom of Westphalia." It was constituted by Napoleon in 1807, and embraced at the period of its greatest extent 23,813 square miles, with a population of 2,500,000. Its king was Jerome Napoleon, youngest brother of the emperor, and its chief town was Cassel. In 1813 the restoration of the elector took place; he was compelled to give up Katzenellenbogen to Nassau, and some small districts to Hanover, Darmstadt and Weimar, but received in return the greater part of the archbishopric of Fulda, several enclaves and part of Isenburg.

Nassau, at the commencement of this century, was divided between two dynasties—the Walrain and the Otton, or Orange. To the first of these belonged Usinge, which embraced Wiesbaden, Idstein, Lahr (now belonging to Baden and Saarbruck now part of Rhenish Prussia), and Weilburg, which included Weilburg, Kerchheimbolanden, Stauf, and Gollheim (now belonging to Rhenish Bavaria). The dynasty, or house of

Oran, or Orange, possessed Diez, Dillenburg, Siegen, Herborn, and the district of Spiegelburg, 1,020 square miles, and a population of 130,000. The possessions on the left bank of the Rhine were lost by the peace of Luneville; Usenge lost 425 square miles and 60,200 inhabitants; Weilburg lost 170 square miles and 18,000 inhabitants. The compensation awarded to the former, in 1803, was as follows:—The districts of Konigstein, Höchst, Kronberg, Rudesheim, Oberlahnstein, Eltville, the Chapter of Marny, on the right bank of the Rhine, and the palatine district of Kaub, portions of Cologne, Hesse, and Treves, and the county of Sayn, 7,664 square miles and 292,000 inhabitants.

Weilburg obtained, from the Electorate of Treves, Ehrenbreitstein, Montabour, Limburg, and several Abbacies, 340 square miles, and 37,000 inhabitants. The two princes united their possessions at the time of the Rhenish Confederation, (Rhine Bund), the line of Usingé, however, died out in 1816. The possessions of the House of Orange were incorporated partly with the Grand Duchy of Berg, and partly with the Duchy of Nassau. By a Treaty with Prussia, October 31, 1815, Nassau ceded Ehrenbreitstein, and received in return Hadamar, and subsequently Diez and Dillenburg. The territory of Nassau thus contained parts of 23 former States.

Frankfort.—This free, imperial, and ancient city was declared by Napoleon in 1806, to belong to the Confederacy of the Rhine, and in 1810 to be the capital of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort (under the Arch-Chancellor Dalberg). The new State embraced 2,018 square miles, and a population of 302,000 in the four departments of Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Fulda. Frankfort recovered its independence in 1813, after the battle of Leipzic, and became a German Confederate city.

Schleswig-Holstein.—In 1848 the Duchies rebelled against the arrangement made at Copenhagen, that Schleswig should be incorporated with Denmark. The male line of succession to the throne of Denmark, and the sovereignty of the Duchies expired with Frederick VII., November 15, 1863.

Occupation of Holstein by the German Confederacy, and war between the Great Powers of Germany and Denmark.

Separation of the three Duchies from the Danish Monarchy, declared by the preliminaries of peace August 1, 1864.

Schleswig united to Prussia by the Peace of Nikolsburg.

Finance (Annual Budget).

Since 1877 the financial year has commenced on April 1st. The Budget Estimates for 1879-80 were as follows:—

Revenue.

I.—MINISTRY OF FINANCE—DIRECT TAXES.

Land tax	£2,009,550	
House tax	1,048,850	
Income tax	1,567,450	
Class tax	2,074,250	
Tax on Trades	937,400	
Railway duty	150,700	
Taxes in Hohenzollern	13,115	
Miscellaneous	11,485	
		£7,812,800

INDIRECT TAXES.

Share of Imperial taxes	£816,176	
On Bills of Exchange	3,995	
Stamps	1,000,000	
Succession duty	250,000	
Tolls and dues on bridges, canals & harbours	105,000	
Miscellaneous	107,379	
		£2,282,550
Lottery	£702,705	
Naval Commerce	150,000	
The Mint	17,505	
Administration of Finance	4,105,709	
		£4,975,919
Total revenue from Ministry of Finance		£15,071,269

II.—MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

General Administration	£56,704	
Mines	2,798,789	
Porcelain factories in Berlin	26,127	
Furnaces and forges	1,046,358	
Salt Works	236,457	
Railways	9,069,194	
Miscellaneous	308,616	
Total revenue from Ministry of Public Works		£13,542,245

III.—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, DOMAINS, AND FORESTS.

Domains and forests	£3,690,040	
Sale of domains and forests	210,000	
Administration	124,900	
Miscellaneous	85,757	
Total revenue from Ministry of Agriculture, etc.		£4,110,697
IV.—Ministry of Commerce and Industries	£14,121	
V.—Ministry of State	26,421	
VI.—Ministry of Justice	2,005,245	
VII.—Ministry of the Interior	185,094	
VIII.—Ministry of Ecclesiastical and Educational Affairs*	119,717	
IX.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs	225	
X.—Ministry of War	50,000	
		£2,400,823
Total gross estimated revenue for 1879-80		£35,125,034

* The various bishoprics were endowed in 1866 as follows:—

Breslau	£12,112	of which £8,061	was from the State Fund	
Guesen-Posen ...	12,689	,, 9,704	,, ,,	,,
Ermland	6,484	,, 5,262	,, ,,	,,
Cologne	12,270	,, 7,950	,, ,,	,,
Kulm	6,564	,, 5,001	,, ,,	,,
Münster	8,589	,, 5,453	,, ,,	,,
Paderborn	6,882	,, 5,511	,, ,,	,,
Treves	8,180	,, 4,876	,, ,,	,,

According to an account of 1874, the yearly incomes of the 12 Prussian bishoprics, and the institutions belonging to them, amounted to £87,688, of which sum £60,908 were con-

Expenditure.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of Public Works and Railways ...	£9,821,126	
„ Public Instruction	29,400	
„ Agriculture Domains and Forests	1,773,766	
„ State	24,710	
„ Finance	1,580,898	

ENDOWMENTS.

Addition to Crown Endowment	225,000	
Public Debt (of which the interest absorbs £2,738,990 and sinking fund (£920,126)	4,043,206	
House of Lords	8,230	
Chamber of Deputies	59,976	

ADMINISTRATION.

Ministry of State	114,300	
„ Foreign affairs	20,520	
„ Finance	5,968,122	
„ Public Works	814,703	
„ Commerce and Industries ...	71,880	
„ Justice...	3,486,171	
„ Interior	1,958,510	
„ Agriculture	524,165	
„ Public Education and Ecclesiastical matters ...	2,397,469	
„ War	652	
Total ordinary expenditure		£32,922,804
Extraordinary expenditure		2,943,934
		£35,866,738

State Finance of earlier periods.

At the beginning of the last century, the revenues were divided into war-taxes, and taxes on the domains, the former being intended solely for the maintenance of the troops. The receipts of the war fund in 1724, were £570,000, those of the domain fund only £442,500.

The total State revenues at the accession of Frederick II. in 1740, were £1,111,000. Frederick raised the receipts, (often in a very oppressive manner), to more than £1,800,000 in 1752; to £3,150,000 in 1780; and to £5,400,000 in 1786. At the commencement of the 19th century, they were estimated at £4,650,000 to £4,950,000; the principal sources being

tributed by the State. The bishops draw £13,779 of this in salaries; the suffragan bishops, £946; the vicars-general £1,215; the council £7,939; the cathedral provosts £2,232; the deans £2,608; the canons and vicars £18,145. In addition to this, the cathedrals cost £12,135; the seminaries £16,021. The salaries of the archbishops, prince bishops and simple bishops are fixed thus. In Guesen-Posen, Breslau, and Cologne, each £1,800 (the same as a Prussian minister). In Ermland £1,350; in Kulm, Münster, Paderborn, and Treves, £1,200; in Hildesheim £880; in Limburg £643; in Osnaburg £616; in Fulda £586. Several of these dignitaries receive considerable sums in addition. A sum of £1,800 is also granted from the State Treasury for the "Old Catholic Bishop."

domain lands, £1,119,900, forests £184,950, contributions and land tax £840,000, excise and customs £1,425,000 (gross £1,593,000, of which £1,183,350 were from excise); salt monopoly £675,000, stamps £90,000, lottery £105,000.

The loss of territory in 1807 reduced the revenues to £2,700,000 (net). In 1812 the amounts produced were, by domains and forests £654,000; land tax £447,607; excise £700,378; duty on land £202,662; customs only £114,037; salt £251,828; stamps £105,180; tax upon industries £102,156.

From 1821-48, the public budgets were remarkable for their brevity, and were, moreover, accompanied by secret returns. The published statements contained only the *net* amounts. In the year 1841, the published account gave the figures, £8,380,050; the *secret one* gave the sum as £9,438,898. The actual receipts, however, were £10,506,141 *net*, while the gross amount (according to Reden), rose to £13,584,250.

In 1844 the official statement was £8,615,579, the *secret* statement was £9,785,870. The actual revenue (net), was £11,059,731; the gross, £14,580,000.

After the introduction of the Constitution regular returns were drawn up and published. In consequence, however, of disagreements between the government and the parliament no budget was drawn up in complete form from 1862-66. After the victorious wars of 1866 the parliament granted a bill of indemnity to the government.

Heavy taxation has always been the result of the development of Prussia into a military State, and of late the burden has been greatly augmented.

The expenditure for the land forces in the 11 years, 1849 to the end of 1860, amounted to £67,795,748; that for the navy, £2,400,285; making together, £70,196,033. The net expenditure for these, as lately as 1847, was only £960,000.

The expenditure, exclusive of additional items, was—

	For Debt	For the Army and Navy
1850	£1,128,300	£4,054,509
1859	2,017,087	5,023,284
1860	2,292,789	6,097,049
1861	2,332,155	6,371,254
1864	2,341,027	6,256,155
1867	2,448,150	8,294,100

Both items had, therefore, been doubled within the space of 18 years.

As regards the distribution of taxes, the exemption from the land tax, enjoyed by the owners of 20,780,176 acres of land, was withdrawn in 1861. The actual taxation, however, did not begin till 1865, and conditions then obtained, on the withdrawal of this exemption, perhaps unexampled in social history. The privilege was resigned in exchange for compensation to this hitherto privileged class, to meet which a loan of £1,500,000 was negociated by a decree of March 13, 1867.

The number of civil officials in 1818 was only 27,775. In 1856 the number had increased to 51,597; in 1866 (in the old provinces only) to 71,766. There were among these, and prior to the augmentation of salaries—

35,724	officials with salaries less than	...	...	...	£60		
4,500	„	„	...	...	...	...	90	
2,400	„	„	...	...	...	...	105	
3,100	„	salaries from ...	...	...	£105	to	120
798	„	„	„ ...	...	...	120	„	135
824	„	„	„ ...	...	...	135	„	150

This term civil officials does not include the officials of parishes and districts, ecclesiastics or school teachers, nor indeed any of those not receiving their salaries from the State treasury. The number of government servants in the whole of Great Britain, during the year 1856, was only 2,790, with salaries amounting to £91,106.

The budgets of recent years can by no means compare with the amount of those in the years immediately preceding. Apart from the augmentation of the State by the conquests made in 1866 very considerable revenue fell to the North German Confederacy and the German Empire, while, on the other hand, the whole of the outlay for army and navy was included in the special State budget of Prussia. The French war indemnity likewise made the payment of a large portion of the State debt possible, and thus greatly reducing the yearly expenditure for interest and liquidation. The amount of expenditure has, however, by no means diminished, on the contrary, it has very considerably augmented.

In 1868 the expenditure was	...	...	...	£23,963,559
„ 1870	„	„	...	...	...	25,215,205
„ 1873	„	„	...	...	...	31,506,520
„ 1876	„	„	...	...	...	32,571,470
„ 1877-78	„	„	...	...	...	32,581,920
„ 1879-80	„	„	...	...	...	35,866,738

State Debt.

According to the list of 1872 this included the following items :—

(*a*)—Debts subject to interest.

I.—OLD PROVINCES.

(*a*) General debt	£53,256,799	
(*b*) Provincial debt	235,213	
Total I.		£53,492,012

II.—NEW PROVINCES.

1. Hanover	£2,855,592	
2. Electoral Hesse	2,235,585	
3. Nassau	2,901,128	
4. Hesse-Homburg	12,085	
5. Frankfort	1,123,397	
6. Schleswig-Holstein	45,311	
7. Hohenzollern	9,300	
Total II		£9,182,398

III.—FLOATING DEBT.

Treasury bills	1,620,000
Total debt subject to interest	£64,294,410
(*b*.) Debt in Rentes	£1,129,050
(*c*.) Debt not subject to interest (assignments) ...	3,139,560

The share of the war indemnity received by Prussia, and the surpluses of the revenues supplied the means for a considerable diminution of this debt. According to a statement made by the Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, November 17th, 1873, nearly £12,000,000 had been devoted this year from these sources to the payment of the debt. By another statement of the same minister in the same place, made April 28th, 1874, Prussia had received £14,828,180 of the French indemnity, up to that date, and a few more payments were yet in prospect. £3,001,668 of this were applied to the liquidation of extraordinary debts, and £4,440,757 were employed for the construction of railroads. On the 1st of January, 1876, the debt was at its lowest point, viz., £47,355,477. In 1877 it had increased again to £54,312,702. In December of this year a loan was raised of £2,500,000 Consols. at 93¾, 4 per cent. by means of public subscription.

The Railway Debt.—The State has partly made railways at its own cost, and partly guaranteed the interest on private railways, on the condition of a return. The State really made the stipulation that the companies should pay a fixed share of the profits to the State, over and above the interest customary in the country; that is to say, that they should pledge themselves to pay over a full third, or even half of the total net profit to the State Treasury. The whole railway debt of £5,980,314 is borne thus:—

The old Provinces	£2,344,081
Hanover	2,156,525
Nassau...	1,024,303
Frankfort	455,405
Total	£5,980,314

The total amount of the Prussian National Debt in 1879, was £69,769.454, including the charges to be made up to the close of the fiscal year, March 1st, 1880. Of this sum the railway debt amounts to £41,475,990.

Former Condition of the State Debt.

When Frederick II. ascended the throne in 1740, he found a State treasure of £1,305,000.

The conquest of Silesia only cost about £1,200,000, but the Seven Years' War nearly £18,750,000.

The king used not only English subsidies, and the revenues of heavily burdened Saxony, but he also adopted the expedient of debasing the coinage by making a *mark* of fine silver serve for 45 thalers instead of 14, and thus 3¼ thalers contained only as much silver as should have served for one of full value.

Silesia was encumbered at the time of its conquest by a debt of £255,000. Nevertheless, Frederick left behind him (he died 1786), no State debt, but a State treasure of between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000. This treasure vanished during the 11 years' reign of Frederick William II., and a debt of at least, £4,500,000 accumulated. An effort was made during the reign of Frederick William III. to reduce this burden. Then came the campaign of Jena. The paper money issued only eight months before, fell to a quarter of its nominal value. In 1808 it fell 27 per cent; in July, 1813, 24½ per cent., and not until January, 1816, did it again reach par.

The charge laid on the State Treasury by the victors' demands, amounted in the years 1806-1813 to £21,671,043, and the charge on the people directly, as far as it could be ascertained, to a further £34,500,000.

After Napoleon had exhausted the country, enormous sacrifices were demanded by the wars of 1813-15. Prussia received £5,803,950 of the war indemnity, paid by France at the conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, a permanent deficit existed throughout the first year of peace. A loan of £5,000,000, at 5 per cent., negociated in London, 1817, had to be taken at the rate of 72. In 1818 a loan was obtained from Rothschild at 70, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

A deception was permitted in the statement of the debt for 1820. About £9,000,000 more bonds were entered than were really in circulation, in order that new bonds might be issued under old titles without appealing to the people.

By the end of 1848 the debt (inclusive of paper money) was reduced to £19,713,283. From this time to 1866 the sum (in the old territory) rose till it reached to more than double the amount.

The rate of debt on every head of the population—

In 1847 was	£1	4	7½
„ 1867	2	3	6
And by the end of 1869 it was	2	15	6

As a matter of course, the debts of the countries conquered in 1866 were undertaken as soon as the annexation occurred. The favourable course of the wars has rendered possible the imposition of heavy contributions on the vanquished, exclusive of the quantity of produce seized upon.

The following amounts were paid to Prussia in cash, according to the treaties of peace concluded by—

Austria	£3,000,000
Bavaria	2,571,428
Würtemburg	685,714
Baden	514,285
Grand Duchy of Hesse	257,142
Saxony	1,500,000
Frankfort	492,603
Total, inclusive of some other contributions ...	£9,073,050

The Army (Military System).

The Prussian military system having been introduced into the whole of Germany it will not be necessary here to reiterate.

Military Retrospect.

On the accession of Frederick II. to the throne he found an army of 76,000 men, and this in a country which did not contain 3,000,000 souls. His invasion of Silesia (1740) was, it is true, made at the head of only 28,000 men, but he had, at the beginning of the second Silesian war, in 1744, nominally 100,000. The king began the "Seven Years' War" (1756) by the invasion of Saxony with 60,000 men. During this war the Prussian troops fought in 16 important battles: three of their corps were annihilated

by the enemy, and they lost also five garrisons. Frederick himself estimated his total losses in killed and prisoners at 180,000 men. In addition to this 33,000 of the inhabitants fell victims to the barbarity of the Russians; the losses of the Prussian allies (British, &c.) amounted to 160,000, making the total loss on the Prussian side 373,000. The king computed the losses of his opponents thus—Austrians (who fought in 10 important battles and lost three garrisons), 140,000; Russians (in four battles, by losses on the march, &c.), 120,000; French (mostly as prisoners), 200,000; Swedes, 25,000; total loss, 485,000; total loss on both sides, 858,000.

Prussia was bound by the peace of Tilsit never to maintain above 42,000 soldiers during the next ten years. The formation of Militia or forces of citizens was likewise forbidden by a secret treaty. But this very restriction urged the necessity of making the whole nation fit to bear arms. Hence the new organization of the military upon the so-called Krümper system.

Prussia aided the French with an auxilliary force of 20,000 men under York. When this general rose against Napoleon, at the end of 1812, and the king was at length compelled to declare war, (in 1813), he soon had more than 120,000 men in the active army. The four army corps of Bülow, Tauentzien, York and Kleist included 44½ battalions of the Guard, and of the line, besides 171 battalions of Landwehr and of the Reserve.

The campaign against Denmark in 1864, cost only 405 killed, 1,628 wounded, 54 missing, in all 2,087 men.

Social and Industrial Conditions.

(*a.*)—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The old military state of Prussia, which maintained an exclusive favoritism for the upper or noble class, for which alone the rank of "officer" was reserved, and on whose behoof the rewards, whether of rank or money, were appropriated, collapsed at the battle of Jena. Up to this epoch, from that of Frederick II., nothing had been done to deliver the peasant class from the yoke of the nobles. True, the invalided soldier was held to have the preference claim to the post of schoolmaster, and beaurocracy was able to lift up its head; but these apparent exceptions to an universal system of exclusive class preference, did not weaken the convictions of Stein and his contemporary reformers, that the time had come for recognising in a measure the principles of freedom and qualified equality, upon which the social and military institutions of France had been consolidated; although their application to the actual condition of Prussia was but faintly acknowledged. The good effected by the launching of the idea of a more liberal policy, based on an extension, at any rate, of the object of a nation's appreciation of the services rendered to it, was immediately felt, and was the more valued, the less the people had been accustomed to it. Hereditary subjection was abolished; every person acquired the right to possess land, a privilege which excited the greatest possible astonishment in northern Germany. The power to divide landed property, and freedom of industry were recognised, although by no means to the same extent as in France. The right of local self-government was restored to the towns, but not to all the communes. The embarrassments of the State finances led to free trade, the object being to obtain a larger amount of duty on industry.

Lastly, an endeavour was made to train the whole nation to the use of arms. The services rendered by Prussia in the year 1813-15, were among the first fruits of this endeavour. In spite of numberless defects in administering and carrying out the details, based on these principles, a greater economy resulted than obtained in those parts of Germany where feudalism had sway, and where the indivisibility of landed property, and the rights of guilds were maintained.

Social Condition of the newly-acquired Provinces.

Hanover.—The former hereditary privileges of the nobility were abrogated in 1848, and not re-established when, in 1855, new privileges were granted. The right of manorial possession remains intact. There are 13,000 estates and farms of more than 75 acres.

It was not until the year 1831 that feudal obligations were declared redeemable, and then only for the value of 25 years. Notwithstanding this restriction redemptions have advanced rapidly. The fund for the redemption of domains alone had received £2,634,792 up to the 1st of July, 1863, by which about half of the rights of the domains had been redeemed.

Manufacturing industry has only obtained any important impulse since about the year 1850.

Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.—A nobility exists in Schleswig-Holstein; the number of families belonging to this class can only be increased by voluntary reception. This nobility possesses three convents, in which provision is made for their daughters. The estates of the nobility are about 300 in number, and still possess many privileges, but the nobles have lost their patrimonial right of administering justice. It is the peasantry of the marshes, who have never known bondage, who form the strength of the population. Education in Schleswig-Holstein is good; scarcely any one is to be found unable to read and write.

In *Lauenburg*, out of the 21 nobles' estates, 15 are still feudal. Both agriculture and the education of the people are here in a very low state of development.

Professions and Callings.

The population was divided into the following classes, 1867 :—

—	Actually Employed		Belonging to those Actually Employed		Total Number
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
a. Agriculture ...	2,781,886	1,323,476	2,829,748	4,592,330	11,527,440
b. Forestry ...	34,044	1,054	30,983	62,784	128,865
c. Fisheries ...	13,350	1,161	13,626	25,106	53,243
d. Mining and Smelting...	195,675	5,804	148,469	278,336	628,284
e. Wholesale & Retail Industries ...	1,792,153	197,750	1,172,596	2,275,744	5,438,243
f. Commerce ...	253,871	36,879	176,289	363,455	830,494

—	Actually Employed		Belonging to those Actually Employed		Total Number
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
g. Traffic, including hotel-keeping, etc...	93,058	20,178	99,649	186,366	399,251
h. Personal service ...	440,304	642,100	351,737	663,051	2,097,192
. In care of the sick... ...	19,874	16,942	16,763	33,807	87,386
k. Education ...	57,755	14,649	53,410	100,657	226,471
l. Arts, literature	21,837	2,667	12,090	24,064	60,658
m. Church affairs & burials...	28,844	1,489	18,670	46,441	95,444
n. The court ...	1,287	244	700	1,943	4,174
o. State affairs ...	38,223	144	29,097	67,693	135,157
p. Justice... ...	29,023	19	19,106	43,996	92,144
q. Army	247,153	17	13,034	31,512	291,716
r. Navy	2,490	2	287	703	3,482
s. Administration of communes and corporations	37,673	333	36,322	73,112	147,440
t. Persons not exercising their calling	229,764	237,818	104,438	230,648	802,668
u. Persons not stating their calling ...	33,891	88,998	75,683	127,976	326,548
Total... ...	6,528,941	2,596,652	5,341,492	9,503,856	23,970,941

The following table simplifies the above :—

UNDER THE LETTER E COME—

—	Actually Employed		Belonging to those Actually Employed		Total Number
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Owners of works and masters of workmen ..	765,609	55,979	782,645	1,522,675	3,126,908
Foremen, assistants and apprentices ...	1,026,544	141,771	389,951	753,069	2,311,335

UNDER LETTER T—PERSONS NOT EXERCISING THEIR CALLING, VIZ. :

Living on their means... ..	115,862	119,413	78,094	190,292	503,663
Living on charity prisoners, &c.	113,902	118,405	26,344	40,354	299,005

The number of noble families in the old provinces about the year 1850 was estimated by Ledebur at 7,093; the number of persons of noble rank, by Dieterici, at 177,525.

The number of monastic institutions has greatly increased. In 1855 the number was given as 69. In 1864 it had risen to 243, and in 1866 there were as many as 481 in the old provinces. The number of monks and nuns in 1855 was 976, and 5,259 in 1864. After the extension of territory in 1869 there existed 97 monasteries, with 740 monks and 236 novices and lay-brethren, altogether 976 persons, belonging to 14 different orders—viz., 30 Franciscan monasteries, with 182 monks and 113 novices; 14 Jesuit monasteries, with 123 brethren and 10 dependants; 4 monasteries of Redemptionists, with 63 monks; 4 Dominican buildings, with 21 occupants, etc. Besides these there were 736 convents, with 5,086 nuns and 861 novices and lay-sisters, altogether 5,947 persons in 31 different orders, including the Franciscans or Sisters of Mercy, with their 95 convents, 715 sisters, and 53 novices; the Borromeans, with 94 establishments, 511 sisters of the order, 137 novices; the Sisters of St. Vincent, with 84 convents, 447 sisters, and 21 novices, etc. Most of these institutions are in the diocese of Breslau.

The annual income or returns of the Prussian nation has been estimated by the banker Samter, in Königsberg, at £395,070,000. The following calculation was issued with regard to the several sources of it:—

In 1872 the number of persons contributing towards this income was 8,900,000.

The sums earned by them were in the following proportions:—

Persons		Per cent.		Their Property or Earnings		Per Head
7,251,927	...	equal 81.48	...	£209,535,000	...	equal £28
1,197,399	...	„ 13.45	...	75,615,000	...	„ 63
291,436	...	„ 3.27	...	38,460,000	...	„ 132
159,238	...	„ 1.80	...	71,460,000	...	„ 450
				£395,070,000		

The united incomes of the 205 richest persons were stated to be £3,750,000. The income in the first of the above category is rightly designated a poor one, the second as tolerable, the third as good, the fourth as ample.

From the returns of the income-tax in this same year, 1872, it will be seen how the number of persons rated in the first class diminishes to rise very suddenly in the last class. The decline takes place almost regularly to the 18th degree (income £3,600—£4,800).

We find 17 persons who have £36,000 income and upwards; of these 17, 4 lived in Berlin, 4 in the Government of Breslau, 3 in the Government of Liegnitz, 2 in Cologne, 2 in Wiesbaden, and 1 each in Münster and Düsseldorf. 111,129 persons altogether were chargeable with income-tax.

Dr. Engel, in 1875, on the subject of income, states that—"The number of those whose yearly income is less than £21, amounted, in 1875, to 6,049,699, and if to this number the least wealthy of the army is added, the total of those who are exempt from the income-tax is 6,582,066 (including their families and households, the total would be 13,818,174)."

"The number of those persons whose annual incomes vary from £21

to £150 are 4,850,791 ; their contribution towards the income tax being £600,000. Of those whose income was above £150 there were 139,556, contributing £1,433,937. Those subject to the income tax are grouped thus :—

	Income		Persons	Total Income	Per Head
From	£150 to	£240	79,464	£14,745,795	£185 11 0
,,	240 ,,	480	41,366	13,471,380	325 13 0
,,	480 ,,	960	12,305	7,898,100	641 17 0
,,	960 ,,	1,800	4,030	5,067,660	1,257 9 0
,,	1,800 ,,	3,600	1,655	4,102,950	2,479 1 0
,,	3,600 ,,	7,200	513	2,495,400	4,864 7 0
,,	7,200 ,,	15,000	163	1,603,800	9,888 19 0
,,	15,000 ,,	33,000	39	805,500	20,653 16 0
,,	33,000 ,,	255,000	21	1,345,500	64,071 9 0
			139,556	£51,536,085	£369 6 0

Divide the total into three great categories thus :—

Income	Persons	Total Income	Income Tax
Under £21 ...	6,582,066 ...	£118,477,488 ...	Free
Up to 150 ...	4,850,791 ...	198,821,410 ...	£2,100,000
A higher income ...	139,556 ...	51,536,085 ...	1,433,937

87.86 per cent. therefore, are in needy circumstances; 11.62 per cent. belong to the class just above the needy; 0.52 per cent. are those in prosperous or affluent circumstances.

	The Income was	Per Household	Per Head
In 1875	£367,550,000 ...	£44 5 0 ...	£14 19 0
,, 1876	372,625,000 ...	44 0 0 ...	15 0 0
,, 1877-78	390,455,000 ...	45 2 0 ...	15 8 0

The number of those who are wealthy is small. In 1877-78 there were but 8,107 persons with an income exceeding £1,000. In Great Britain 10 years ago, there were 60,000, and in France 31,000.

(*b.*)—*Education and Moral Condition of the People.*

In the year 1869 there were 595 situations for teachers, and 474 assistant teachers vacant, and in 940 cases, teachers who occupied situations were incompetent. Teachers were badly paid; even as lately as 1872, there were in the old provinces more than 20,000 with salaries less than £30. For example, 1,926 had between £7 10*s.* and £15 ; 3,673 between £15 and £20 ; 4,688 between £20 and £22 10*s.* ; 6,536 below £26 10*s.*, and 3,754 teachers with a salary less than £30. The minimum salary in Bavaria was formerly for a long time £30, and has of late years been considerably augmented. It was not until 1873 that £30 formed the minimum in Prussia.

Out of 88,382 recruits enrolled in 1871-72, 3,019, or 3.42 had received no instruction, in fact, had not attended any school. Out of 12,708 from the province of Prussia, 1,180, equal to 9.22 per cent. Out of 14,632 from the province of Silesia, 489, equal to 3.43 per cent. Out of 5,951 from the province of Posen, 928, equal to 15.59 per cent. had attended school. Out of 7,230 from the province of Westphalia, 96, equal to 1.33 per cent. Out of 5,182 from the province of Pomerania, 60, equal to 1.16 per cent.

Far more favorable is the proportion shewn in Hanover, viz., 0.40; Hesse-Nassau, 0.53; Saxony, 0.55; Brandenburg, 0.65; Schleswig-Holstein, 0.72; the Rhine Provinces, 0.80; The men from the Plains of Hohenzollern and those from Lauenburg had all attended school. Popular education was, therefore, far less satisfactory in the old provinces than the new.

There were 212 Gymnasia in the State in 1873, and of 2,664 of the scholars who presented themselves for final examination, 2,541 passed it. Of these 232 devoted themselves to Protestant theology, 279 to the Catholic, 600 to the study of law, 47 to affairs of the State, 467 to medicine, 314 to philology. 11 to mathematics and natural science, and 488 entered no university. Of these last, 107 joined the army, 139 devoted themselves to architecture, 13 to mining, 158 to the postal and forest service, and 71 to agriculture and industries. In 1879 there were 60 Prussian cities and towns with a population over 20,000. In 16 only of these is instruction given, in the public elementary schools, free of charge to the children; these are Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Altona, Elberfeld, Crefeld, Posen, Erfurt, Kiel, Flensburg, München-Gladbach, Remscheid, Königshütte, Hagen, and Nordhausen.

There are 4,495,040 children attending school. Of 2,938,679 attending the elementary schools, 2,509,482 are instructed in the German language, 384,475 in the Polish, 17,156 in the Lithuanian, 1,344 in the Wendish, 9,917 in the Moravian, 1,895 in the Walloon, 1,745 in the Bohemian, and 568 in the Dutch language.

The recruits for land and sea service in 1877 numbered 84,675. Of these 76,714 had been educated in the German language, and 5,475 in their own foreign mother tongue, while 2,506, equal 2.96 per cent., were wholly uneducated. Of this last number, 1,048 individuals were from the Province of Prussia, 790 from Posen, 353 from Silesia, 71 from Pomerania, 59 from the Rhine Provinces, 54 from Brandenburg, 41 from Westphalia, 32 from Hanover, 26 from Saxony, 16 from Schleswig, and 16 from Hesse-Nassau, from Hohenzollern none.

Education of Prussian Soldiers.

The number of men drafted into the army and navy in the years 1878 and 1879 was 86,489. Of this number there were only 2,265 who had not received a common school education, while 78,611 had been educated in elementary German schools, and 5,613 in schools for Polish or other non-German speaking children.

The largest proportion of uneducated recruits came from the old Polish province of Posen, where 11.18 per cent. were illiterate. West Prussia furnished 10.2, and East Prussia 7.54 per cent. of uneducated recruits. Excluding the small province of Hohenzollern, the best educated province was Schleswig-Holstein, where only 0.25 per cent. were without elementary education. The per centages of uneducated soldiers in the other provinces were—In Hesse-Nassau, 0.30; Rhine-Land, 0.35; Saxony, 0.40; Brandenburg, 0.44; Hanover 0.53; Westphalia, 0.58; Pomerania, 0.85; Silesia, 2.1.

In the 66 towns which have established grammar schools and higher middle-class schools, the cost of maintenance amounts to £263,400, about 54 per cent. of which is met by the school money. In the 52 cities and towns which have Gymnasia, the cost of their maintenance amounts to £218,800, only 51 per cent. of which is covered by school money.

The middle-class schools stood thus in the winter session of 1875-76—

	Institutions	Teachers	Scholars
Gymnasia...	231 ...	3,799 ...	75,959
Pro-gymnasia	34 ...	281 ...	4,154
Grammar schools, 1st class	80 ...	1,420 ...	31,680
„ „ 2nd „	17 ...	325 ...	6,898
Higher middle schools ...	92 ...	844 ...	17,086

Another step has recently been taken by the Government in the direction of multiplying and improving the means of technical education. In addition to other high schools of industry lately established, like the School of Textile Manufactures at Crefeld, and the School of Metallic Manufactures and Industry at Iserlohn, it has been resolved to add to the existing technical school in Aix-la-Chapelle a new department, constituting in itself a complete high school of mines, and in the Budget for 1880 a vote of money has been included for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, which will include a complete staff of teachers, and a metallurgical laboratory, which, when finished, will be one of the most perfect in Europe.

The proportion of members of various creeds—

	Protestants Per cent.	Catholics Per cent.	Jews Per cent.
In gymnasia	69.73 ...	20.15 ...	10.12
Pro-gymnasia	49.11 ...	39.31 ...	11.58
Grammar schools, 1st class...	79.76 ...	11.44 ...	8.80
„ „ 2nd „ ...	75.84 ...	6.71 ...	17.45
Higher middle schools ...	80.74 ...	14.18 ...	5.08

There are nine universities, viz.—Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Gottingen Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, and Marburg; one Catholic theological college in Münster, and a lyceum in Brunswick.

Criminal Statistics.

988 sentences of death were passed in the 37 years from 1818-54, giving an average of 26.49. The smallest number was in 1841, viz. 14; the largest in 1851, viz., 60. These 988 may be classified as follows:—

For murder	404	equal to 40.89	per cent.
„ manslaughter ...	137	„ 13.87	„
„ murder with robbery.	130	„ 13.16	„
„ child murder ...	124	„ 12.55	„
„ incendiarism ...	96	„ 9.72	„
„ robbery	52	„ 5.26	„
„ false coining ...	32	„ 3.24	„
„ high treason ...	12	„ 1.21	„
„ duelling	1	„ 0.10	„

286 persons condemned were really executed. In the three years 1855-57, when capital punishment was considered to be based upon Holy Writ, 158 sentences of death were passed, and 73 executions were carried out. In the years 1858-60, there were 101 sentences and 11 executions. The number of trials in—

	1859	1860	1861
For crime	10,116	10,581	11,512
„ misdemeanor ...	110,069	115,719	113,277
Transgressing the laws...	203,384	186,425	174,151
Breaking the forest laws	472,266	464,437	436,564

During the six years 1854-59, the number of persons accused belonged to the various provinces in the following proportion—

In Silesia	one in	1,759	of the population
„ Prussia	„	1,876	„ „
„ Posen	„	2,121	„ „
„ Brandenburg	„	2,521	„ „
„ Saxony	„	3,380	„ „
„ Pomerania	„	3,487	„ „
„ Westphalia	„	4,041	„ „
„ Rhine Provinces	„	4,294	„ „

The proportion according to creeds was one accused in so many of the population.

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
Protestants, one in ...	2,183	2,058	2,878	3,465	3,521
Catholics, „ ...	1,949	1,828	2,752	3,430	3,268
Dissenters, „ ...	2,710	1,551	3,879	2,586	5,132
Jews „ ...	2,700	2,692	2,232	2,891	2,956

A new enquiry instituted for the following years gave the following results :—

	1869	1870	1871	1872
Felony and misdemeanor	128,031	112,841	88,233	102,077
Transgressions	188,079	168,869	177,402	204,877
Wood stealing	402,532	396,414	442,081	386,883
	718,642	678,124	707,716	693,837

	1873	1874	1875	1876
Felony and misdemeanor	104,878	120,400	120,900	133,734
Transgressions	220,445	258,691	264,613	296,788
Wood stealing	327,079	358,020	355,405	403,513
	652,402	737,111	740,918	834,035

The increase in all punishable offences has been steadily advancing. Among those accused of felony there were :—

	1873	1874	1875	1876
Of men	10,912	11,903	11,341	12,184
„ women	4,447	2,711	2,600	2,770
„ individuals under 18 years ...	903	1,025	952	1,059

Accused of misdemeanors—

Of men	106,458	118,926	125,537	126,652
„ women	22,241	25,002	25,927	26,930
„ individuals under 18 years ...	7,311	9,627	8,626	9,780

The proportion according to creeds was one accused in so many of the population in 1873.

Protestants	one in 4,475
Catholics	„ 3,926
Dissenters	no returns
Jews	„ 3,391

(c.)—Condition of the Mining and Smelting Industries

The number of mines in the years 1872-76 was as follows;—

Mines	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Coal	476	506	501	474	448
Lignite	544	577	549	536	553
Iron ore	1,559	1,539	1,121	912	737
Zinc ore	82				
Lead	130	262	262	240	232
Copper	39				
Gold and silver	1	1	1	1	1
Cobalt	1	1	1	1	1
Manganese	46				
Sulphur	13	79	92	80	74
Vitriol ore	5				
Total	2,896	2,965	2,527	2,244	2,046

THE TOTAL PRODUCTION AND WORTH OF THE MINES.

	Cwts	Value	Number of Workmen
In 1872	832,401,776	£17,323,528	225,936*
„ 1873	902,989,420	22,958,301	—
„ 1874	887,955,999	21,480,126	239,841
„ 1875	912,713,350	17,449,542	235,511
„ 1876	948,211,648	16,018,964	236,335

SALT MINES.

	Mines	Product in cwts.	Value
In 1872 there were	35	9,429,636	£390,242
„ 1873 „	32	3,822,574	257,300
„ 1874 „	31	4,315,664	292,117
„ 1875 „	30	4,308,511	280,198
„ 1876 „	30	4,487,858	281,010

The estimated receipts for the produce of the coal, metallic, and salt mines for 1880 are £2,400,000.

Considerable complaints were made in 1879 that the salt mines, on which £225,000 had been expended during the past ten years, produced this year only £4,900, the capitalized value of the salt mines being

* Together with their families they number—

1872	1874	1875	1876
396,854	416,686	424,673	434,204

estimated at £750,000. In the coal mines of Upper Silesia women are still largely employed; the number at the last enumeration being about 5,500 most of whom were young Polish women and girls.

SMELTING WORKS.

The number of furnaces in—

	1872		1873		1874		1875		1876
Was...	332	...	346	...	348	...	338	...	338

PRODUCE OF THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

—		1873	1874	1875	1876
Unwrought iron	cwts.	31,478,041	25,605,370	27,966,730	26,486,773
	£	9,075,788	£5,750,294	£5,374,524	£4,367,898
Cast iron wares	cwts.	7,184,583	6,644,889	6,593,391	5,953,457
	£	4,355,418	£3,495,791	£3,516,509	£2,848,172
Rod iron ...	cwts.	19,541,724	21,840,485	19,905,214	17,975,379
	£	12,610,215	£10,685,512	£7,844,301	£6,232,394
Steel	cwts.	6,078,778	7,435,704	7,022,094	7,388,914
	£	4,871,755	£4,623,533	£3,641,921	£3,424,481

TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCE AND VALUE OF THE SMELTING WORKS.

	Produce cwts.	Value	Number of Workmen
1873	64,253,126	... £30,913,177	... 122,445
1874	61,526,448	... 24,555,132	... 121,792
1875	61,487,429	... 20,377,256	... 117,514
1876	57,804,523	... 16,872,947	... 103,644

Iron and steel manufactured for railways—

	Iron cwts.	Steel cwts.	Total cwts.
In 1872	4,241,414	... 2,980,218	... 7,221,632
„ 1873	5,136,279	... 3'396,927	... 8,533,206
„ 1374	5,072,754	... 4,513,855	... 9,586,609
„ 1875	2,815,623	... 4,566,045	... 7,381,668
„ 1876	1,254,025	... 4,790,522	... 6,044,547

The number of miners employed, and the number of those who perished in their occupation was in—

	1858	1859	1860	1861
Number of workmen ...	115,627	107,749	108,901	115,899
Of these were killed ...	190	207	211	228
Of the above numbers were—				
Coal miners	68,734	64,454	64,185	67,720
Of whom were killed ...	113	154	150	167

The average number of workmen killed annually throughout the 12 years, 1853-64 was 1.9 per 1,000.

The numbers in the six years, 1865-70, were—

	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Workmen	149,130	148,155	181,503	186,907	192,290	183,532
Of these were killed	344	346	420	490	450	469

Of the above numbers were—

Coal miners ...	88,514	90,085	103,276	105,959	111,179	107,687
Of these were killed	246	251	273	372	319	339

The average weight of coal produced by each miner during the five years, 1865-69, was 13.93 cwts. daily, or 4,179 cwts. annually, and every 1,409,214 cwts. produced, cost one human life, and one accidental death occurred among every 337 men. In proportion to the number of miners this was more favourable than in England, but in proportion to the number of cwts. it was far less favourable than in England. In 1870 the average throughout all the mining in Prussia was one man killed in 391, and for every 1,418,444 cwts. of the value of £21,805.

Taking the pit-coal miners separately there were 451 deaths out of 159,600 employed, equal to 1 in 354; in the lignite mines there were 48 deaths out of 19,322 employed, equal to 1 in 403; in the iron mines 91 out of 53,657 employed, equal to 1 in 590; in the mining of other metals 10 out of 8,226, equal to 1 in 823. In 1874 every 1,319,780 cwts. of coal of the value of £34,855 cost one human life. In England one life was lost for every 2,665,020 cwts. produced.

In 1876 the loss of life among miners generally was 2.491 out of every 1,000. One death occurred in the produce of—

	Cwts.	Value
Pit coal	1,532,221	£25,140
Lignite	3,743,801	32,740
Iron...	808,681	33,187

Agriculture.

	English Sqr. Miles
Of arable land and gardens there are...	68,338
„ meadow and pasture land	24,902
„ forest	31,514
„ water	1,707
„ waste land	130
	126,591

About 66¼ square miles are planted with the vine, of which 46¼ square miles are in the eight old provinces, 39¼ in the government of Coblentz, 15½ in Trèves, five in Liegnitz, in Nassau 11 square miles, and the remainder in the former electorate of Hesse, and in Meisenheim, (Homburg).

The number of landed proprietors in the State, in the year 1861 (that is, in the old territory) was divided into five classes, according to the amount of their acreage.

	Number of Proprietors	Aggregate Acreage
1. Those possessing 379 acres and upwards	18,289 ...	25,271,442
2. „ between 189 „ 379	15,076 ...	3,835,456
3. „ „ 18 „ 189	391,586 ...	22,100,908

		Number of Proprietors		Aggregate Average
4. Those between	3 acres and 18	617,374	...	5,338,700
5. „ under	3 „	1,099,161	...	1,403,494
		2,141,486	...	57,950,000

The State is included among the landed proprietors. The domains embrace (according to the calculation of that period, which differs but slightly from the present one), 723,520 acres. The State forests 5,112,914 acres.

The separate possessions of the same landowner are always reckoned together, when they are in one commune.

The least populous provinces contain the largest estates. More than half of the small estates are in the Rhine Province, which is by far the most densely peopled. The sum total of the produce, therefore, is comparatively highest where there is no obstruction to the divisibility of the land. If the large estate sometimes has the advantage of more scientific management, of being worked with superior implements, and of having a larger amount of capital expended upon it; yet these advantages are practically counterbalanced by the *capital of work*, which the smaller proprietor possesses, not only in his own strength, but in that also of his family, whose services he can control.

The great advantages which, undoubtedly, result from pecuniary capital, applied to large estates, are rarely realized; for example, the lien on 80 per cent. of all the estates of the nobility in the province of Prussia, during even the prosperous years 1820-30, were so heavy, as practically to constitute a sequestration of them. Out of 1,600 estates of large landed proprietors, in old East and West Pomerania, 1,300 were set up for public sale. There is abundant proof that not the *divisibility*, but the aggregation of large parcels of land constitutes a serious drawback to the wealth of nations.

Forest Lands.

Prussia	contains	19.3	per Bi-centum of the whole		
Posen	„	21.6	„	„	„
Brandenburg...	„	32.3	„	„	„
Pomerania	„	18.8	„	„	„
Silesia	„	29.7	„	„	„
Saxony	„	20.0	„	„	„
Westphalia	„	27.9	„	„	„
Rhine Provinces	„	30.7	„	„	„
		200.3			

The extent of forest has by no means diminished where the population is densest, except in Brandenburg and Saxony, where the converse obtains.

Tobacco.

In 1873, 21,076 acres were planted with tobacco. In 1876, only 12,876 acres, of which 4,737 acres were in Brandenburg, 2,507 in Pomerania, 1,170 in the Rhine Provinces, 995 in West Prussia, 884 in Hanover, 884 in Saxony, and 675 in Silesia.

Live Stock in 1873.

The number of horses	including the military were ...	2,278,724
„ „ mules	... ... „ ...	934
„ „ asses	... ... „ ...	8,774
„ „ horned cattle	... ... „ ...	8,612,150
„ „ sheep	... ... „ ...	19,624,758
„ „ pigs	... ... „ ...	4,728,531
„ „ goats	... ... „ ...	1,477,335
„ „ bee-hives	... ... „ ...	1,453,764
„ „ dogs	... ... „ ...	1,622,738
The number of households possessing cattle in 1873 was		
Those occupied in agriculture	... ...	1,491,301
Those not so occupied	... ...	1,479,195

The State of Industry.

The financial need of the State after the battle of Jena, rendered necessary the introduction of a tax on industry, and in order that the proceeds might be the larger, free trade in manufactured goods was introduced at the same time. It was a double blow to the privileged classes, who had now to meet the competition which thus arose, and to pay besides a special tax. The alteration was, nevertheless, beneficial to the State, and all partial limitations which the re-action produced, have proved to be injurious. The manufacturing population in the old provinces, has increased less than might have been expected, if we compare the census of 1841 with that of 1861. In the list of artisans there is, however, *absolutely* an increase, but *relatively* a decrease. The number of actual artisans and skilled mechanics was

	1846	1849	1852	1855	1858	1861
Masters or persons working on their own account ...	457,315	535,232	553,107	548,296	545,034	550,324
Assistants and apprentices ...	384,783	407,141	447,542	454,088	507,198	542,044

This shews a greater increase in the number of assistants than in that of the masters. The returns of 1875 shew different results.

The number of persons employed in business is 3,625,918; 2,246,959 in a small way of business, equal to 61.97 per cent., and 1,378,958 in large way of business, equal to 38.03 per cent. They may be thus divided:—

In a small way of business.

Proprietors and directors ...	1,301,412 males ...	329,067 females
Assistants and apprentices ...	550,515 „ ...	65,956 „

In large concerns.

Proprietors and directors ...	48,633 males ...	1,576 females
Employed in mercantile and technical business ...	66,923 „ ...	1,814 „
Workmen over 16 years of age	1,007,295 „ ...	167,931 „
„ under 16 „	61,552 „ ...	23,235 „

Steam Engines.

In 1837	...	...	there were only	423 of	7,513	horse-power
„ 1852	...	...	„ „	2,832 „	92,462	„
„ 1860	...	...	„ „	8,685 „	365,631	„
„ 1875	...	...	„ „	28,370 „	645,559	„

Machines and their Motive Power in 1875.

Motive Power	In Use	Horse Power
1. Animal	5,337	
2. Wind:		
(*a.*) windmills	13,499	53,996
(*b.*) Dutch windmills ...	3,714	29,712
3. Water	21,802	191,677
4. Steam:		
(*a.*) stationary	25,998	628,849
(*b.*) locomotive	3,080	27,314
5. Gas	579	805
6. Hot air	170	290
		932,643

Within the last 11 years there has been an increase of 20,476 machines, equal to 259 per cent., and 477,766 horse-power, equal to 285 per cent.

Breweries.

The number of breweries in the year 1871 was—trade breweries, 8,326, of which 7,598 were at work; other than trade breweries, 2,727. The quantity of beer produced was in (imperial gallons)—

1870	1871	1872	1877-78
166,997,319	188,472,517	213,881,866	312,381,251

Railways.

In the year 1844 there existed only 530 miles, of which 83½ were double lines; the proceeds, 5.01 per cent. In 1847 the length of line was 1,106 miles; at the end of 1855 it had increased to 2,357 miles; average expense per mile in 1847 was £52,108, but in 1855, when there were 658 miles of double line, the average expense per mile was £62,772.

At the end of 1864 there were 4,737 miles at work. At the end of—

Miles.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Length of State railways... ...	2,498	2,459	2,601	2,822	3,038	3,067	3,533
Companies' railways worked by the State	1,468	1,529	1,683	1,837	2,142	2,142	2,175
Companies' railways	4,591	4,835	5,584	6,013	5,837	5,856	*6,077
Total length	8,557	8,823	9,868	10,672	11,017	11,065	11,785

* And 22 miles on Prussian soil, though not belonging to Prussian railway

LENGTH OF DOUBLE LINES—MILES.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
State railways ...	1,282	1,290	1,500	1,617	1,622
Companies' railways worked by the State	507	565	585	588	613
Companies' railways...	1,530	1,502	1,756	1,763	1,768
Total length	3,319	3,357	3,841	3,968	4,003

COST OF CONSTRUCTION UP TO THE BEGINNING OF EACH YEAR.

	1873	1874	1875
State railways	£46,763,000	£50,144,000	£54,753,000
Companies' railways worked by the State	33,298,000	36,747,000	42,582,000
Companies' railways ...	82,544,000	90,243,000	113,214,000
Total	£162,605,000	£177,134,000	£210,549,000

	1876	1877
State railways	£59,544,000	£62,661,000
Companies' railways worked by the State	45,522,000	52,629,000
Companies' railways	120,656,000	120,179,000
Total	£225,722,000	£235,469,000

	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
1873	£24,451,888	£15,994,305
1874	25,780,617	17,977,571
1875	27,541,688	16,767,849
1876	27,660,524	16,167,713
1877	27,204,296	15,876,432
1878	27,564,300	15,876,435
1879*	27,500,000	15,500,000

Year	Total number of Passengers carried.	Weight of Goods carried—Tons.
1873	99,629,719	87,386,180
1874	100,570,671	85,979,467
1875	115,293,065	80,277,856
1876	116,452,115	91,354,247
1877	114,804,613	92,557,541

During the year 1872, there were—

First class passengers	1,433,755
Second ,, ,, ...	13,593,622
Third ,, ,, ...	43,096,477
Fourth ,, ,, ...	25,025,280

* This gives £12,000,000 for distribution among the shareholders, and is equivalent to an average dividend of 4.9 per cent. on the capital invested.

Accidents.

	To Passengers		To Employés		To others	
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
1873	11	127	314	988	176	81
1874	7	55	320	1,076	191	84
1875	13	41	266	1,089	180	74
1876	8	45	220	794	170	93
1877	14	62	178	659	163	67
1878	12	46	—	—	—	—

	Total		No. of Passengers carried for one Accident
	Killed	Wounded	
1873	501	1,196	58,709
1874	518	1,215	63,226
1875	462	1,223	68,523
1876	398	932	73,938
1877	363	1,115	75,629

The cause in 8 of the fatal cases, and in 16 of those not fatal, was imprudence or want of caution in entering or alighting from the carriages. The deaths were only one in every 9,500,000 passengers, and the cases of injury one in every 2,500,000 passengers. This is an improvement as regards travelling on the Prussian railways. The average of the five previous years gave one passenger killed in every 5,750,000 conveyed, and one injured in 1,250,000 passengers. Of railway servants and officials there was an accident in 1879 (last year) to one in every 171, and one in every 120 among the railway labourers. 93 persons attempted suicide by laying themselves on the line, and 86 of these cases ended fatally.

Savings' Banks.

At the end of 1869 there were 458 savings' banks in the towns and 350 in the circuits, with deposits amounting to £23,558,684.

In 1875 there were 1,004 savings' banks, 2,209,101 deposit books, and deposits amounting to £166,811, 661.

The amount of individual deposits shows that the savings' banks are made use of by those in good circumstances as well as by the poorer classes.

SAXONY, (Kingdom).

Circles	Area in English square miles.	Population in 1879. Males	Females.	Total.
1. Dresden	1,674	368,701	380,802	749,503
2. Leipzic	1,377	316,462	323,513	639,975
3. Zwickau	1,782	504,493	527,412	1,031,905
4. Bautzen	951	162,653	176 550	339,203
Total	5,784	1,352,309	1,408,277	2,760,586

Prefectships of the Four Circles, and their population, 1875.

1.	Dresden	140,816
	Pirna	107,367
	Dippoldiswalde	50,497
	Freiberg	105,133
	Meissen	86,668
	Grossenhain	61,727
	add City of Dresden	197,295
2.	Leipzic	132,643
	Borna	66,428
	Grimma	76,467
	Oschatz	50,600
	Döbeln	96,842
	Rochlitz	89,608
	add Town of Leipzic	127,387
3.	Chemnitz	138,578
	Flöha	73,708
	Marienberg	55,667
	Annaberg	82,346
	Schwarzenberg	77,977
	Zwickau	169,741
	Plauen	99,023
	Auerbach	68,644
	Oelsnitz	50,479
	Schöub	137,711
	add Town of Chemnitz	78,209
4.	Zittau	94,368
	Löbau	92,632
	Bautzen	97,188
	Kamenz	55,015

Among the population of 1875 there were 50,737 Wends scattered in 333 places; there were 130,759 members of other Confederate States, and 35,230 foreigners.

The preponderance of females over the males, in 1871, was 58,646, and in 1875 55,968.

POPULATION OF FORMER YEARS.

In 1834	1,595,668	In 1861	2,225,240
„ 1840	1,706,276	„ 1864	2,337,192
„ 1849	1,894,431	„ 1867	2,423,586
„ 1852	1,988,078	„ 1871	2,556,244
„ 1855	2,039,176	„ 1875	2,760,586
„ 1858	2,122,902		

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Births	Illegitimate	Still Births	Deaths	Marriages
1865	100,785	15,925	4,413	74,939	22,087
1866	104,156	16,459	4,583	78,110	18,888
1867	98,180	14,399	4,166	71,015	22,077

Year	Births	Illegitimate	Still Births	Deaths	Marriages
1868	102,687	14,437	4,469	72,718	23,939
1869	105,107	14,409	4,595	73,287	23,778
1870	108,735	15,126	4,820	72,804	21,035
1871	100,319	13,610	4,463	83,116	21,547
1872	114,899	15,060	4,955	81,968	26,140
1873	119,125	16,601	4,858	81,891	27,807
1874	123,749	16,254	5,206	81,011	27,190
1875	125,188	15,865	5,150	87,555	29,086
1876	126,361		5,456	78,121	26,606
1877	124,907		4,969	81,890	24,919
1878	123,045		5,140	81,891	24,797

Immigration and Emigration.

As all information, respecting the number of secret emigrations, is wanting, the following gives but an incomplete summary.

The number of those officially received and discharged, were as under—

	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Received ...	2,367	1,768	1,495	814	471	399
Discharged ...	649	503	593	562	451	330
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Received ...	730	1,337	1,538	2,221	1,670	1,461
Discharged ...	239	217	268	225	231	184

Members of various Creeds in 1875.

Lutherans	2,664,341	Greek Catholics ...	588
Reformed Church ...	9,851	Jews	5,360
Anglicans	713	Others	4,077
Roman Catholics ...	73,349	No returns	431
German Catholics ...	1,876		

Infirm.

In 1871 there were 2,064 blind persons, 1,684 deaf mutes, 3,781 idiots and 2,344 insane.

Notes on Town and Country Population.

In 1871 the towns (142) were inhabited by 1,013,094 persons—that is rather more than 39.66 per cent. In the country there were 1,542,340 persons—not quite 60.33 per cent. The increase in the towns was but little more than that in the country from 1855-58, whilst it was even less from 1852-55; but from 1858-61 the increase in the towns was at the rate of 6.27 per cent., and in the country at the rate of 4.06. From 1861-64 it was 8.33 in the towns, and only 3.10 in the country; from 1864-67, 5.38 in the towns, 2.67 in the country; from 1867-71 it was 8.09 in the towns, and 3.63 in the country; the increase in the military force in the towns contributed somewhat to this. Out of an increase of 89,108 persons

between 1864-67, 29,472 belonged to the three towns of Dresden, Leipsic, and Chemnitz, and only 18,276 to all the other towns put together. The population of the three towns just mentioned was increased by no fewer than 45,690 persons during the four years, 1867 and 1871; that of the other towns by 32,572; and that of the open country by 54,396 persons.

The 142 towns in Saxony in 1875 contained a population of 1,109,175.

The following are the principal towns in the four circles:—

1.—DRESDEN.

1. Dresden	197,295	9. Riesa	5,747
2. Freiburg	23,559	10. Deuben	5,259
3. Meissen	13,002	11. Königstein	3,750
4. Grossenhain	10,686	12. Neustadt	3,252
5. Pirna	10,581	13. Dippoldiswalde	3,172
6. Löbtau	6.248	14. Schandau	3,111
7. Sebnitz	5,908	15. Lommalzsch	3,081
8. Radeberg	5,894	16. Tharandt	2,554

2.—LEIPZIC.

1. Leipzic	127,387	11. Schönefeld	7,220
2. Reudnitz	11,645	12. Waldheim	7,151
3. Döbeln	10,969	13. Leisnig	7,045
4. Lindenau	9,823	14. Gohlis	7,013
5. Mittweida	9,093	15. Rosswein	6,968
6. Hainichen	8,468	16. Borna	6,081
7. Volkmarsdorf	8,384	17. Penig	5,950
8. Wurzen	8,165	18. Rochlitz	5,761
9. Grimma	7,273	19. Connewitz	5,353
10. Oschatz	7,243	20. Neuschönefeld	5,292

3.—ZWICKAU.

1. Chemnitz	78,209	18. Marienberg	5,956
2. Zwickau	31,491	19. Oederan	5,836
3. Plauen	28,756	20. Kirchberg	5,761
4. Glauchau	21,743	21. Hobenstein	5,726
5. Meerane	21,277	22. Lossnitz	5,725
6. Crimmitzschau	17,649	23. Oelsnitz	5,685
7. Reichenbach	14,620	24. Buchholz	5,655
8. Annaberg	11,725	25. Treuen	5,409
9. Werdau	11,689	26. Niederplanitz	5,288
10. Frankenberg	10,462	27. Gelenau	5,284
11. Schneeburg	8,074	28. Auerbach	5,277
12. Zschopau	8,045	29. Schedewitz	5,201
13. Schlosschemnitz	7,125	30. Falkenstein	5,146
14. Limbach	6,879	31. Schönheide	5,072
15. Gablenz	6,820	32. Lengenfeld	4,894
16. Eibenstock	6,553	33. Lichtenstein	4,862
17. Stollberg	6,326	34. Markneukirchen	4,621

4.—BAUTZEN.

1. Zittau	20,417	5. Löbau	6,226
2, Bautzen	14,709	6. Grosshonau	5,877
3. Kamenz	6,784	7. Bischofswerda ..	4,022
4. Seifhennersdorf ...	6,366		

The population of Dresden ... in 1813 ... was 41,218
„ Leipzic ... in 1819 ... „ 36,093
„ Chemnitz ... „ ... „ 10,835

Division of the Land.

	English sq. miles
State Domains	37
State Forests	592
Church and school property	122
Communal property	158
Land within the towns	18
Private property*	919
Remaining land	3,938
Total	5,784

Territorial Changes.

Electoral Saxony in 1786	Eng. sq. miles	Population
Electoral Circle (Wittenberg, etc.)	1.360 ...	130,000
Circle of Thuringia (Wassenfels, Langensalza) ...	765 ...	165,000
Circle of Meissen (Dresden, Torgan)	1,467 ...	300,000
Circle of Leipzic	978 ...	210,000
Circle Erzgebing (Freiberg, (Chemnitz)	1,786 ...	308,000
Circle of Voigtland (Plauen, Ruchenbach) ...	446 } ...	95,000
Circle of Neustadt	276 }	
Bishoprics of Merseburg, Namenburg, and Zeitz ...	467 ...	66,000
Principality of Querfurt	—	—
Part of the County of Henneberg (Suhla)	172 ...	20,000
„ „ Mansfeld (Eisleben)... ...	172 ...	—
Counties of Barby and Gourmem	86 ...	—
Lausitz (with Görlitz, Lamban, etc.)	3,847 ...	400,000
Total	11,822 ...	1,694,000

Saxony withdrew from the Prussian Confederation after the Battle of Jena. In accordance with the Treaty of Posen, concluded December 11, 1806, the Elector joined the Confederacy of the Rhine, declared himself King, and received the Circle of Cotbas from Prussia; in return for which he gave up Mansfeld, Goumern, and Barby to Westphalia. He was also made Duke of Warsaw, which, however, formed a separate State. The Congress of Vienna was several times on the point of leaving Saxony entirely to Prussia, but at length arranged a division. Saxony was obliged, by the Treaty of May 18th, 1815, to give up to Prussia, Lower and part of

* Belonging to the nobility (942 estates).

Upper Lausitz, the Circles of Wittenberg and Thuringia, part of the Circles of Neustadt, Leipzic, and Meissen, the greater part of the Bishoprics of Merseburg, Naumberg, and Zeitz, and the districts of Voigtland and Henneberg. Weimar obtained the greater part of the Circle of Neustadt. The total loss amounted to 7,768 square miles of territory, with a population of 875,600 souls. By the peace concluded at Berlin, October 21, 1866, after the war of that year, Saxony was secured from any direct cession of territory, though she was compelled to pay a war contribution amounting to £1,500,000. Of this sum £150,000 was defrayed by the cession of that part of the Silesian Railway which runs through Prussian territory. She had also to consent to the giving up of the fortress of Königstein to a Prussian garrison, and to an unconditional entrance into the North German Confederation. The present Constitution dates from September 4, 1831.

Finance.

(Biennial, formerly triennial Budget.)

Those of recent years are as follows:—

	Annual	Extraordinary	
For 1858-60	£1,404,786 ...	£1,184,032	for the 3 years
„ 1861-63	1,853,452 ...	786,398	„
„ 1864-66	2,048,847 ...	1,128,390	„
„ 1867-69	2,005,658 ...	1,052,601	„
„ 1870-71	1,897,789 ...	1,194,000	for the 2 years
„ 1872-73	2,062,937 ...	2,674,617	„
„ 1874-75	2,374,645 ...	4,174,617	„
„ 1876-77	2,692,848 ...	8,252,390	„

We give the details of one financial year—viz., that of 1874-75:—

Revenue.

A.—EMPLOYMENT OF STATE PROPERTY.

(1.) Domains and other possessions, including forests and the chase	£394,571
(2.) Royalties and institutions for communication, including State railroads	939,432
(3.) Interest and revenue from administrations, including interest of capital, surplus from lottery, deductions from pay for the pension fund	318,319
	£1,652,322

B.—TAXES AND DUES.

Land tax, £254,139; industrial and personal taxes, £,264,900; slaughter duty and dues on receipts for imperial taxes, £86,838; stamp tax, £67,275 miscellaneous, £49,171	= 722,323
Total revenue	£2,374,645

Expenditure.

A.—GENERAL STATE EXPENDITURE.

(1.)	*Royal Household:* Civil list, £106,500; Queen's privy purse, £4,500; appanages, £28,674; maintenance of the public collections belonging to the State, £9,571 =	£149,245
(2.)	*Debt:* Interest, £653,617; payment of debt, £227,209 =	880,826
(3.)	Interest on unredeemable capital	18,588
(4.)	Redemption of debts not belonging to the domains, and compensations	1,500
(5.)	Expense of Diet	7,702
(6.)	General affairs of the Government...	2,925
	B. Ministers and officials	6,909
	C. Department of Justice	153,462
	D. Home Department	284,465
	E. Finance Department	87,667
	F. Religion and public education	209,853
	G. Foreign Office	8,319
	H. Contribution to Imperial expenditure	220,802
	I. Pension list	46,447
	K. Buildings	197,817
	L. Reserve fund	11,243
	Total expenditure	£2,287,770

In the extraordinary expenditure for this year there occur the following sums:—£60,000 for completing the State Theatre in Dresden £37,000 for the completion of the draining of the deep moat of Freiberg into the Elbe; £363,000 for barracks in and near Dresden.

Of the share of Saxony in the French contribution of war, £37,651 were expended in assisting members of the Saxon Landwehr (similar to our Militia) and Reserve and those dependent on them; £450,000 were set aside as the nucleus of a property for new administrative districts; £25,095 for the completion of the interior of the Albrechtsburg near Meissen; £52,500 for the rebuilding of certain royal castles; £15,000 for the support of art; and £22,500 for increasing the reserve fund for the royal collections. The remainder was paid into the Treasury to add to the balance for the partial covering of the extraordinary expenditure.

The Civil List for 1831 was fixed at £75,000 In 1854 it was increased to £85,500; in 1864 by a further sum of £22,500, on account of the proposed increase in the salaries of the officials in all departments being extended also to those paid from the Civil List. £4,500 were also added to this sum for the Queen's privy purse. In 1874 the Civil List was raised to £142,500, exclusive of the allowance paid to the Queen. The pensions, which were £78,401 in 1845, rose, in 1852 and 1854, to £95,310.

The increase in expenditure led, among others, to the introduction of an income-tax (1851), and to the extension of the lottery system (multiplication of increase in the price of tickets). On the other hand, increase of revenue, especially from railways and forests, made it possible gradually to abolish the extraordinary embargoes introduced in 1850 and the following years; to moderate the regular imposts, such as slaughter-duty and salt

tax; and the sooner to carry out the proposal of augmentation of salaries and sacrifices for the public good in the working of institutions, the making of mountain roads, &c. An increase diametrically opposed to this system of reduction, has of late been necessitated by the augmentation of expenditure. A beginning appears to have been made by making the assessment of agriculturists as high as is possible within the limit allowed by law. The next step was the raising of the slaughter duty (the other indirect taxes having become Imperial taxes).

National Debt.

The public debt of Saxony at the close of 1869 amounted to £16,936,363. In 1879 it amounted to £29,667,631.

Financial History.

The elevation of the electors of Saxony to the throne of the Kingdom of Poland cost enormous sacrifices. "The seven years' war" led to a fearful drain on the finances of Saxony. Frederick II drew nearly £7,500,000 from her; the State was burdened with £4,350,000 of fresh debts. Meantime the extravagance at Court was continued. The State expenditure for 1778 was computed at £997,685, of which £302,567 were for the army and politics; £101,973 for the Court; £62,102 for appanages; £286,634 for debts; £245,409 for salaries. The computation was exceeded by £52,462 for pensions.

Saxony received £500,000 from Bavaria at the peace of Teschen as compensation for hereditary claims foregone. The Prussian alliance against France in 1806 cost £1,000,000 war tax, exclusive of the special burden laid on the City of Leipzic. Saxony received £272,205 of the money paid as indemnity by France after the overthrow of Napoleon.

The war of 1866 cost the Treasury £2,560,380 absolutely (including £1,500,000 war indemnity to Prussia), and £343,875 given as compensation to the inhabitants. Besides these sums, there were the damage and loss to the State Property, and the costs of her own army.

The actual State debt, £4,354,263 in 1764, was reduced by one-half in 1806, but rose again to £3,428,643 in 1817. Of this, Prussia undertook £779,528, leaving the remainder to Saxony.

An issue of paper money was made in 1772. £750,000 were issued when the division of territory took place, £487,500 of which had to be paid by Saxony. In 1819, paper money worth £375,000 was in circulation. In 1843 £450,000 was circulating. Further issues were made in June, 1846, for £450,000. The sum total of the whole State debt increased with the increase of the State railways. In—

1819	...	...	£3,772,243	1861	...	...	£10,172,891
1847	...	...	5,066,700	1869	...	...	16,936,363
1853	...	...	6,417,228	1879	...	...	29,667,631
1858	...	...	9,109,432				

Army.

Since 1867, the organization is on the same footing as that of Prussia. The Saxon royal troops form a separate *corps d'Armée* (the XII.). The constitution of the young men has much degenerated in recent times.

Whereas in 1834, nearly 40 per cent. of the recruits were fit for service, the percentage had sunk to 22 by the year 1856. In 1865, out of 24,275 conscrips only 6,502, equal to 26.8 per cent. were fit for service. (In the official district of Freiberg, only 315 out of 1,300; in Chemnitz only 678 out of 2,662; in Dresden, only 511 out of 2,546). It is however, possible that the increased requirements made upon the men, may have contributed greatly to this result.

Among the officers in 1859, there were no fewer than 363 nobles as against 350 of the burgher class.

Infantry.—Line: 2 divisions, of 2 brigades, 2 regiments, of 3 battalions, (distinguished in the Imperial army by the numbers 100 to 107). 1 regiment of Rifles, (No. 108), 2 battalions of Jägers (Rifles) (No. 12 and 13).

Cavalry.—1 division, consisting of 2 brigades, 3 regiments, and 5 squadrons.

Artillery.—2 regiments of field artillery, 16 foot batteries, 2 mounted field batteries. 8 companies of garrison artillery, 1 battalion of pioneers, and 1 battalion train.

Fortress.—Königstein. The fortifications erected around Dresden in 1866, are being partially removed.

War Notes.

In 1783, the army numbered 24,992 men. In 1806, Saxony brought a contingent of 22,000 men against Napoleon, 6,000 of whom were taken prisoners at Jena. The contingent of the Rhenish Confederacy amounted to 20,000. The Saxon troops fought in 1809 against Austria; in 1812, 21,500 men, against Russia, where the greater number of the men were destroyed. At the battle of Leipzic, the greater part of the newly-formed little army went over to the allies. The country was obliged to bring an army of 28,000 men into the field against Napoleon, by the spring of 1814; in 1815 one of 10,000 men. The Saxon army corps lost, during the war of 1870-71, 115 officers and 1,978 subalterns and men killed; 202 officers and 4,180 men wounded. The total loss amounted to 9,349 men killed, wounded, and missing.

Social Conditions.

AN OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION INTO GROUPS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION IN 1871

Engaged in	Independent Owners and Masters.		Independent Assistants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forests, fisheries ...	56,661	3,969	80,447	99,209
Various industries	144,877	18,194	287,146	165,282
Commerce and trade	34,051	10,315	40,530	9,940
Personal service, daily labour ...	866	2,701	82,167	40,744
Army	20,665	—	—	—
Other occupations	12,872	3,119	26,604	3,405
Without occupation	32,169	43,762	—	—
	302,169	82,060	514,894	318,580
	384,229		833,474	

Social Conditions—continued.

Engaged in	Servants of all kinds		Other Members of Household	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forests, fisheries ...	1,513	7,056	58,998	106,600
Various industries	1,968	18,509	229,969	458,924
Commerce and trade	3,483	16,206	45,747	98,620
Personal service, daily labour ...	1,689	1,665	60,095	112,190
Army	76	442	968	2,395
Other occupations	460	7,472	15,385	38,710
Without occupation	757	7,181	10,628	30,835
	9,946	58,531	421,790	848,274
	68,477		1,270,064	

Social Conditions—Total.

Agriculture, forests, fisheries...	414,453
Various industries	1,324,869
Commerce and trade...	258,892
Personal service, daily labour	302,117
Army	24,546
Other occupations	106,027
Without occupation	125,340

Accidental Deaths.

	Males	Females	Total
In 1871	555	112	667
„ 1872	535	117	652
„ 1873	672	108	780
„ 1874	710	138	848
„ 1875	721	125	855
„ 1876	722	151	881

Suicides.

1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
653 ...	687 ...	723 ...	723 ...	745 ...	981

Crime.

The Statistics of crime shew very unfavorable results. The number of criminals in the prisons during the years 1840-49, wavered between 1,093 and 1,271. In 1850 the number rose to 1,382; the following year to 1,623, and in 1857 it reached 2,315, but fell in 1858 to 2,253, and in 1859 to 2,071. In 1861 it fell to 1,986. The maximum of political criminals was 137 in 1851. 8 were still in confinement in 1859. According to sex, the average is 4.5 males to 1 female criminal. The proportion

of criminals is on the whole, below the average in the *manufacturing districts.* Official returns from 1866-71 give the following.

Year	Condemned	Sentenced	Of these Females
1866	12,371	10,828	3,025
1867	13,879	12,157	3,853
1868	14,252	12,585	3,863
1869	13,150	11,435	3,275
1870	12,189	10,651	3,056
1871	11,477	9,883	2,580

Capital punishment was abolished in the year 1869, but re-introduced by the Penal Code of Germany.

Education.

In 1876-77 there was 1 university, (Leipzic); 1 polytechnic (Dresden); 1 School of Mines (Freiberg); 1 school for the Science and Management of Woods and Forests (Tharand); 2 Schools of Art (Leipzic and Dresden); 13 Gymnasium; 11 Grammar Schools of high class, and 21 of second class; 18 Seminaries; 11 schools for Technical Education; 2,099 National Schools, of which 19 are of very high class, and 100 middle class. These schools contain 455,003 scholars and 5,181 teachers. There are also 1,753 adult schools. In the whole of Saxony there are 4,014 establishments for education, 6,927 teachers, 530,151 scholars. Total expenditure, £853,090, of which sum £616,694 are for salaries.

Income Tax.

Only those with less than £15 income are free. In 1875, 971,886 persons were subject to the tax, of whom 382,302 paid upon an income less than £25.

304,473	between	£25 and £40
187,629	on an income under	£80
53,639	" "	£140
27,614	" "	£270
10,547	" "	£540
4,195	" "	£1,300
1,257	" "	£5,000
224	" "	£50,000
6	on an income over that sum	

Persons with incomes less than	£25	form 82.64 per cent
" " "	£100	" 11.00 "
" " "	£420	" 5.50 "
" " "	£1,300	" 0.71 "
" " "	£2,700	" 0.10 "
" " "	£5,000	" 0.03 "
" "	above £5,000	" 0.02 "
		100.00

The total incomes subject to the tax in 1875, were estimated at £50,879,039, and the tax paid upon it £55,139, of which £36,021 came

from the towns, and £19,118 from the country. In 1877, the number of the population subject to the tax was 919,651. The total income taxed, in round numbers, was £51,615,000. Of this sum, income from land was £10,540,000; from funded property, £5,540,000; from salaries and wages, £15,860,000; from trades and manufactures, £19,675,000.

Live Stock, 1873.

Horses ... ... (those of the army not included) ...	115,667
Asses	86
Head of cattle	647,074
Sheep	206,830
Pigs	301,091
Goats	105,401
Bee-hives	64,283

Fire Insurance.

The value of the property insured in the National Insurance Company in 1876, was £119,600,000, and the amount paid in compensation, for losses by fire during the year, was £156,500.

Minerals—Mines and Foundries.

I. COAL.	PRODUCTION. Mines	Cwts.	Value in £	Labourers
Pit coal	78	61,225,504	1,648,648	17,272
Brown coal	161	11,927,646	101,642	3,243
II. ORE.				
Iron	26	504,304	16,663	550
Silver and gold ...	38	416,330	220,624	7,115
Together with other ores	71	1,068,913	262,690	8,009

III. PRODUCING METAL FROM THE ORE.	Works	Cwts.	Value in £	Labourers
Raw iron	5	78,894	20,901	169
Zinc	1	4,384	4,950	20
Lead	—	78,544	85,042	—
Silver and Gold ...	3	868	384,124	928
Nickel combination ...	—	1,103	58,807	—
Other metallic products	10	27,042	104,773	219
Sulphur, sulphur-iron and vitriol ...	2	270,217	70,724	141
Total.	21	461,052	729,321	1,477

IV. SMELTING WORKS.		Cwts.	Value in £	Labourers
Pig Iron	109	896,050	480,656	4,619
Rod iron & metal plates	13	462,580	226,712	892
Steel	5	234,115	163,821	469
	127	1,592,745	871,189	5,480

Breweries.

In 1875 there were 693; the quantity of beer brewed was 48,421,340 imperial gallons.

Railways in 1877.

	English Miles	
Length of State railways	1,101	equals 1,353
„ private railways	252	

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CONVEYED, AND THE AMOUNT OF FARES.

	1875	1876	1877
Conveyed	18,468,129	18,979,202	19,782,802
Fares	£885,579	£879,599	£865,679
Total receipts from all source	£3,324,053	£3,237,822	£3,119,773
Total expenditure	£2,052,581	£2,112,945	£2,026,728
Total accidents—Killed ...	57	50	50
Wounded...	99	63	76

Savings Banks.

In 1878	168
In 1875 the deposits amounted to	£12,600,000
Number of books	770,000

Which gives one to every four inhabitants, and the money is as £4 11*s.* to every inhabitant.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (Grand Duchy).

Area, 5,137 English square miles, of which about 255 are covered with water.

The population in 1867 was	560,618
„ „ 1871 „	557,897
„ „ 1875 „ only	553,785

a decrease of 4,112 individuals since 1871.

As the feudal system of the middle ages is still kept up here, a very small portion only of the land is directly subject to the power of the State. By far the greater part is under the dominion of quasi-sovereign nobles. It is divided as follows:—

	English square miles	Population in 1875
Ducal domains	2,121	201,829
Lands belonging to the three monasteries ...	168	8,826
995 noblemen's estates*	2,199	133,835
40 townships and estates of the exchequer ...	562	213,407

The inhabitants are descended from a mixture of the German with the Slavonic race, but the former now predominates almost exclusively, (the reigning dynasty is of Slavonic origin).

* 628 of these are fiefs, and 367 allodial estates.

Towns in 1875 *and their Inhabitants.*

Schwerin	27,989	Bützow	4,877
Rostock	34,980	Grabow	4,207
Wismar	14,462	Ribnitz	4,074
Güstrow	10,923	Dobesan	3,827
Parchim	8,264	Hagenow	3,748
Ludwigslust	6,005	Boizenburg	3,553
Waren	5,852	Malchow	3,368
Teterow	5,247	Sternberg	2,465
Malchin	5,350		

Territorial Changes.

The conditions of feudalism have been preserved longer in the two Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg than in any other State of Germany. The last of these undesirable divisions of patrimony took place in Mecklenburg, in 1701, when Strelitz was separated from the other part of the Duchy, for a younger son of the Prince. The town of Rostock first acknowledged the full supremacy of Mecklenburg in 1788. Wismar, which had been separated from it for 155 years, was obtained as a pledge from Sweden for 100 years, for the sum of £274,200 (redeemable in 1903 for a sum between £4,200,000 and £4,500,000). The duke was the first German prince to leave the Confederation of the Rhine (March 25th, 1813); he, however, required no increase of territory, but only the title of Grand Duke, which he obtained June 17th, 1815.

Finance.

The light of publicity has not yet penetrated into the feudal conditions of this State. The whole condition of things is very different from that which obtains in all modern States. There is no such thing as State budget, State railways, and so forth. The whole of the domains are treated as the private property of the Grand Duke. The sovereign has to pay the expenses of the government out of the proceeds of the domains; the remainder is regarded as his private income. There is no trace of any regular system of taxation. The imposts are very different in various localities, according to the period or the manner in which they were introduced. The domain lands are estimated at the value of £15,000,000. The expenditure for administration of the court is higher than that for the civil administration.

Debt.

"The Sovereign List," reached about £1,275,000 towards the end of the decade 1860-70. The debt rose to £2,175,000, by the purchase by the Duchy of the Mecklenburg railway for £652,500 in 1870. But after this railway had again been sold to a private company in 1873, and the share of the French contribution of war, due to Mecklenburg, had been received, a considerable reduction was made in the debt. In July, 1877, the debt amounted to £1,069,175, and the railway debt £1,079,466.

Army.

By treaty made with Prussia, both the States of Mecklenburg have become incorporated into the Prussian military system, since January, 1873.

The forces consist of 2 Infantry regiments; 1 Rifle battalion; 2 regiments of Dragoons, and 4 batteries, and form part of the 9th army corps.

Social Condition.

The nobility is united by an Act of Union, dated 1789, into a corporation for the maintenance of their class. The monastic estate forms a very real band for this corporation. Three estates, *secularized* at the time of the Reformation, worth at the present time £2,500,000, yielding an annual income of £100,000, serve as a provision for the daughters of the nobility. The condition of the peasantry is most miserable.

Beside the lands belonging to the towns, there are 654 holders of noblemen's estates, 1,302 hereditary copyholders, and 6,163 peasants, who have no real right to the soil, share the property with them; and lastly, about 7,288 members of the Confederacy, who possess but a few fields, yet with a distinct right thereto.

Education.

The state of education in this country, which is under a strict Protestant church government is such, that in the years 1858-61, only 322 per 1,000 of the recruits could read printing, and only 171 per 1,000 could read writing. Out of 3,744, only 131 could write well and 58 could reckon.

Navigation.

In 1873 Rostock owned, at the beginning of the year, 358 vessels, 348 of which were registered at 49,656 tons burthen.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (Grand Duchy).

	Square miles	Population
Duchy of Strelitz	978	79,330
Principality of Ratzeburg ...	148	16,343
Total	1,126	95,673

Towns and their Population in 1875.

New Strelitz	8,525	Friedland	5,086
New Brandenburg ...	7,495	Old Strelitz	3,070

Finance..

The same here as in Schwerin. Debt about £300,000.

Social Condition.

A worse state of things exists here even than in Schwerin. During the years 1851-71, the population diminished by 6,246, although the births

exceeded the deaths by 14,000. In the four years 1871-75, the population of this little country decreased by 1,309, although the births exceeded the deaths by 3,714. Evidently a consequence of emigration, on account of the bad social condition of the country.

BRUNSWICK (Duchy).

Year	Population	Year	Population
1760	158,980	1858	274,069
1814	209,527	1861	282,400
1834	253,232	1867	303,401
1846	269,228	1871	312,170
1852	271,208	1875	327,490

Towns, with their Inhabitants.

Brunswick	65,938	Holzminden	6,887
Wolfenbüttel	11,105	Schöningen	6,116
Helmstadt	7,783	Blankenburg	4,519

The possessions of the Duke of Brunswick embrace an area of about 850 English square miles. The Constitution dates from October 12, 1832; modified November 28, 1851.

Finance.

The financial period lasts three years. The budget gives the figures for the three years together, therefore not for separate years. The State expenditure and the chancellor's treasury are treated differently.

I.—*State Administration for* 1876-78.

Revenue.

1. Balance from domains	£54,581
2. Direct Taxes: Land tax, £57,266; personal tax, £20,375	77,641
3. Indirect taxes	22,324
4. Interest	46,265
5. Annuities from the railways	131,250
6. Pawn tickets	30,000
7. Lotteries	22,500
8. Miscellaneous	444
Total	£385,005

Expenditure.

1. General obligations of the country	£25,033
2. Ministry of the State and archives	6,515
3. Costs of legislation	975
4. The Diet	1,256
5. Justice	37,580

6.	Administration of finance	33,525
7.	Gendarmerie	7,585
8.	Police	25,423
9.	Buildings	45,246
10.	Pensions	25,255
11.	State debt, of which £24,375 was for paying off debt ...	151,133
12.	Extraordinary expenditure	25,479
	Total	£385,005

II.—*Chancellor's Treasury List.*

Revenue.

The surplus made over to the State as above, the produce of the domain lands, forests, mines, and the interest on the *Bevern capital*, give £175,000 revenue; the State treasury draws £42,000, without reckoning £5,000 for interest or Chancery debt. The monastic capital fund amounted to £242,500 in 1878.

Debt.

On January 1, 1873, this amounted to £3,596,211, of which £1,897,140 were ordinary railway debt, and £1,500,000 premium loan for railway purposes. The debt on the domains was at the same time £53,859. In the year 1870 the State railway was, however, sold to a company for 64 years, at the price of £1,650,000 cash, and an annuity of £131,250. £300,000 of the cash were paid to the provinces for public objects, and £150,000 for the redemption of the *surplice* fees of the clergy. The domains embrace about 45 estates, 600,000 acres of forest, beside mining, smelting and salt works.

Historical Notes.

At the beginning of the 19th century the revenues of the duchy were estimated at £127,650, the expenditure only at £111,150. Under the Westphalian rule the borders were so much increased that the State is said to have drawn £240,000 from the Brunswick provinces alone. In 1832 the union of the chancellor's fund with the custom's fund took place. With respect to the debt, Brunswick was very heavily burdened after the Seven Years' War, both in consequence of this war, which cost nearly £1,050,000, and of the extravagance of Duke Charles. The debts were paid off by the year 1790. Foreign dominion, and then the struggle against it, demanded great sacrifices. In 1815 the total debt was estimated at £982,020, and in 1840 at £1,110,031.

Army.

1 Infantry regiment (No. 92), 1 Hussar regiment, 1 battery of 4 guns, 2 battalions of Landwehr. In the Seven Years' War Brunswick brought 12,000 men into the field. Many Brunswickers fought against Napoleon during the rule of the king of Westphalia; in 1809 they fought in Austria, and afterwards in Spain. In 1813-15 the duke brought forward about 10,000 men.

Mines and Foundries.

Works	Produce cwts.	Value	Labourers
9 coal and bitumen	3,969,367	£42,737	355
6 mineral ore	509,774	10,540	290
1 salt	96,931	5,983	30
7 extracting the metal from the ore...	296,348	204,158	968
12 iron works	211,164	139,601	1,035

OLDENBURG (Grand Duchy).

Component Parts	Area in sq. Miles	Population, 1875 Males	Females	Total
Duchy of Oldenburg ...	2,075	123,485	124,651	248,136
Principality of Lubeck ...	202	16,639	17,446	34,085
„ Birkenfeld	194	18,195	18,898	37,093
	2,471	158,319	160,995	319,314

Population of Earlier Years.

1815	1834	1855	1861	1864	1871
217,769	255,765	287,163	295,242	314,416*	314,591

Towns and the Number of their Inhabitants.

Oldenburg	15,701	Brake	4,360
Vasel	4,853	Eutin	4,114
Oberstein	4,482	Jever	4,054

Territorial Changes.

The county of Oldenburg was elevated into "Duchy" by Joseph II., in 1777, and included Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, and the bishopric of Eutin. In 1803 Oldenburg acquired the secularized bishopric of Lübeck, by decision of the Imperial deputation. It received the Hanoverian district of Wildeshausen and the provinces of Vechta and Kloppenburg in Münster, in return for some concessions made to the Imperial city of Lübeck, and for the abolition of the Elsfleth dues. Although the duke had joined the Rhenish Confederation, October 14, 1808, Napoleon took possession of the country December 10th, 1810, and it was incorporated with the French departments of the estuaries of the Elbe and Weser. It was restored, however, in 1813.

The duke (a relative of the Emperor of Russia), was raised by the Congress of Vienna, to the rank of Grand Duke, and the territory was assigned to him on the left bank of the Rhine, in the former French department of Saar (the remote district of Birkenfeld). Russia ceded the province of Jever, and in 1854 the districts of Knyphausen and Varel were re-acquired after 200 years of separation. In 1854 a district on the Jade Bay was sold to Prussia for £75,000. In accordance with a treaty concluded between the Grand Duke and Prussia, September 27th, 1866, the

* Including Ahrensböck.

former received, in return for the renunciation of his hereditary claims on Holstein, the province of Ahrensbock and its dependencies, which now form part of the principality of Lübeck, and besides that he received £150,000 in money.

The fundamental law of the State of February 18th, 1849, was revised November 22nd, 1852.

Finance.

The expenditure of the State collectively is chiefly met by separate payments, made by the different provinces. The distribution of the taxes is fixed every six years for this special object. In 1870 it was made, so that the Duchy of Oldenburg bore 77.4; the Principality of Lübeck 15. and that of Birkenfeld 7.6 per cent. The expenditure of the whole State in 1877 was estimated at £43,255, to which the three provinces together contributed £33,280, the remainder was covered by interest of State capital. Out of this sum the "matricular" contributions were paid, amounting to £26,250, as well as the costs of the public officials and institutions, £17,005.

The budgets of the separate provinces were as follows in the year 1877:—

	Oldenburg	Lübeck	Birkenfeld	Total
Revenue	£237,290	£32,200	£27,494	£296,984
Expenditure	263,700	34,868	29,493	328,061
Deficit	£26,410	£2,668	£1,999	£31,077

The civil list amounts to £12,750. The Grand Duke is also the owner of land in Holstein, which adds to his revenue about £36,000.

The Public Debt.

Oldenburg was, for a long time, the only country in Germany which was quite free from State debt. The acquirement of the Bentinck property required £375,000; then the first State railway of Oldenburg cost £675,000, a second about the same amount, while £187,500 was expended upon road-making. The total debt in 1873 was £1,753,318, exclusive of £300,000 in notes of the National Bank, for which the State Treasury is security. In 1877 the total debt was £1,854,518, divided among the provinces thus:—Oldenburg £1,837,716; Lübeck, £16,618; Birkenfeld £184.

Army.

1 regiment of Infantry (No. 91); 1 regiment of Dragoons (No. 19); 2 batteries.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (Grand Duchy).

Circles	Area in square miles	Population 1871	1875
Weimar	683	151,379	
Eisenach	471	84,298	
Neustadt	248	50,506	
	1,402	286,183	292,933

Towns (1870).

Weimar	17,522	Weida	5,404
Eisenach	16,163	Neustadt, on the Orla ...	4,784
Apolda	12,427	Ilmenau	3,760
Jena	9,020		

Finance—Triennial Budgets—Statement for 1878-80.

REVENUE.

Absolute State property	£132,587
Privileges	38,270
Old land tax	26,070
Indirect taxes...	51,951
Income tax	89,367
Miscellaneous	93
	£338,338

EXPENDITURE.

Court	£45,000
Diet	1,428
Objects of Confederacy	69,385
State debt	21,787
Working expenses	15,424
Administration of State	16,239
Security (public safety)	8,959
Roads	6,015
Public institutions	10,380
Churches and education	40,707
Reserve fund and miscellaneous	1,560
	£336,884

The condition of the domains is not regulated in Weimar. Until 1848 the grand duke took the net proceeds of the so-called exchequer property. This being acknowledged to be State property a civil list was fixed at £37,500. This was raised to £45,000 in 1878.

The debt on the 1st of January, 1877, was £417,024; the assets, however, exceeded the liabilities.

Army.

1 Infantry regiment (the 5th Thuringia, No. 94.)

SAX-MEININGEN (Duchy).

Area, 956 English square miles. Population in—

1855	1861	1871	1875
165,530 ...	172,341 ...	187,957 ...	194,494

Towns.

Meiningen	9,524	Pössneck	6,212
Sonneberg	7,322	Hildburghausen	5,162
Saalfeld	6,784	Salzungen	3,724

Finance.

Domains.—In July, 1871, a law was made by which the duke is to receive £19,000, the sum remaining to be divided. A division of the domains will take place at the extinction of the reigning family. The House of Gotha will receive three-fifths as interest-paying private property in entail, while two-fifths will fall to the country as a provincial fund.

The balance for the years 1875-78 calculated the receipts of the domains at £92,764. The receipts of the national treasury, including the half of the remainder of domain revenue, amounted to £118,418. Included in this sum are the direct taxes, £52,807, and the indirect £17,770. Under expenditure appears £29,258 debt.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Duchy).

	Area sqr. miles	Population 1875
Duchy of Coburg	216	54,507
Duchy of Gotha	543	128,092
	759	282,599

Towns and Inhabitants.

Gotha, 22,928; Coburg, 14,567; Ohrdruf, 5,626; Wallershausen, 4,482; Neustadt, 3,434.

Territorial Changes.

Coburg.—The Duchy was occupied by French troops in 1806, and reinstated as one of the States of the Rhenish Confederacy in 1808. The Congress of Vienna increased it 20,000 souls, by the so-called Principality of Lichtenberg (St. Wendel, on the left bank of the Rhine). The Duke sold Lichtenberg to Prussia in 1834, for an annuity of £12,000.

Gotha.—In 1825 the male line of the ducal family became extinct, and in the following year, 1826, division was made of the country among the other Saxon ducal houses. The Duke of Coburg obtained nearly all, however, except Kranichfeld, by giving in exchange for it, the Principality of Saalfeld and some other small districts.

In 1852 a United Constitution for both Duchies was declared. In 1873 it was decided that the two separate Assemblies should form a common Diet, and administer justice in common for the two Duchies.

Finance.

Even in the altered Constitution, the domains were recognized as State property. Prince Albert protested against this. After lengthy

negociations, an agreement was approved, by which the Duke should receive £15,000 fixed annuity, from the net proceeds of the "Entailed Domain-Estates of the ducal house in the Duchy of Gotha." Thus £5,400 from the net proceeds flow into the State Treasury as an annual income. Any further profits from the domain estates are divided equally between the Duke and the State.

Budget for Coburg, 1873-79; *for Gotha*, 1877-8.

REVENUE.

	Coburg	Gotha	Total
Domain Treasury ...	£19,224 ...	£115,111 ...	£124,335
State „ ...	46,889 ...	121,660 ...	168,549

EXPENDITURE.

Domain Treasury ...	£11,460 ...	£62,935 ...	£74,395
State „ ...	46,889 ...	121,660 ...	168,549

DEBT.

Coburg, June 1, 1876; *Gotha, June* 1, 1877.

	Coburg	Gotha	Total
Liabilities	£187,492 ...	£348,460 ...	£535,903
Assets	105,659 ...	348,243 ...	453,902

The great military demands made upon the country have rendered new imposts necessary, both in Coburg and in Gotha since 1866. As a reward for the part taken by the Duke in the war of 1866, and in compensation to the country for the injuries which it suffered thereby, the King of Prussia ceded, September 14th, 1866, to the Duke, the remote forests situate in the province of Schmalkalden, as an inalienable private estate of his family. The Duke thereupon gave up half of the net profits to the State Treasuries of Gotha and Coburg in equal parts. The total produce of these forests is estimated at between £6,000 and £7,500.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (Duchy).

Circle	Area Sqare Miles	Population 1871	1875
Altenburg	254 ...	94,502 ...	
Saalfeld-Eisenberg	256 ...	47,620 ...	
	510 ...	142,122 ...	145,844

Towns and Inhabitants.

Altenburg	22,263	Eisenberg	5,509
Rouneburg	5,706	Schmöllen	5,172

Nationality.

The inhabitants of the Altenburg circle are mostly the descendants of Wends (Slavs); the Wendish dress and manners are retained, although the

language has fallen into disuse since the 16th century. Altenburg formed part of Gotha until 1826. It was then handed over (except a small part of it) to the Duke of Hildburghausen, who ceded his little patrimony to Meiningen.

Finance.

The triennial statement for 1875-77 gives the revenue and expenditure at		£111,178
Under revenue the domains appear for	£30,249	
Land tax	11,062	
Income tax	19,791	
Aid taxes at	19,999	
Under expenditure the State debt appears ...	3,678	
And the matricular contribution at	13,123	

Social Condition.

The Altenburg peasant farmers are very prosperous; the excellent soil is well tilled; as a rule, the youngest son inherits the land; should there be only daughters the eldest acquires the property. A foolish "aristocracy of money" prevails among the peasantry in their marriages. An estate is seldom divided. The children thus passed over often find themselves in very distressed circumstances.

REUSS-GREIZ (Principality—Elder Branch).

In 1875 there was a population of 49,985 living within an area of 123 English square miles.

Towns and Inhabitants.

Greiz, 12,657; Zeulenroda, 6,900. The Constitution dates from 28th March, 1867.

Finance—Triennial Budgets.

There is no civil list, but the property of the exchequer is given over to the prince as private family property. The statement for 1877 gave revenue and expenditure at £27,179. More than half of the revenue goes into the exchequer fund. The debt in 1877 was £48,435.

In accordance with the treaty of peace, concluded with Prussia September 28th, 1866, £15,000 were paid to Prussia as a contribution to the fund for widows and invalids. The Princess Regent undertook half of this from her own private purse.

REUSS-SCHLEIZ-LOBENSTEIN-EBERSDORF, (Principality).

Reuss—Younger Branch—1875.

Area, 318 square miles, and a population of 92,375.

Towns.—Gera, 20,810, and Schleiz, 4,652.

Budget for 1875-77.

Revenue £45,120. Expenditure £50,498. Debt £72,662.

LIPPE, (Principality).

Area, 648 square miles. Population, (1875), 112,452.

Towns.—Detmold, 6,917. Lemgo, 5,108.

Constitution.—Established 6th July, 1836; altered, January 16th, 1849, and the former re-introduced 15th March, 1853.

In 1807 the Count, who had joined the Confederacy of the Rhine, assumed the title of Prince.

Since 1872, no budget has appeared in proper form. The Octroi dues, which were forced upon the people by State necessities, produced £43,084 in 1876. Here also, the Court has possession of all the domains, including the forests, (nearly two-sevenths of the whole area), salt-works, the so-called sovereign dues, taxes on industry, perquisites and fines. These receipts are estimated at £30,000, out of which the cost of maintaining the Court (about £15,000), the working expenses of the domains, and the greater part of the salaries, including those of the higher clergy, are defrayed. All insight into these accounts is forbidden to the Assembly.

Debt of the National Fund in 1876 was £56,644. The domains are said to have become burdened with a debt of between £40,000 and £45,000 without the consent of the Assembly.

Army.—1 battalion of the 6th Westphalian Infantry regiment, No. 55,

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, (Principality).

Area, 170 square miles, with a population in 1875 of 33,133, of which number 4,382 are in the town of Bückeburg. Constitution dates from November 17th, 1868.

Statement of Accounts for 1877.

Revenue and expenditure together £27,944. The domains' contribution to the revenue £8,297. Debt, £18,000.

Although the Deed of Constitution has been established, the whole system of government is quite patriarchal. The Prince owns the domains, together with the forests and game, and has a monopoly of Brandy distilling.

WALDECK, (Principality.)

It occupies an area of 420 English square miles, and a population of 54,743, (1875).

By the so-called Treaty of Accession, concluded with Prussia, July 18th, 1867, the whole administration was given into the hands of Prussia from January 1st, 1868. This was done because the little State was unable to raise the means for the increased expenditure. Prussia is, therefore, answerable for the finance. The debt in 1878 amounted to £126,780.

The Towns.—Arolsen, 2,460. Korbach, 2,442.

Army.—A part of the 3rd Hessian Infantry regiment, No. 83.

ANHALT, (Duchy).

Area, 914 square miles, and a population in 1875, of 213,565.

The Duke has large possessions in Prussia, Saxony, East Prussia, and the Crimea.

Towns.—Dessau, 19,643; Bernburg, 16,935; Köthen, 14,403; Zerbst, 12,877; Ballenstedt, 4,613; Coswig, 4,880, and Rasslau, 4,729.

Anhalt was divided into four States in 1603. After the extinction of the line of Zerbst in 1793 the three others divided the territory which had belonged to it; but the Russian Empress, Katharine II., received the province of Jever, on the North Sea, as a princess of the House of Zerbst. The line of Köthen became extinct in 1849, and that of Bernburg in 1863. After the Constitutional Act of Dessau, dated October 29th, 1848, and that of Köthen of the same date, had been abolished by ducal patent, in 1851, the two duchies were united into one State by a new patent of 1853. The union of Bernburg with it took place in 1864.

Revenue for 1877 was	£703,850
Expenditure ,, ...	700,850
Debt in 1877	291,108

A survey taken of the area of land belonging to the entailed property of the ducal house, published in 1872. states it to be 159 square miles of arable land, pastures and forests, and contains 17 castles, 22 domain estates, and 3 noblemens' estates.

Mines and Foundries in 1875.

Works	Produce in cwts.	Value in £	Labourers
17 lignite	10,484,583	£115,419	1,093
5 mineral ore	52,275	8,307	351
1 rock salt	7,787,049	161,708	743
14 salt works	1,155,108	281,774	920
2 smelting furnaces	16,640	17,422	65
11 for working the iron	83,423	71,235	558

SCHWARZBURG-SONDER-HAUSEN (Principality).

Area, 329 square miles, and a population, in 1875, of 67,480.

Towns.—Sonder-hausen, 5,723; Arnstadt, 9,243.

Finance.

The statement for 1876-79, gave the revenue at		£108,237
And the expenditure at...		107,567
Towards the revenue the Domains contributed	£25,436	
Forests	46,945	
Under expenditure, the Court appears for ...	23,268	
And the debt	10,288	

The last Prince, who made large sums by the monopoly of brandy-distilling and brewing of beer, acquired large estates in Slavonia, Bohemia, and Mecklenburg.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT (Principality.)

Area, 361 square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 76,676.

Towns.—Rudolstadt, 7,638 inhabitants; Frankenhausen, 4,725 inhabitants.

The triennial Budget for 1876-78 gives a revenue of	£89,703
And an expenditure of	88,856
The capital of the debt	225,000

HAMBURG (Free City).

Area, 158 English square miles, not including the sands at the estuary of the Elbe, part of which are in the territory of the Zollverein, and part is free harbour.

Finance.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCE OF HAMBURG IN 1878.—EXPENDITURE.

Interest and payment of State debt	£355,835
Commerce, shipping, and general traffic	120,432
Buildings	167,503
General administration	138,309
Education	94,491
Justice	49,122
Police, prisons, and other home affairs	193,157
Public charitable institutions	139,219
Diplomatic expenditure...	1,900
Army and other public objects...	162,203
Total expenditure	£1,422,171

REVENUE.

Public property, domains, and royalties	373,458
Direct taxes	473,650
Indirect taxes	330,180
Tolls	147,706
Extraordinary receipts	5,550
Total revenue	1,330,544
Total expenditure	1,422,171
„ revenue	1,330,544
Deficit	91,627

Position of the Current Public Debt (1875).

Former public debt	£1,219,819
Four per Cent. State Obligations	61,742
Fire Fund Loan, 1842	1,330,200
Premium Loan of 1846	366,000
Three per Cent. Premium Loan, 1866	712,500
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Railway Loan of 1868	1,492,200
Five per Cent. Public Loan, 1870 ... ... ,,	600,000

Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Public Loan, 1873	300,000
Four per Cent. Public Loan, 1875	511,560
Total	£6,494,021

Historical Notes.

The cost of the French occupation from 19th November, 1806, until October 31, 1807, amounted to £1,775,252. The seizure of English goods was avoided in 1807 by the payment of £640,000. In 1810 Napoleon incorporated Hamburg into the French Empire as chief town of the department of the estuary of the Elbe. The city suffered greatly under Davonst in 1813. 1,207 houses were said to have been destroyed. The total loss of Hamburg by the rule of France, which did not end until 1814, is estimated at £13,350. The damage caused by the great fire, which raged from May 5th to May 8th, 1842, is estimated at £13,500,000. 4,219 buildings, in 75 streets, were burnt to ashes.

Commerce.

The increase in this direction may be seen in the following table. It is necessary to notice, that from 1857 to 1871 the amount of weight and value is only given for the imports, whilst for the exports only the gross weight of goods carried by rail and by the Upper Elbe has been ascertained. Since 1872 the gross amount of the exports by sea has been stated—an endeavour has been made to estimate approximately the value of the exports by sea.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

	cwts.	By Sea—cwts.	Total value
1870 ...	52,872,000 ...	29,245,000 ...	£52,280,850
1871 ...	68,175,000 ...	43,706,000 ...	77,340,450
1872 ...	73,072,000 ...	47,154,000 ...	85,618,650
1873 ...	68,556,000 ...	40,875,000 ...	85,268,850
1874 ...	72,055,000 ...	40,430,000 ...	84,325,900
1875 ...	76,814,000 ...	42,388,000 ...	85,055,700
1876 ...	85,373,000 ...	46,547,000 ...	85,219,650
1877 ...	— ...	— ...	88,852,650
1878 ...	— ...	— ...	85,563,550

Accurate estimates of the exports have only been obtained since 1874.

EXPORTS.

	By Sea cwts.	Value	By Land cwts.	Value
1874 ...	11,607,966	...£24,923,900 ...	— ...	—
1875 ...	12,966,072	... 27,565,900 ...	19,893,000	...£44,556,500
1876 ...	14,521,121	... 29,385,550 ...	20,568,450	... 43,177,000

EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE.

1872...	£5,070,000	1876...	£12,023,000
1873...	5,103,000	1877...	25,613,000
1874...	4,763,000	1878...	12,330,000
1875...	5,438,000		

The Principal Imports

Were from the following countries in 1875-76 :—

	1875		1876	
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Australia ...	368,885	£215,669	635,067	£325,826
Asia	659,405	604,245	817,508	741,024
Africa	268,423	356,351	296,331	353,897
South America...	2,616,504	5,974,381	5,544,756	6,990,629
West Indies ...	565,317	868,747	456,443	656,789
North America..	2,614,125	4,819,454	2,986,053	4,510,754
North Europe...	2,794,655	3,500,955	3,069,955	3,847,017
Great Britain ...	28,085,241	25,001,139	28,171,871	22,343,651
South Europe ...	2,180,140	3,323,614	2,215,562	3,109,348
By way of Altona	2,235,750	3,911,573	2,353,418	3,584,482
By land and river	34,425,978	36,489,083	38,826,037	38,755,735
Total ...	76,814,423	£85,065,211	85,373,001	£85,219,152

Exports by Sea.

	1875. cwts.	1876. cwts.
Countries in Germany	743,353 ...	698,499
Great Britain	...	8,680,544
France	...	831,755
Sweden and Norway	...	769,044
Belgium	...	305,230
Holland	10,027,483 ...	347,291
Denmark	...	253,115
Spain	...	177,379
Russia	...	167,016
Italy	...	145,016
Portugal	...	102,057
The East Coast of Central and N. America	852,489 ...	907.640
West Indies	282,033 ...	178,712
East Coast of South America	971,773 ...	910,726
West Coast of America	540,559 ...	523,554
Africa	352,806 ...	361,130
Asia	437,690 ...	483,252
Australia	57,432 ...	48,743
	14,265,618	15,890,703
By Rail and Upper Elbe	... 7,453,827	6,523,812

It was in 1778 that the first ship direct from America sailed into the Hamburg Harbour.

The trade of the single city of Hamburg with Great Britain until 1861 exceeded that carried on by the whole of France with Great Britain by half; it was often even double, although the trade with England occupied by far the foremost place in the "French Commercial List." More goods even now are sent from England to Hamburg than the same country sends to the whole of France.

Shipping (Mercantile Marine).

Number and Tonnage of Merchant Sailing and Steam Vessels belonging to Hamburg.

	Sailing Vessels	Tonnage	Steam Vessels	Tonnage	Total Vessels	Tonnage
1870	402	152,046	37	32,450	439	184,496
1871	366	138,725	40	34,252	406	172,967
1872	340	125,427	62	54,132	402	179,559
1873	335	123,099	82	78,413	417	201,512
1874	339	127,486	103	88,258	442	215,744
1875	341	129,837	102	89,730	443	219,567
1876	352	135,015	98	84,683	450	219,698
1877	366	139,775	102	84,135	468	223,910
1878	368	144,721	101	75,040	469	219,861

Total tonnage of Steam Vessels (Home and Foreign) engaged in Foreign trade, entered and cleared.

	Home	Foreign
1870	204,119	821,135
1871	313,011	1,001,731
1872	389,853	1,105,377
1873	458,960	941,946
1874	525,590	1,115,894
1875	486,131	1,197,308
1876	451,174	1,272,251
1877	472,708	1,259,752
1878	520,788	1,247,079

Emigration.

	Emigrants	Of whom to United States	Sent Direct
1870	32,566	24,874	27,442
1871	42,224	38,662	35,143
1872	74,496	67,823	53,223
1873	69,176	60,970	44,578
1874	24,598	—	30,625
1875	18,818		21,938
1876	12,706	Including indirect Emigration through Liverpool	21,179
1877	10,725		
1878	11,827		

Insurance against Danger at Sea.

	Sums Insured.	Average Premium.
1870	£63,445,500	1.12 per Cent.
1871	84,926,700	0.99 ,,
1872	102,816,750	0.93 ,,
1873	90,133,521	1.01 ,,
1874	86,184,290	1.05 ,,
1875	88,817,941	1.4 ,,
1876	91,724,790	1.11 ,,

Property and Taxation.

The Income Tax, which was introduced in 1866, in place of the former combined personal tax, showed the following gradations; the assessments are, with few exceptions, grounded on estimates made by persons themselves:—

1874.

Class.	Tax Payers.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
I.	39,086, equal to	54.18	£1,407,096	equal to 13.59
II.	13,477 „	17.41	729,246	„ 7.04
III.	17,155 „	22.16	1,826,088	„ 17,64
IV.	3,195 „	4.13	782,394	„ 7.55
V.	2,290 „	2.96	986,400	„ 9.53
VI.	1,432 „	1.85	1,388,316	„ 13.41
VII.	469 „	0.60	983,568	„ 9.50
VIII.	207 „	0.27	861,330	„ 8.32
IX.	108 „	0.14	1,389,264	„ 13.12
	77,419		£10,353,702	

1875.

Tax Payers.	Amount.
39,776	£1,431,936
14,612	785,808
17,638	1,861,710
3,552	861,942
2,463	1,060,032
1,480	1,426,410
480	1,012,080
193	799,955
87	1,139,725
80,281	£10,379,598

Actual Population in 1875.

Inner town, 169,376; District of St. George, 43,911; District of St. Paul, 49,206; harbour, 2,182 ... ... equal	264,675
Suburbs	83,772
Geestelande...	5,264
Marshland	14,262
Bergedorf (including town of Bergedorf, 3,899)	13,688
Ritzebüttel (including Cuxhaven, 2,234, & town of Ritzebüttel, 1868.	6,957
	388,618

The inquiries instituted every year into the condition of the people inhabiting town, suburbs, and districts, for the purposes of Government, proved that, between 1875 and the end of 1877, the population had increased 17,396, thus bringing the number up to 406,014.

In 1875 the population consisted of 255,088 natives of Hamburg, 124,194 of other Germans, and 9,336 foreigners.

Population of Earlier Years.

1811	119,118	1865	280,946
1834	177,783	1867	306,507
1861	252,355	1871	338,971

Taking the annual average—

	Marriages		Births					Deaths	
	Total	Per 10,000	Total	Per 10,000	Still born	Illegitimate	Per cent of births	Total	In 10000 of Pop.
1821-30...	1,358	84	5,132	319	301	628	12.2	4,428	275
1831-40...	1,626	91	6,077	340	359	819	13.5	5,380	301
1841-50...	1,835	91	6,779	336	432	791	11.7	5,734	285
1851-60...	1,946	84	7,158	308	430	833	11.6	5,795	249
1861-65...	2,346	90	8,365	322	520	1,088	13.0	6,366	245
1866 ...	2,794	99	9,195	327	469	1,210	13.2	7,537	268
1867 ...	3,051	105	9,669	334	454	1,314	13.6	6,277	217
1868 ...	3,919	132	10,437	351	484	1,237	11.9	7,045	237
1869 ...	3,562	116	11,048	361	506	1,044	9.4	7,716	252
1870 ...	3,247	100	12,262	377	564	1,228	10.0	8,105	249
1871 ...	3,274	100	11,846	362	537	1,201	10.1	12,833*	393
1872 ...	3,949	116	13,416	396	635	1,286	9.6	9,049	267
1873 ...	4,256	122	13,835	397	639	1,397	10.1	10,576†	309
1876 ...	4,617	132	16,247	458	—	1,491	8.9	9,705	252
1877 ...	4,462	127	16,655	428	—	1,510	8.7	10,189	262

Population divided according to Creeds.‡

Lutherans	300,968	Dissenters	3,783
Reformed Church ...	5,543	Jews	13,796
United	42	Not known	7,071
Catholics	7,771		

Army.

Conjointly with the Gotha contingent 1 Infantry regiment (6th Thuringian, No. 95), belonging to the 11th army corps.

BREMEN (Free City),

Area, 63,499 acres; population, 1875, 142,553; number of buildings, 23,912, of which 17,420 are dwelling-houses.

* Epidemic of Small-pox. † Cholera epidemic.
‡ Last census.

Population.

Town of Bremen	102,409
Country district	23,797
Vegesack	3,789
Bremerhaven	12,468
Of these: Males	62,258
Females	79,295

Former Population—Resident Inhabitants.

1812	47,797	1855	88,877
1823	54,334	1862	98,467
1842	72,820	1872	123,090

According to Creeds.

Lutherans	74,568
Other Protestants	44,849
Catholics	44,849
Other Christians	17,628
Jews	659

Movement of the Population.

	Births	Of which were Illegitimate		Deaths	Marriages
1870 ...	4,616 ...	247 =	5.35 per cent. ...	3,143 ...	1,074
1871 ...	4,611 ...	291 „	6.31 „ ...	3,281 ...	1,214
1872 ...	4,977 ...	298 „	5.90 „ ...	3,479 ...	1,406
1873 ...	5,447 ...	324 „	5.95 „ ...	3,209 ...	1,633
1874 ...	5,932 ...	314 „	5.29 „ ...	3,451 ...	1,620
1875 ...	6,128 ...	302 „	4.93 „ ...	3,650 ...	1,528
1876 ...	6,198 ...	307 „	4.95 „ ...	3,409 ...	1,387

Historical Note.

After Bremen had acquired an increase of territory in 1803 it was incorporated by Napoleon in 1810—first, with the kingdom of Westphalia, then directly with France, as chief town of the department of the Weser. In 1813 it again became a free city. In the year 1827 a parcel of land was bought from Hanover for £11,580, the result of which transaction was the annexation of Bremerhaven (about 392 acres).

Finance.

The statement for 1876 is as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue	£623,808
Extraordinary	15,770

I.—DIRECT TAXES.

Land and House Tax	£49,704
Income Tax	82,889

Property Tax	44,699	
On Trade	3,116	
Other sources	31,432	
	£211,840	

II.—INDIRECT TAXES.

Custom's Dues, &c.	£28,372	
On Articles of Consumption, &c.	64,879	
Judicial Affairs	59,932	
Other Indirect Taxes	199	
	£153,382	
III.—Commercial, including Railways	£125,068	
IV.—Gas and Water Works, &c.	107,010	
V.—Receipts from other sources	26,647	
VI.—Income from Capital	15,770	
Total Revenue		£639,717

Expenditure.

I.—Legislation, Administration, Police ...	£73,969	
II.—Administration of Justice (Prisons, &c.) ...	24,651	
III.—Material development, including Railways, Navigation, &c.	266,666	
IV.—Intellectual development (Education, etc.)	55,227	
V.—Sanitary Matters and Burial of the Dead. ...	17,695	
VI.—Defences	10,648	
VII. – Administration of Finance, including National Debt	295,935	
VIII.—Increase of Capital Stock (extraordinary)	17,962	
Total Expenditure		£762,753

For comparing the Nett with the Gross Revenue and Expenditure, the following is given :—

	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Ordinary		Extraordinary	Ordinary		Extraordinary	
1872	£441,933	...	£37,774	£531,136	...	£517,199	gross
	291,053	...	37,774	380,256	...	517,199	nett
1873	552,807	...	13,822	569,386	...	545,934	gross
	357,832	...	13,822	374,412	...	545,934	nett
1874	629,018	...	2,653	698,791	...	414,610	gross
	361,720	...	2,653	431,493	...	414,610	nett
1875	572,185	...	1,572	665,774	...	232,843	gross
	349,321	...	1,572	442,914	...	232,843	nett
1876	643,808	...	15,770	617,848	...	134,905	gross
	401,987	...	15,770	376,027	...	134,905	nett

Of individual taxes one or two deserve special notice.

1st.—*The Land, House, and Inheritance Tax* is raised according to an estimate made of the capital. In 1876 the worth of the property taxed was £26,091,333 ; the tax itself produced £49,704.

2nd.—*The Income Tax* is raised upon the basis of the previous year's income. Incomes under £90 are free; those between £90 and £120 pay a tax of 1*s.* 6*d.*; those between £120 and £135 pay a tax of 2*s.*, and so the tax gradually increases according to the increase of the incomes. Incomes between £735 and £750 pay 30*s.*: between £1,485 and £1,500 pay 99*s.*; and incomes above £1,500 pay 1 per cent.

The manner of collecting this tax is peculiar. Formerly the first three shillings only were openly paid in the presence of the official deputed to receive it; all that the taxpayer owed *above* that sum was thrown by him into a large chest with a slit in it (like a child's large money-box). In doing this he was bound only by his oath of citizenship, and no one exercised any control over him.

The following change was introduced for the year 1871: the whole was to be paid openly by some of the classes and not by others.

It was, however, thought expedient in 1874 to change this system, and adopt the Hamburg plan of self-taxation under control. The actual receipts since the adoption of this plan have mostly exceeded the estimate. They amounted in 1874 and 1875:—

1874.

Incomes between	Number of Taxpayers		Per Cent	Produce of the Tax
£90 and 180	21,048	=	62·47	£12,732
180 „ 360	6,175	„	18.33	11,776
360 „ 390	2,226	„	6.61	10,207
390 „ 900	1,777	„	5·27	15,759
900 „ 1800	1,312	„	3.89	30,030
Above this	1,157	„	3·43	137,524
	33,695			£218,028

1875.

Incomes between	Number of Taxpayers		Per Cent	Produce of the Tax
£90 and 180	20,575	=	64.23	£17,829
180 „ 360	5,796	„	18.09	16,370
360 „ 390	2,103	„	6.57	14,182
390 „ 900	1,635	„	5·10	21,148
900 „ 1800	1,077	„	3·36	36,144
Above this	848	„	2.65	134,854
	32,034			£240,527

3rd.—*The Property Tax* is collected as often as it is required, and in every case according to a *fixed* proportion per cent. Incomes under £150 are free of this tax, and those between £150 and £450 are burdened one-third less than larger ones.

By the decision of the Corporation on June 3rd, 1874, the system of payment by the oath of citizenship without any control was retained for *this tax.*

The propery tax was levied

15 times	between the years	1730	and 1759
22 „	„ „	1760 „	1779

27 times	... ...	between the years	1800 and 1809
8 „	... ...	„ „	1810 „ 1829
7 „	... ...	„ „	1830 „ 1849
Twice	... ...	„ „	1850 „ 1863

It was levied in 1863 (the first time for nine years), at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on all property above the value of £450; and of $\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. on property between £100 and £450. In 1866 this tax produced a revenue of £24,549, representing property to the value of nearly £20,250,000. No levy has been made since the year 1876. From a comparison with former years, we find that between the years 1730 and 1800, property liable to the property tax, rose only from £1,605,000 to £3,960,000, while the number of those who paid on property, scarcely doubled in this period, viz., 665 persons to 1,295.

Between 1849 and 1866, property in Bremen increased in value from £9,531,345 to £19,935,645, and the number of persons paying the property tax from 1849 to 1860, increased from 14,534 to 19,981, and in 1866 the number was 20,614.

4th.—*Tax on Trade.*—(Articles of Consumption). On January 1st, 1863, this tax took the place of the Export and Import dues. The sum produced by it represented a commerce or exchange of

£12,500,000	... ...	in 1863	£19,250,000 ... ... in 1868
13,250,000	... ...	„ 1864	20,050,000 ... ... „ 1869
13,850,000	... ...	„ 1865	16,100,000 ... ... „ 1870
13,959,000	... ...	„ 1866	22,200,000 ... ... „ 1871
17,300,000	... ...	„ 1867	23,600,000 ... ... „ 1872

In 1876 it produced £38,472.

Debt.

On January 1st, 1877, the capital consisted of £4,160,351; Interest, £179,808. There was spent of the capital—

For railways	£2,257,330
„ harbours	615,202
„ purchase of land for Bremenhaven gas and water-works ..	408,587
„ roads, bridges, and lakes...	235,490
On works bearing interest	3,440,367

The debt amounted to £495,272 in 1811. The burden was the greater, because the capital paying property tax amounted only to £12,000,000, and from that to £15,000,000 in the first 10 years of this century. The occupation by the French injured the prosperity of the city so much, that the value of property rose but very gradually from £2,900,000 to £3,650,000. The tax in 1854, however, represented a capital of more than £13,900,000, and in 1863 a capital of £21,180,000. In 1828 about £450,000 of the old debt remained as an arrear. New loans had already been contracted in 1827, for *profitable* objects. The Bremenhaven loan of £180,000 began the series; in 1845, railway loans of £410,550; in 1847, a new Bremenhaven loan of £150,000. The conversion of the 4½ per cent. debt into one at 3½ followed in February, 1863

Payment in cash, or acceptance of the new paper money at 92, was offered to the creditors. The interest on the debt rose from £34,134 in 1847 to £114,431 in the year 1872. In August, 1872, a new loan of £900,000 was contracted at 4½ per cent.

Trade.

IMPORTS.

	Weight in Cwts.	Value
1872	26,133,189	£24,809,860
1873	30,237,768	26,533,186
1874	30,777,460	24,944,398
1875	28,330,393	21,956,144
1876	28,185,707	22,110,851
1877	28,203,953	22,160,448

1876.

Arrived by sea	17,090,914	15,659,321
Sent by sea	6,103,677	6,451,573
Arrived by land and rivers	11,094,793	6,451,529
Sent by land and rivers	12,161,977	14,639,660

EXPORTS.

	Weight in Cwts.	Value
1872	13,778,803	£23,558,409
1873	15,961,643	25,085,689
1874	16,217,501	22,554,590
1875	15,187,591	20,782,435
1876	18,265,654	21,091,234
1877	20,153,009	21,548,639

1877.

Arrived by sea	17,045,871	15,892,590
Sent by sea	7,255,646	7,095,669
Arrived by land and rivers	11,158,082	6,267,858
Sent by land and rivers	12,897,363	14,452,970

The trade with individual countries in 1877 was as follows :—

	IMPORTS Value	EXPORTS Value
Zollverein	£5,275,583	£11,665,478
Prussia	3,438,285	7,510,746
Saxony	848,346	1,835,873
Bavaria	368,635	662,709
Oldenburg	173,339	492,734

	EXPORTS Value	IMPORTS Value
Hamburg	£710,382	£1,066,919
Austria	327,435	1,798,800
Switzerland	84,649	322,390
European Russia	687,699	671,026
Sweden	17,151	240,099
Norway	39,129	212,685
Great Britain	2,790,154	942,259
Holland	303,875	241,012
Belgium	73,178	139,582
France	193,595	27,330
Spain	29,689	6,436
Portugal	30,818	51,647
Italy	37,648	373,035
Greece	19,129	—
European Turkey	49,213	10,028
United States	7,706,156	2,703,954
Mexico	156.395	81,078
South America	1,304,449	314,245
West Indies	621,640	78,463
Africa	176,388	24,965
Asia	1,468,559	39,109
Australia	42,399	63,562

Emigration through this port as under :—

In 1870	140 ships	46,781 emigrants
„ 1871	203 „	60,516 „
„ 1872	210 „	80,418 „
„ 1873	208 „	63,241 „
„ 1874	152 „	30,633 „
„ 1875	96 „	24,503 „
„ 1876	107 „	21,665 „
„ 1877	109 „	19,179 „

The following are the sums which were insured in marine navigation

In 1850	£4,505,985	In 1873	£21,263,412
„ 1860	11,378,208	„ 1874	20,047,250
„ 1870	13,886,560	„ 1875	18,937,873
„ 1871	20,196,247	„ 1876	18,318,375
„ 1872	21,537,299	„ 1877	15,859,700

Shipping.

In December, 1877, there were 274 sea-going vessels of 216,032 tonnage. Of these, 60 were steamers of 57,380 tonnage. The crews numbered 4,823 men.

Harbour Traffic.

1877.

	Vessels.	Of these were Empty.	Tonnage.
Entered	2,694	267	946,623
Cleared	2,836	978	916,625

Savings' Banks.

In 1831 there were	... ...	379,635 Depositors.
1841 „	... ...	1,002,800 „
1851 „	... ...	2,313,819 „
1861 „	... ...	5,833,263 „

In 1876 £1,418,664 were deposited; in 1863 only £996,120.

LÜBECK (Free City).

Area 69,831 acres; 46,589 of which belong to the quarter incorporated with the City of Lübeck, and 23,242 acres to eleven divisions of the State lying in Oldenburg (Principality of Lübeck), Lauenburg and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Principality of Ratzeburg).

In 1872 the population numbered 52,158, and was thus divided:—

	Population.		
In the town and suburbs ...	39,009	equal	74.8 per cent.
Travemünde	1,596	„	3.1 „
49 country communes ...	10,454	„	20.0 „
The Military	555	„	1.1 „
On board ship	544	„	1.0 „
Total in 1872 ...	52,158	„	100.0 „
„ 1875 ...	56,912		

Taking the total for 1872 as an example, there were 25,104 males, equal to 48.0; and 27,054 females, equal to 52.0 per cent.

Of those belonging to the State ... 42,867 equal to 82.2 per cent.
Not belonging to the State ... 9,291 „ 17.8 „

Of these last-mentioned 8,165, equal to 15.6 per cent. are members of other Confederate States; 1,126, equal to 2.2 per cent. are foreigners.

Creeds.

In the year 1872, there were of

Lutherans	49,822	equal to	95.52 per cent.
Reformed Church	579	„	1.11 „
United Church	484	„	1.31 „
Anglican Church	4	„	0.01 „
Baptists	51	„	0.10 „
Roman Catholics	408	„	0.78 „
Dissenters	14	„	0.03 „
Free Church	27	„	0.05 „
Jews	565	„	1.08 „
Not specified	4	„	0.01 „

Dividing the Population According to Age.

There were, under 15 Years ...	16,151	equal to	30.9 per cent.
„ above 60 „ ...	4,880	„	9.4 „
Non-productive ...	21,031	„	40.3 „

Between 15 and 30	13,743	equal to 26.4	per cent.
„ 30 and 60	17,384	„ 33·3	„
Productive ...	31,127	„ 59·7	„

Movement of the Population.

Year	Population.	Increase.	Annual Average per Cent.
1815* ...	36,464 ...	5,698 ...	0.5
1845* ...	44,162 ...	523 ...	0.2
1851 ...	42,685 ...	540 ...	0.2
1857 ...	43,225 ...	1,132 ...	0.5
1862 ...	44,357 ...	4,826 ...	2.2
1867 ...	49,183 ...	2,975 ...	1.5
1872 ...	52,158		
1875 ...	56,912 ...	4,000 ...	2.0

The increase occurred during all these years in the Town population exclusively; thus in 1845 the town population being 29,234 increased 9,775, or 33.4 per cent. by 1872; while in the country districts, in spite of the greater frequency of birth, there was a steady decrease. For example, in 1845 there were 11,293 inhabitants with a decrease of 839, equal to 7.4 per cent.

Births.

Years	Annual Average	Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Legitimate	Married women from 16 to 45 gave birth to	Illegitimate
1846-50 ...	1,083 ...	25 ...	931 ...	23.6 per cent. ...	152
1861-55 ...	1,228 ...	28 ...	1,050 ...	26.0 „ ...	178
1856-60 ...	1,295 ...	29 ...	1,126 ...	26.1 „ ...	169
1861-65 ...	1,417 ...	31 ...	1,244 ...	26.3 „ ...	173
1866-70 ...	1,622 ...	32 ...	1,482 ...	26.2 „ ...	140
1871 ...	1,616 ...	31 ...	1,477 ...	26.2 „ ...	139
1872 ...	1,761 ...	34 ...	1,634 ...	31.2 „ ...	127
1873 ...	1,779 ...	34 ...	1,628 ...	28.8 „ ...	151
1873-75 ...	1,829 ...	38			

Deaths.

Year	Annual Average	Per 1,000 of the Population	Under 1 year old
1846-50 ...	1,158 ...	27 ...	167
1851-55 ...	1,028 ...	23 ...	176
1856-60 ...	1,191 ...	27 ...	236
1861-65 ...	1,087 ...	23 ...	259
1866-70 ...	1,156 ...	23 ...	257
1871 ...	1,339 ...	25 ...	272
1872 ...	1,370 ...	26 ...	302
1873 ...	1,355 ...	26 ...	290
1872-75 ...	1,380 ...	26 ...	—

* During this period several Cholera epidemics occurred.

Marriages.

Years	Annual Average	Per 1,000	Of these were second marriages
1846-50	325	7	69
1851-55	370	8	78
1856-60	376	8	82
1861-65	399	8	70
1866-70	496	10	86
1871	390	7	84
1872	467	9	97
1873	497	9	88
1874-5	507	9	—

Historical Note.

In 1803, the territory was enlarged. In 1810, Napoleon I. united it with France, under the name of Department of the Estuaries of the Elbe. In 1813 independence was restored.

1866, Lübeck participated with the small States of Germany, in the Treaty of Union with Prussia. In 1868 it became part of the Zollverein.

Finance.

Returns of the Lübeck State Budget from 1856—77.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1856	£65,691	£67,559	1868	£91,269	£107,066
1857	66,452	66,504	1869	98,291	98,771
1858	64,568	65,109	1870	97,399	100,716
1859	69,433	67,164	1871	102,807	148,834
1860	67,865	64,728	1872	113,931	103,299
1861	81,918	79,408	1873	105,781	99,761
1862	82,438	78,150	1874	111,499	113,547
1863	84,852	79,718	1875	123,630	123,630
1864	92,715	82,388	1876	128,837	128,837
1865	97,808	84,148	1877	132,622	132,622
1866	106,777	106,962	1878	131,932	131,932
1867	98,934	105,143	1879	129,981	129,981

Budget for 1877.

REVENUE.

1.	Domains and royalties	£30,445	
2.	Interest and dividends	44,679	
3.	Direct taxes (income and succession taxes)	26,163	
4.	Indirect taxes	21,639	
5.	Fees, fines, and sundries	9,696	
			£132,622

EXPENDITURE.

1.	Senate and Corporation	£7,825
2.	State affairs	5,635
3.	Justice	6,464
4.	Police and prisons	7,437

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

5.	Administration	13,760
6.	Guarantee of interest for Eutin railway ...	2,750
7.	Public buildings and pilotage	20,021
8.	Churches and schools	7,211
9.	Benevolent objects	1,012
10.	Pensions and allowances	3,662
11.	Interest and reduction of State debt	54,165
12.	Unforeseen expenses	2,628
		£132,622

The chief tax is that introduced in 1870—viz., the income-tax, which varies from 1 to 3 per cent., on eight different degrees of income from £18 to £180. The tax is levied upon fixed incomes according to the full amount of the receipts of the previous year, upon all other incomes according to the average of the three previous years, excluding any year of no profit. Those with an income of £120 or less, having to support a family of more than five children, are not compelled to pay the income-tax on more than three-fourths of their income.

Returns of the Income-tax.

In the Year	Number of Contributors	Amount of Income Taxed	Amount of Income per Head of the taxpayers	Amount of Tax Paid	Amount of Tax per Head
1871	14,761	£925,590	£60	£17,870	£1 4 2
1872	15,553	971,618	62	18,762	1 4 1½

In 1872 the tax yielded the following sums, divided in the following manner:—

	Number of Contributors	Per Cent.
Incomes under £30	8,869	57.02
Between £30 and 60	3,790	24.37
„ 60 „ 120	1,575	10.13
„ 120 „ 180	567	3.65
„ 180 „ 300	371	2.38
„ 300 „ 600	239	1.54
„ 600 „ 3,000	136	0.87
„ 3,000 „ 6,000	5	0.03
Above 6,000	1	0.01
Total	15,553	100.00

	Income Taxed	Per Cent.	Amount of Tax Paid	Per Cent.
Incomes under £30 ...	£212,851 ...	21.9 ...	£1,596 ...	8.5
Between £30 and 60 ...	161,268 ...	16.6 ...	1,736 ...	9.3
„ 60 „ 120 ...	139,650 ...	14.4 ...	2,159 ...	11.5
„ 120 „ 180 ...	86,256 ...	8.9 ...	2,120 ...	11.3
„ 180 „ 300 ...	86,808 ...	8.9 ...	2,604 ...	13.9
„ 300 „ 600 ...	101,970 ...	10.5 ...	3,059 ...	16.3
„ 600 „ 3,000 ...	153,750 ...	15.8 ...	4,612 ...	24.6
„ 3,000 „ 6,000 ...	22,500 ...	2.3 ...	675 ...	3.6
Above ... ... 6,000 ...	6,600 ...	0.7 ...	198 ...	1.0
Total	£971,653 ...	100.0 ...	£18,759 ...	100.0

Thus more than half those who pay this tax are of the poorest class, whilst their incomes form only the fifth part, and the tax collected from them, not even the tenth part of the total amount. No land tax, or tax on general industry is levied. Taxes, however, are levied on itinerant trading, and on the retail sale of spirits; on banking, on apothecaries' shops, and on the press (advertisement duty), estimated in 1874 at £1,946.

The most important *indirect* taxes are the *Harbour dues*, payable on vessels entering and clearing the harbour, according to their tonnage and estimated horse-power. The gross estimate for this in 1874 was £6,450.

The *Stamp Duty*, the gross estimate for which, in 1874 was £4,142.

The duty of 1 per cent. on the sale of real property, in 1874, amounted to £3,741.

Poor rates, church rates, and school dues are only collected in the country as communal taxes.

The large revenues of the public charitable institutions of the city, the funded property of which in 1873 was £182,815, and the still larger funds of the numerous private charitable institutions, obviate the necessity of any additional burden on the revenue for these purposes.

State Debt.

Year	Old Debt	New Debt	Total
1868	£238,517	£949,110	£1,287,627
1872	229,147	912,645	1,141,782
1874	223,025	892,440	1,115,465
1876	207,353	859,065	1,066,418
1878	...	...	1,207,000

History.

Lübeck suffered very much during the French invasion. The losses resulting from the Battle of Lübeck on November 6th, 1806, and the storming of the neutral city are estimated at £460,000: (£264,000 in plunder; £70,684 for quartering of troops; £22,090 for hospitals; £7,680 for appanages; £34,334 in subsidies formed part of the losses.)

Forced Loans proportioned to the rank and property of every inhabitant were also made in 1806 to the amount of £50,172; in 1807, £25,432; in 1808, £41,995; and in 1810 to the amount of £47,681.

The amount of the Old Debt in 1810 was ...	£601,524
In 1813, after the Liberation „ ...	562,024
Of this were previous Voluntary 3 per cent. Loans	229,582
Forced Loans	159,882
Bank Loans and Bills of Exchange	102,059

Amid the general financial confusion, left behind by foreign rule, the State was compelled in 1814 to reduce the interest on the Voluntary Loans to 2 per cent. (it was raised in 1816 to 2½ and in 1817 again to 3 per cent.) The loss which accrued to the creditors by this means, and by the non-payment of interest in the years 1811—1813 was made good to them by the payment of so-called deferred interest until the year 1834. On the other hand, only 1 per cent. interest was granted on the forced loans, which were looked upon as a sort of contribution.

A fund was instituted for paying-off the debt, and £108,939 were paid-off by purchases up to 1820; and by 1834 £229,098. The figure of the old debt was therefore in 1835 £332,976; of which only £33,169 were forced loans; and these, in many instances, were exchanged for Bonds of the Voluntary Loan.

From 1837 to 1845 a fixed sum, amounting to £2,400, and from 1845 to 1855 a fixed sum of £2,220, and since then a sum of £1,980 have been set aside annually for the redemption of the old debt.

The creditors renounced their right of giving notice, which had been suspended since 1814, by giving up their Bonds to be marked with a Lottery Number. The £182,815 in the hands of Churches and Charitable Institutions have no part in this Lottery.

Up to the end of 1873 a further sum of £109,901 was paid off on the old debt by purchase and by lotteries.

New Loans were contracted in 1834 of £9,210 for deepening the River Trave; in 1839 of £27,000 for Road-making; in 1842 a so-called "interim" Loan of £36,000 for the payment of current obligations—all of which were paid-off by the year 1864.

In the year 1850 a loan was contracted of £480,000 for the purpose of constructing the Lübeck-Büchener Railway and for additional works on the Trave. In the year 1863 a loan of £525,000 was contracted for making the direct Railway to Hamburg. Of the "1850 Loan," £85,610 was paid-off by the end of 1873, as well as £46,950 on the "1863 Loan."

The Lübeck-Büchener and the Lübeck-Hamburg Railways, although, nominally belonging to a company of shareholders, are really State Railways, as the State owns nine-tenths of the whole capital, and naturally influences the management.

Education.

In 1871 it was found, that after deducting those persons mentally affected, there were 1,806 persons above 15 years of age unable to read or write; equal to 5 per cent. of all the Adults; 615 or 34 per cent. of these were Males; 1,191 or 66 per cent. were females. They mostly belonged to those advanced in life; 1 per cent. being between 20 and 30 years of age; while 24 per cent. were above 70 years of age.

Commerce.

Until the year 1850 the development of the Trade of Lübeck was very much hindered by the want of railway communication with the interior of Germany.

As early as the year 1831 a plan existed for a direct railroad to Hamburg, through Holstein. The cost was guaranteed, but the consent of the Danish Government could not be obtained. Neither would the Danish Government give its consent to a subsequent plan for indirect communication through Lauenburg. The mediation of the Confederation was obliged to be called into requisition. Permission to construct the indirect line to Büchen, which was to form a junction with the Berlin and Hamburg Line was not, however, obtained until the year 1847. This line was opened in 1851. A direct line to Hamburg was afterwards opened in 1865.

Communication was established with Mecklenburg and Pomerania,

by the opening of the Lübeck-Kleissen (Schwerin) Line in 1870. This was followed by the opening in 1874 of the Eûtin-Lübeck Railway, effecting by its junction with the East Holstein Lines a communication with Kiel.

The River Trave was deepened in the year 1834, in order to improve the water-communication between Lübeck and the Baltic. In consequence of these works, ships of 1,200 cubic metres stowage can discharge their cargoes at Lübeck. A second channel, which cuts through a still larger curve of the Trave, is being made.

The Imports and Exports in the years 1869 and 1872 divided among the different countries were :—

IMPORTS.

	1869.	1872.
Prussia	£76,012	£202,836
Mecklenburg	16,219	5,387
Oldenburg	246	—
Bremen	2,722	3,637
Russia	788,026	1,031,505
Sweden	255,526	403,219
Denmark	88,057	200,919
Great Britain	48,129	67,610
Belgium	555	1,913
Holland	2,511	1,422
France	37,245	64,962
Portugal	—	1,986
N. America	15,731	46,318
S. America	—	—
By Sea	£1,330,979	£2,031,714
By Land	3,223,860	5,908,027
Total	£4,554,839	£7,939,741

EXPORTS.

	1869.	1872.
Prussia	£32,034	£156,114
Mecklenburg	9,543	22,117
Oldenburg	—	—
Bremen	681	1,148
Russia	1,063,279	1,650,400
Sweden	407,568	1,559,737
Denmark	582,760	389,158
Great Britain	600	750
Belgium	—	—
Holland	—	885
France	—	—
Portugal	—	—
N. America	—	—
S. America	858	—
By Sea	£2,097,323	£3,780,309
By Land	1,631,408	2,530,373
Total	£3,728,731	£6,310,692

Navigation.

In 1876 there entered 1,601 sailing vessels.
and 936 steamers.

Total 2,537 with 926,691 cubic metres tonnage.

There cleared 1,591 sailing vessels.
929 steamers.

Total 2,520 with 921,974 cubic metres tonnage.

In respect of the number of steamers which it owns, Lübeck takes the third place among German Ports,* and the first among the ports of the Baltic.

River Traffic.

a. TRAFFIC ON THE LOWER TRAVE.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels.	Tonnage (Cubic Metres).	Vessels.	Tonnage. (Cubic Metres.)
1871 ...	517	48,522	539	50,926
1872 ...	676	59,271	683	60,632
1873 ...	668	62,989	689	65,169

Light Vessels are not here included.

b. TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER TRAVE AND STECKNITZ.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels.	Tonnage. (Cubic Metres).	Vessels	Tonnage. (Cubic Metres.)
1872 ...	482	28,461	463	27,231
1873 ...	555	35,355	545	34,664

c. ON THE WAKENITZ.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels.	Tonnage. (Cubic Metres).	Vessels.	Tonnage (Cubic Metres
1873 ...	194	8,807	194	8,807

The traffic on the *Upper Trave and Stecknitz* (the canal communication with the Elbe) has very considerably decreased since the introduction of rail-roads.

At the beginning of 1874 there were entered on the Trade Register 854 Firms; 25 Companies of Shareholders, and 99 Agencies of Foreign Companies.

Savings' Banks.

The amount of Deposits in 1860 was £105,335
„ „ 1870 „ 130,745
„ „ 1873 „ 163,089

The number of depositors was 16,037 at the end of 1873. This gives one Savings' Bank Book to every 3.3 nhabitants, and £3. 2s. 2½d. of the capital of the deposits to each inhabitant.

* Hamburg and Bremen stand 1st and 2nd.

THE SEPARATE STATES OF GERMANY—

SOUTHERN GERMANY.

BAVARIA (KINGDOM)—*Land and People*

THE SEPARATE STATES OF GERMANY.

(*b.*)—SOUTHERN GERMANY.

BAVARIA (KINGDOM).

It is divided into 8 circles (Government districts), which are sub divided for administration into 34 town and 51 district offices. For Justice, there are 6 Courts of Appeal, 38 district and 287 Town and County Tribunals. Population in 1871 was 4,852,026.

Government Districts	Area in English square miles	Population in 1876 Male	Female	Total
Upper Bavaria ...	6,589 ...	446,121 ...	448,039 ...	894,160
Lower Bavaria ...	4,156 ...	304,903 ...	317,454 ...	622,357
The Palatinate ...	2.184 ...	313,165 ...	328,089 ...	641,254
Upper Palatinate and Regensburg ...	3,556 ...	241,772 ...	261,989 ...	503,761
Upper Franconia ...	2,575 ...	269,911 ...	285,024 ...	554,935
Middle Franconia ...	2,781 ...	294,622 ...	312,462 ...	607,084
Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg ...	3,090 ...	288,688 ...	308,421 ...	596,929
Swabia and Neuburg	3,492 ...	292,430 ...	309,482 ...	601,910
*Total	28,423	2,451,612	2,570,960	5,022,390

Movement of the Population.

Marriage was formerly made very difficult in Bavaria; it was, however, much facilitated towards the end of the decade, 1850 to 1860.

All hindrances to marriage were not completely set aside until the decree respecting birth, marriage, and residence came into operation on October 1st, 1868. While the number of marriages contracted from

1850—1854 averaged only 28,296, it rose from
1855—1859 to 30,113, and in
1860 and 1861 it rose to 32,264 and 35,257

In 1869 there were no fewer than 59,726 marriages; in the next year a year of war, the number fell to 43,232; and in 1871 it fell still more, even to 40,707, but rose again in 1872 to 52,045.

NOTE—In 1878 it is stated as 29,207 English square miles.

The average number of births from 1835 to 1860 was 156,228; from 1860 to 1868 the number was 179,551, but in 1868 and 1869 it amounted to 192,030; in 1869 and 1870 to 201,540; then in 1871 (time of war) it was only 183,465; in 1872 it was again 201,476.

Among the children born alive the following numbers were illegitimate: 31,886; 38,413; 33,123; 31,924; 26,815; and 27,857; or 21.1; 22,2; 17.9; 16.4; 15.2; and 14.4 per cent. The diminution is doubtless to be ascribed to the new legislation.

The annual average number of deaths (including still-births) amounted, from 1835 to 1860, to 129,815; from 1860 to 1868 the average was 146,307; in 1868 and 1869 to 159,186; in 1869 and 1870 to 158,629; in 1871 (time of war) it was 171,530, not including 40,612, which occurred in the last quarter of 1870; in 1872 the number was 159,364.

Movement of the Population Tabulated.

Year	Births	Of which illegitimate	Per cent.	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1868-9	192,030	34,392	equals 17.9	159,186	59,726	295
1869-70	201,540	33,150	„ 16.4	158,629	43,232	259
1871	183,465	27,883	„ 15.2	171,530	40.707	211
1872	201,476	28,924	„ 14.4	159,364	52,045	215
1873	208,711	29,088	„ 13.9	162,749	48,924	204
1874	211,207	27,554	„ 13.0	161,074	45,886	288
1875	216,176	27,315	„ 12.6	164,847	45,014	—
1876	223,192	28,738	„ 12.9	162,059	42,012	—
1877	220,560	—	„ —	154,621	39,369	—

Emigration.

Until 1830, the number of Immigrants was about equal to the number of Emigrants; but from 1834 to 1864 the Emigrants numbered 254,557, while the Immigrants counted only 27,854; the loss of population, theefore, over the whole, was 226,703. If, however, you take the small district of the Palatinate you have the enormous loss of 93,691 persons, the number of Emigrants being 102,189, and that of Immigrants 8,498.

The Average from	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Difference.
1830-35	278	2,107	
1835-43	1,080	5,356	
1843-51	933	11,282	
1851-55	695	17,330	
1855-60	866	6,715	

Total from 1835-60 was, Immigrants 24,176 Emigrants 244,232.

1860-61	1,056	5,026
1861-62	1,084	2,933
1862-63	1,241	2,796
1863-64	1,278	4,234
1864-65	1,209	5,154
1865-66	1,238	6,358
1866-67	1,679	6,934
1867-68	1,422	5,889

The Average from	Immigrants	Emigrants	Difference
1868-69	1,985	5,966	
1869-70	1,684	5,965	
1871	1,491	5,838 ...	4,347 loss
1872	6,597	12,148 ...	5,551 loss
1873	8,582	10,870 ...	2,288 loss
1874	10,263	7,713 ...	2,550 gain
1875	11,389	7,905 ...	3,484 gain

The attempts formerly made to discover the *property* of the Emigrants and Immigrants failed utterly; but for the period of 25 years, from 1835-60, a sum of £5,166,660 was returned as belonging to those who had left the country, against £2,166,666 belonging to those who had come into it.

Of those Emigrants who left secretly, the proportion was most unfavorable in the Palatinate. More than half of those who emigrated have done so secretly, urged for the greater part by the reaction in 1850 and the following years, and on account of the conscription.

The Property imported from 1852—1864 was estimated at £266,164; that carried away, as far as can be discovered, at £827,688. The great disturbance in the condition of this small district can therefore be easily understood. The number of soldiers who deserted is not included.

Creeds.

There were of	1871	1875
Roman Catholics	3,455,326	3,573,142
Protestants	1,340,218	1,392,120
Of whom were		
Lutherans	1,003,841	1,040,657
United Church in the Palatinate	333,062	348,413
Reformed Church	3,315	3,050
Mennonites	3,819	3,760
Anabaptists	72	118
Irvingites	360	303
Anglicans	63	61
Episcopalians	... ...	56
Methodists	... ...	107
German Catholics	217	50
Greek Church	246	149
Free Religionists	623	846
Jews	50,648	51,335
Of no stated Religion... ...	351	1,116
Others	80	57

Most of the Lutherans live in Mid-Franconia (443,462) and in Upper Franconia (307,845). There are fewest Protestants in Lower Bavaria (4,084). In Upper Bavaria, where, in 1852, there were but 11,959, there are now 28,420;—17,437 of whom are in Munich.

Jews are most numerous in Lower Franconia (14,573), in the Palatinate (12,466), and in Swabia (4,369). They are the least numerous in Lower Bavaria (111), the Upper Palatinate (1,221), and in Upper Bavaria (3,033), of whom 2,903 are in Munich.

The greatest number of Mennonites are in the Palatinate, where the greatest variety of religions exists.

The increase of mixed marriages (various creeds), mentioned by Dr. George Mayr, deserves notice here.

From 1835 to 1855 the number of these marriages was only a little more than 2¾ per cent. of all marriages which took place during that period with the slight variation of 2.76 and 2.98 per cent. Since that period they were, from 1855-60, 3.53; 1860-61, 3.91; 1861-62, 4.18; 1862-63, 4.39; then from 1863-66 the proportion varied between 4.17 and 4.27 per cent. of all the marriages contracted. In 1869-70 5-14 per cent. of the total marriages.

Towns.

There are 8,042 communities, of which 170 are towns and 68 market places, with the constitution of towns. The communities in the Palatinate have the same constitution.

Towns with a Population above 3,000, their Situation and Population, which includes the Military.

	Population
Munich, in Upper Bavaria	193,924
Nurenburg, in Mid-Franconia...	91,018
Augsburg, in Swabia	57,213
Wurzburg, in Lower Franconia	44,975
Ratisbon	31,504
Bamberg, in Upper Franconia	26,951
Fürth, in Mid-Franconia	27,360
Kaiserlautern, in the Palatinate	22,668
Bayreuth, in Upper Franconia	19,180
Hof ... „ „	18,268
Landshut, in Lower Bavaria	14,780
Passau „ „	14,752
Ingolstadt, in Upper Bavaria	14,485
Spires, in the Palatinate	14,321
Ausbach, in Mid-Franconia	13,299
Erlangen „ „	13,597
Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate	13,380
Kempten, in Swabia	12,682
Ludwigshafen, in the Palatinate	12,093
Straubing, in Lower Bavaria	11,590
Schweinfurt, in Lower Franconia	11,233
Neustadt-on-the-Haardt, in the Palatinate	10,222
Aschaffenburg, in Lower Franconia	10,843
Pirmasens, in the Palatinate	10,136
St. Ingbert „	9,220
Zweibrücken „	9,248
Freising, in Upper Bavaria	8,253
Nordlingen, in Swabia...	7,223
Frankenthal, in the Palatinate	7,907
Landau, „	7,579

	Population
Eichstadt, in Mid-Franconia	7,136
Rosenheim, in Upper Bavaria...	7,501
Schwabach, in Mid-Franconia...	7,024
Germersheim, in the Palatinate	6,455
Kitzingen, in Lower Franconia	6,393
Lechhausen, in Upper Bavaria	6,724
Dürkheim, in the Palatinate	5,841
Deggendorf, in Lower Bavaria	6,763
Neuhausen, in Upper Bavaria...	6,591
Rothenburg, in Mid-Franconia, on the T.	5,773
Dinkelsbühl, in Mid-Franconia	5,240
Kaufbeuren, in Swabia	5,553
Weissenburg, in Mid-Franconia	5,203
Hassloch, in the Palatinate	5,069
Kulmbach, in Upper Franconia	5,216
Dillingen, in Swabia	5,029
Edenkoben, in the Palatinate	4,889
Neumarkt, in the Upper Palatinate	4,600
Landsberg, in Upper Bavaria	4,956
Lindau, in Swabia	5,124
Sulzbach, in the Upper Palatinate	4,379
Selb, in Upper Franconia	4,760
Lohr, in Lower Franconia	4,353
Kronach, in Upper Franconia	3,685
Traunstein, in Upper Bavaria	4,466
Furth, in the Upper Palatinate	4,336
Schwabing, in Upper Bavaria	6,373
Günsburg, in Swabia	3,808
Neustadt (the Aisch), in Mid-Franconia	3,841
Weiden, in the Upper Palatinate	4,172
Wunsiedel, in Upper Franconia	3,877
Forchheim, in Upper Franconia	3,848
Lauingen, in Swabia	3,784
Homburg, in the Palatinate	3,612
Münchberg, in Upper Franconia	3,525
Donauwörth, in Swabia	3,758
Heidingsfield, in Lower Franconia	3,720
Kandel, in the Palatinate	3,445
Schwarzenbach, in Upper Franconia	3,984
Wasserburg, in Upper Bavaria	3,633
Windsheim, in Mid-Franconia	3,658
Grünstadt, in the Palatinate	3,531
Weilheim, in Upper Bavaria	3,858
Gunzenhausen, in Mid-Franconia	3,313
Reichenhall, in Upper Bavaria	3,303
Hersbouck, in Mid-Franconia	3,556
Schwandorf, in Upper Palatinate	3,523
Kissingen, in Lower Franconia	3,471
Oggersheim, in the Palatinate	3,472
Dingolfing, in Lower Bavaria	3,169
Kirchheimbolanden, in the Palatinate	3,128

The Military Population (included above).

Was, 6,645 in Munich; 2,579 in Nurenburg; 2,386 in Augsburg; 2,235 in Würzburg; 1,644 in Bamberg; 1,163 in Landshut; 1,129 in Bayreuth; 945 in Amberg; 855 in Laudau; 841 in Ausbach; 825 in Neuburg; 697 in Ratisbon. *In the Fortresses*, 4,526 in Ingolstadt; 2,482 in Gemersheim; 2,081 in New Ulm.

The Population of Munich in the year 1580 was estimated at 20,000; in 1688 at 26,000. Even in 1783 there were only 37,840 inhabitants; in 1801, 40,500; in 1818, 53,672; in 1834, 88,905; in 1852, 106,715. The addition to it of some Communities has partially caused the increase since then.

The once Imperial City of Nürenberg contained only 26,854 inhabitants in 1818, and in 1840 the number had but increased to 44,863.

Territorial Changes.

After the death of the Electoral Prince, Max Joseph III., December 30, 1777, the Palatinate of the Rhine was united to Bavaria; and immediately subsequent to the *Peace of Teschen*, May 13, 1779, and prior to the Revolution, the component parts of the Electoral State of Bavaria and the Palatinate were as follows:—

I. Bavaria.

	English sqr. miles	Population	English sqr. miles	Population
a. Duchy of Bavaria ...	12,247	990,000		
b. Upper Palatinate ...	2,551	... 175,000		
c. Principality of Neuburg...	1,106	... 92,000		
d. Principality of Sulzbach...	552	... 43,000		
			16,456	... 1,300,000
II. Lower or Rhine Palatinate ...	...	...	2,764	... 298,800
III. Duchy of Jülich and Berg ...	...	...	2,764	... 398,200
IV. Duchy of Zweibrücken ...	...	...	1,105	... 96,000
		Total ...	23,089	2,093,000

To the Palatinate of the Rhine belonged Manheim, Heidelberg, and considerable portions of the present District of the Palatinate. To the Duchy of Jülich and Berg belonged Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Tolingen, Kaiserswerth and Düren. The Population in 1801 was estimated at 2,328,294. Bavaria lost by the Peace of Luneville, in 1801, the Palatinate of the Rhine, Jülich and the Duchy of Zweibrücken; it received as compensation (by decree of an Imperial deputation, on February 25, 1803) the Bishoprics of Bamberg, Freising and Augsburg, portions of the Bishoprics of Würzburg and Passau, 12 Abbacies and 15 Imperial Towns, among which were Ulm, Kempten, Memmingen, Nördlingen and Schweinfurt. Bavaria thus gained about 1,275 English Square Miles, and 110,000 souls. The Peace of Presburg, December 26, 1805, cost indeed the City of Wurzburg, which had been elevated into a separate State, but at the same time gave to Bavaria the remainder of the District of Passau, the Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, the Margraviate of Burgaû, the Principality of Eichstadt and the Imperial Cities of Augsburg and Lindau; the gain being 10,631 square miles, and 620,000 souls. The Duchy of Berg was

exchanged in 1806 for Ausbach, which was ceded by Prussia. Bavaria received the Imperial City of Nürnberg, in accordance with the terms of the Confederation of the Rhine. On January 1, 1806, the Elector assumed the title of King.

In 1809, December 26th, by the peace of Vienna, Bavaria acquired Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, the district of the Inn, and the greater part of the circle or district of Hansruck, in exchange for some cessions in favour of Würtemburg and Würzburg.

In 1810 the South Tyrol was given up to the kingdom of Italy, the principalities of Bayreuth and Ratisbon serving as compensation. Bavaria now embraced an area of 36,145 square miles, with a population of 3,800,000.

In consequence of the Treaty of Ried, October 8th, 1813, and of the decisions of the Congress of Vienna, Bavaria was reconstructed; she was obliged to restore to Austria the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, and the circles of the Inn and of Hanseuck, and received in return the unequal compensation of Wurzburg, Asschaffenburg, and the Rhine province. So long as the contiguity of this latter with the mother country did not exist, Austria was to pay annually £8,333. Bavaria was compelled by the Peace of Berlin, August 22nd, 1866, to cede to Prussia the district of Gersfeld, the jurisdiction of Orbe, and the village of Kaulsdorf, together 213 square miles, and a population of 32,976.

Finance.

Budget.—Previous to 1868 the periods of Finance were six years, since that year it is biennial.

The chief heads of the Budget for 1878 and 1879 (the 14th Financial period) were as follows:—

REVENUE.

I.	Brought forward from the 12th Financial period ...	£352,712
II.	*Direct Taxes*, viz., land tax, £571,916; house tax, £164,544; interest on capital, £100,223; tax on industry, £183,218; income tax, £62,123	1,082,025
III.	*Indirect Taxes*,—Rates and fines, £1,020,522 stamps, £87,451, ...	1,107,973
IV.	Malt surplus, 1,127,486; administration of customs, £64,030; dog duty, £53 000; card duty, £11,000; miscellaneous, £2,710	1,158,226
V.	Mines, £406,300; smelting works, £79,929; salt works, £120,404; miscellaneous, £52,217	358,851
VI.	The mint	9,279
VII.	From the bank in Nürnberg	17,500
VIII.	State railways	4,277,665
IX.	Post office	486,987
X.	Telegraph	68,123
XI.	From steamers on Lake Constance	20,400
XII.	The Ludwig-Danube-Main canal	8,276
XIII.	Franconia Valley canal	307
XIV.	Law and institution gazette	3,674
XV.	Forests, hunting, pasture	1,498,909

XVI.	*Trade Savings:* the estate of Schleissheim, £19,883; court brewhouse in Munich, £43,791; vineyards in Lower Franconia, £4,691; fishing in Chiemsee, £229; farming and letting, £21,623	90,287
XVII.	Land dues	380,230
XVIII.	Interest, rents, chance revenues	41,660
XIX.	Revenue for the purpose of maintaining relatives of deceased servants of the State	23,526
	Gross total	£10,986,610

EXPENDITURE.

(*b.*)	Expenditure for collecting, administration, etc.	£4,591,594
I.	Nett State Expenditure—The Court—Civil list, £211,551; appanages, £43,286; widows' fund, £11,661; pensions, £627	267,126
II.	State debt, £337,493; railways, £1,649,808; ground-rent, £38,078	2,025,380
III.	Council of State	4,827
IV.	The Diet and the archives	20,523
V.	Ministry of foreign affairs	28,155
VI.	Administration of justice	593,160
VII.	Home department, including public buildings, £325,911; sanitary purposes, £43,121; benevolent purposes, £13,448; security, £180,123; industry and agriculture, £45,131; aid to the communities, £50,830	885,069
VIII.	Churches and schools	979,438
IX.	Administration of finance	168,732
X.	Imperial purposes	987,509
XI.	Pensions to servants of the State	330,021
XII.	Pensions to widows and orphans	110,374
XIII.	Support of officials	32,739
XIV.	Reserve for necessary, yet unforeseen, expenses ...	157,017
	Total nett expenditure	£6,590,070
	Total gross expenditure	£11,181,664

The expense of the military is not included in this sum. For 1877-78 it was fixed at £2,138,612.

The kingdom of Bavaria enjoys the possession of large domains. The State forests produced in the least favourable year (1868) the nett amount of £485,177; in 1872 it produced £763,768. Pensions are nowhere so numerous and so large as in Bavaria.

In what degree the requirements of the State have grown in modern times, the following comparison will show:—

	Gross	Nett
In 1870-71	£7,262,050	£4,875,715
„ 1872-73	9,182,355	6,247,469
„ 1874-75	10,308,076	6,652,265
„ 1876-77	12,510,592	7,973,200
„ 1878-79	12,853,049	8,388,999

Local Burdens.

Besides those expenses directly defrayed by the State treasury, there are many others for administration, justice, education, benevolence, etc., which must be defrayed by the individual* provincial circles, communes, and districts by means of special local imposts. It sometimes occurs that these are supplemented by grants from the central State treasury when any special object is required. The following is a statement of 1872 :—

Provinces or Government Districts	Requirements of the various Government Districts	State Advances	Local Imposts	Per Cent. of Imposts
Upper Bavaria	£53,798	£20,204	£26,051	12½
Lower Bavaria	41,199	20,658	19,208	16¼
The Palatinate	64,143	23,688	38,583	44⅙
Upper Palatinate	31,297	17,601	12,812	16⅔
Upper Franconia	34,549	19,386	14,738	18⅔
Mid-Franconia	42,057	23,635	16,305	14½
Lower Franconia	40,480	25,176	15,417	13⅓
Swabia	44,003	21,900	20,919	16⅔

The claims made upon the provincial districts have steadily increased of late years, the consequence of which has been to augment the direct taxes in order to supply larger advances. These grants take the form of a certain per centage on the State taxes. In 1876 the imposts produced £273,970, viz., in :—

	Per Cent. of Contribution	Amount
Upper Bavaria	21.4	£51,804
Lower Bavaria	26.2	32,952
The Palatinate	46.5	48,872
Upper Palatinate	22.3	20,790
Upper Franconia	22.9	20,594
Mid Franconia	30,6	39·537
Lower Franconia	20.6	25,739
Swabia	24.0	33,678

Communal imposts include also taxes on articles of consumption, the malt tax occupying a prominent position.

Debt.

This mainly originated from the practice of charging upon the State treasury the private debts of the electors, a practice always resisted, but always allowed by the Parliament which, during the 17th and 18th centuries, had degenerated into a mere sham institution. To cover this the "malt-tax" was introduced, at first only to a small amount.

Debts were inherited with some of the acquired territory, and the real property which accompanied the new territory, (including the lands of the suppressed monasteries) was for the greater part wasted. Loan was added to loan between 1811 and 1813. The amount of debt acknowledged on 1st of October, 1811 was £9,352,550,—£254,166 to be paid annually in interest and £129,500 in reducing the debt. Something was actually paid

* Beyond this an extraordinary grant made of £137,980, being an extension of a former extraordinary grant.

off even during the Prussian War; great efforts were made in 1815, when Bavaria was desirous of ranking among the higher powers.

After the Treaty of Paris the State of Bavaria received £600,000 of the French Defence money, and £1,020,000 from the contribution fund; but the purposes for which this money was employed is only partially known, as the Government subsequently refused to give any account of the expenditure prior to the constitutional period.

It is a fact that King Maximilian I. gave £200,000 of it to the queen and his daughters by a deed of the 24th January, 1816. The Chambers also charged the State treasury with £79,166 of the private debts of the same king as late as 1822, a sum which he had once borrowed from Louis XVI. The employment of the State monies in the so-called "Greek loans" never appeared in the State accounts before 1849.

At the commencement of the constitutional era, 1818, the State debt, together with the arrears of interest, was estimated at £8,971,888. Beyond the interest ⅔ per cent. was to be paid off annually. In the meantime there were constant introductions of older claims, among which was £708,333 for the satisfaction of the claims of Prince Charles to a dotation in right of "secondo-geniture."

The State Debt

In 1820 was	...	£9,166,666	In 1834 was	...	£10,916,666
„ 1825 „	...	9,291,666	„ 1839 „	...	10,458,333
„ 1826 „	...	10,208,333	„ 1840 „	...	10,666,666
„ 1830 „	...	10,666,666	" 1847 „	...	10,500,000
„ 1832 „	...	11,000,000			

A new debt arose in 1847, chiefly to cover deficiencies. The loans for extraordinary military expenditure, for railways, and the compensation for ground rents were treated separately. The sum of the various categories of debt was as follows:—

	On Oct. 1st, 1865.	On Jan 1st, 1868.	On Jan 1st, 1874.	On Jan. 1st, 1878.
1. Old debt	£6,213,274	£6,199,743	£9,059,905	£8,564,055
2. New debt ...	892,408	3,129,227		
3. Military loan	2,587,158	5,476,608		
4. Railway debt	12,181,202	12,297,735	19,531,450	37,148,585
5. Ground rent debt	8,240,664	8,059,612	7,908,754	8,697,478
6. Paper money	—	1,250,000	1,750,000	—
Total ...	£30,114,706	£36,412,925	£38,250,109	£54,410,118

The great increase in the "new debt," and the military loan was the result of the war of 1866. This war cost £1,986,698 in direct expenditure for the army, without reckoning the subsequent expenditure on supernumary officers, and a war contribution to Prussia of £2,500,000, to procure which further sacrifices were necessary.

It must be remembered that the ground rent debt is fictitious to the amount of £410,876; and that the railway debt is covered by real property.

The New Contribution of War.

The war of 1870 and 1871 caused directly and indirectly an expenditure of £6,651,740 from the State Exchequer (inclusive of an increase of £100,000 paper money). What remained of the French war contribution after the immediate outlay for purposes of the Empire, belonged to the separate States and was thus divided, ¾ according to the proportion of war service rendered, and ¼ according to the rate of population in 1871.

Bavaria received, according to a statement of the Finance Minister, in November, 1873, £13,110,826. Out of this were paid off not only the loans contracted for special war purposes, but also the previous loans of 1855 and 1859, to the amount of £3,125,000, leaving a remainder of £2,249,916. Of this sum the Ministry proposed to employ £750,000 in calling in Exchequer Bills not bearing interest; £416,666 in repaying the remainder of the loan of 1857; and the remainder as a war credit for the 12th Financial Period. In 1877 it was communicated to Bavaria that she had received too large a portion, and that the sum of £61,242 must be refunded.

Debts of the Government Districts.

(Generally for the Building of Insane Asylums) :—

Upper Bavaria	... ...	£20,833 and	£85,833
Lower Bavaria	... ...	... ...	13,750
Upper Franconia	... ...	... ...	49,916
Mid Franconia	... ...	35,850 and	83,333
Lower Franconia	... ...	18,333 and	50,000

Communal or Parish Debts.

At the close of 1875 these amounted to £4,017,723. £101,606 were required for annual interest and £151,080 annually for paying off the debt. Of the entire debt, £2,816,666 came upon the large towns in a proportion equal to £4 4*s.* 10*d.* per head of the population. The debt of Munich alone on the 1st of Jan., 1878, was £1,335,962.

The Army.

Although the Bavarian army, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, forms in many respects an independant body in the Imperial army, yet the Prussian Military regulations prevail in all important matters. Bavaria has to supply 2 army corps, each corps being divided into 2 brigades.

The tactical divisions are as follows :—

Infantry.

16 Regiments
10 Rifle Battalions

Cavalry.

2 Regiments of Cuirassiers
2 „ Uhlans
6 „ Light Cavalry

Artillery.

4 Artillery Regiments with
4 Mounted Batteries
28 Wagon Batteries
20 Foot Batteries.

Engineers.

1 Corps of Engineers

The Landwehr (Militia) numbers 32 Battalions. In 1870, out of 2,350 Officers, 1,708 were not nobles. One of the two Commandants of the Army Corps was not of noble descent; of the 16 Lieutenant-Generals, 7 were not nobles; of the 24 Major-Generals, 9 were not nobles; of the 32 Officers of the General Staff, 19 were not nobles. In the Infantry there were of the Officers 367 nobles and 1,250 commoners; in the Cavalry, 161 nobles and only 96 commoners; In the Artillery, 75 nobles and 221 commoners; in the Corps of Engineers, 7 nobles and 106 commoners.

Fortresses.

Ingolstadt and Germersheim, both built in modern times, the former at an original outlay of about £1,500,000, and the latter at an expenditure of £1,083,333. On the first, large sums have since been spent. The fortress of New Ulm, is also new. All other fortresses are abolished.

Historical War Notes.

Prior to 1789 the Forces of Bavaria and the Palatinate were estimated at 24,000 men; of these, however, only 7,000 were under arms. The sacrifice of life was very great in the battles which were fought in the time of the Rhenish Confederation, and although no Bavarian troops were sent into Spain, yet 30,000 of them were almost cut to pieces in the Russian Campaign. The highest number reached by the Bavarian Army, during the time of the first Napoleon, was only 47,000; in 1815 it was increased to 86,000.

The losses in the war of 1866 were:—

47	Officers killed	} Together 158	
111	„ wounded		
282	Subalterns and Soldiers killed	} Together 2707	
1858	„ „ wounded		
567	„ „ missing		
Total 2,865			

The Prussian troops opposed to them lost 2,694 Officers and Men.

A further calculation, made by *B. Förster* (Campaign of 1866 in South West Germany), gives the following as the strength of the troops:—

	4th July	25th July	27th July	Killed & Wounded Officers	Killed & Wounded Soldiers	Missing Officers	Missing Soldiers
Prussian	...51,000	... 53,542	... 54,900	... 167	...3,467	... 2	... 282
Bavarian	...41,000	... 46,489	... 44,841	... 172	...2,224	...21	...1,407
8th Army Corps	...50,000	... 47,865	... 46,395	... 88	...1,753	...32	...2,530

Social Conditions.

The impediments which existed in the seven districts on the right bank of the Rhine, with respect to settlement, marriage, and the pursuit of industry, have been mostly removed by the new social legislation of 1868. The French system, founded on the principle of freedom, already existed in the Palatinate. This principle has maintained itself throughout in antagonism to that of restriction. Of the births in the Palatinate, during

the 22 years, 1836-60, 8 per cent. were illegitimate; the average in those districts where the restrictive hindrances existed being 23.2 per cent. One divorce took place in the following proportion of marriages:—

	In the Palatinate	In the other Districts
Of Roman Catholics	871	164
Of Protestants	285	102
Of mixed religions	367	84

Education.

The number of schools for the people in 1877 was 6,991—viz.:

Catholics...	4,855	Jewish	105
Protestant	1,908	Mixed	123

Teaching power, 10,852—viz., 9,764 masters and 1,088 mistresses, of whom 772 belong to conventional institutions. The number of schools and teachers in the various government districts are as follows:—

	Schools	Teachers
Upper Bavaria	943	1,720
Lower Bavaria	769	1,224
Palatinate	1,017	1,587
Upper Palatinate	672	1,014
Upper Franconia	808	1,146
Mid-Franconia	811	1,282
Lower Franconia	998	1,487
Swabia	973	1,391

Since 1873, 1,252 schools have been free. The minimum salary of the teachers is £37 10*s*. The total expenditure for the Bavarian schools is estimated at £666,666. The total number of scholars in the day schools in 1874 was 632,599; of this number, 438,945 were Roman Catholics, 187,387 were Protestants, and 5,883 were Jews; 384 did not belong to either of these creeds.

Of lower industrial schools, there were 1,730 as early as the year 1869, with 71,831 scholars. Of infant schools, there were 178, with 13,576 children

Middle Schools in 1877.—40 commercial schools, with 5,375 scholars; 4 industrial schools, with 391 scholars; 6 grammar schools, 77 Latin schools, 30 gymnasia schools, 36 agricultural and 3 scientific schools.

For higher instruction, in 1878, there existed 3 universities viz., Munich, with 1,364 students; Wurzburg and Erlangen; 6 Lyceums, 9 clerical schools, 1 polytechnic, and 2 schools for music.

At the end of 1873 there were 96 monasteries and 524 nunneries, with 1,094 monks and 5,054 nuns.

While dealing with the education of the people, it should be noticed that during the 9 years, 1860-68, 9.6 per cent. of the conscripts had had but a very deficient education. What the per-centage was then, and subsequently in the various government districts, may be seen from the following summary:—

	1860-68	1872	1873	1874	1876
Upper Bavaria ...	8.6	7.3	6.1	4.5	...
Lower Bavaria ...	18.5	13.2	9.6	8.2	...

	1860-68	1872	1873	1874	1876
Palatinate ...	11.1	18.3	13.6	11.8	...
Upper Palatinate ...	13.6	13.9	11.8	15.5	1.9
Upper Franconia ...	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	...
Mid Franconia ...	5.4	5.7	2.6	2.6	...
Lower Franconia ...	6.6	7.2	5.3	5.8	...
Swabia ...	5.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.1

Criminal Statistics.

From the introduction of public verbal proceedings, January 1st, 1849, till the introduction of the new penal code, June 30th, 1862, 327 sentences of death were passed and 65 executed, 50 upon murderers, and 15 upon robbers.

A list of persons condemned for crimes or misdemeanours in the 7 districts on the right bank of the Rhine during the 7 years, from 1854 to 1860, classed according to the two principal creeds, gives the following results.

	Roman Catholics	Protestants		Roman Catholics	Protestants	
Sentenced for crimes ...	285	50	equals	9.7 ...	5.6	per 100,000
„ misdemeanours ...	4,745	1,171	„	162.6 ...	128.5	„
Total ...	5,030	1,221	„	172.3	134.1	„

The number of persons sentenced during the years 1872-76 was—

1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
258,210 ...	293,468 ...	316,863 ...	307,728 ...	347,070

Poachers are not included in the above. In 1875-76, they numbered respectively, 167,315 and 182,056.

Amid great variations in the different Government districts we find, on the whole, the proportion of crime less among the Protestants than among the Roman Catholics. This coincides with the results obtained in Prussia, but is contrary to those found in Baden.

Another fact to be noticed in connection with the distinction according to religion is that the number of *suicides* is far greater among Protestants than among the Roman Catholics. The number of insane persons also is much larger among Protestants than among Roman Catholics.

Suicides.

	1857-61	1866	Per 100,000 in 1866
Among Roman Catholics ...	189	195	5.67
„ Protestants ...	288	203	15.27
„ Jews ...	5	7	14.05
„ Creeds not known ...	5	5	—
	387	410	8.49

Occupations.

According to *Hermann* the proportion per 1,000 of persons employed and living by—

	1840	1852
Agriculture	657	679
Manufacturers and trade	257	227
Annuities, service of the State and art ...	54	55
The army	14	19
Conscripts	18	20
	1,000	1,000

The number of the clergy among the Roman Catholics was 1 in 464; among the Protestants 1 in 1,013

In 1871 the number of those engaged in

Agriculture and Forest labour was	1,982,024
Iindustries, including Mining and Smelting Works ...	1,450,545
Trade and Commerce	381,568
Domestic Service	519,944
The Army	58,616
Occupations unclassified	184,522
Without occupation...	261,260
Not known	24,971

Maintenance of the Poor.

The number of persons supported by public means in the year 1870 was 118,769; 78,026 of these are given as permanently maintained. The accounts of the general poor fund showed £245,188 income and £220,749 expenditure. The number of Charitable Institutions was 1,770, with property producing £4,019,948.

Mining and Smelting.

Working in 1876	Works	Produce	Value	Workmen
Mines	315 ...	13,298,331 cwts. ...	£281,247 ...	5,120
Smelting Works ...	96 ...	2,576,195 „ ...	1,166,759 ...	4,340
Salt Works ...	7 ...	963,254 „ ...	98,708 ...	525
Total ...	418 ...	16,837,780 ...	£1,546,714 ...	9,985

The most important mining produce of 1876 was 9,474,218 cwts. of pit coal, produced from 49 mines, and worth £207,408; 494,746 cwt. of Lignite, and 2,270,828 cwts. of iron ore from 44 mines. The most important produce of the smelting works was 1,225,420 cwts. of pig-iron, of the value of £456,156, and 1,171,253 cwts. of rod-iron, worth £597,339.

Cultivation of the Soil.

The 18,514,386 acres which the State possessed at the last census may be thus divided:—

	Acres.
Buildings and Court Yards occupied	82,735
Gardens	253,822
Vineyards	54,745
*Hop Gardens...	43,513

* Chiefly in Mid-Franconia.

	Acres
Arable Land	7,536,760
Meadows	2,938,010
Total cultivated land ...	10,909,585
Forests	6,201,515
Waste and Pasture Land	1,040,418
Ponds	28,565
Churches and Churchyards	2,954
Rivers and Seas	314,636
Bogs	16,709
Total ...	18,514,382

Land devoted to agriculture, in private possession, is divided into 1,032,123 estates, of which 241,217 are in the smaller Palatinate. The number of parcels or holdings is 14,250,239, of which 2,126,135 are in the Palatinate, and 4,025,074 in Lower Franconia.

Tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco deserves special mention under the head of agriculture. In the year 1857—4981.99 acres were planted with tobacco; in 1872 the number of acres planted was 11,630; in 1873 the acres numbered 14,135. In this same year of 1873 there were 21,786 tobacco planters, who paid duty in 282 communities or parishes. The yield of dried tobacco leaves was estimated at 179,656 cwts. In 1876 the number of acres planted was 12,851, and the yield of dried leaves 128,165 cwts., valued at £121,750; 9,986 of these acres were in the Palatinate, and the remainder in Mid-Franconia.

Cultivation of the Vine.

The 54,745 acres give an average yield of 14,343,215 imperial gallons. 25,893 acres, producing 8,966,436 gallons, are in the Palatinate, the remainder in Lower Franconia.

Forests.

In 1874 the area was 5,201,515 acres, of which 2,313,407 was in the possession of the State; 958,468 belonged to the communities, corporations, and charitable institutions, and the remainder to private individuals.

Live Stock.

In 1873 there were—

350,867, horses... ...
3,066,263 head of cattle...
1,342,190 sheep ... ...
193,887 goats ... ...
872,098 pigs ... ...

} The value computed at £18,663,715.

Breweries.

Among industrial occupations, *breweries* deserve special mention. In the districts on the right bank of the Rhine there existed in 1872-5, 117 breweries, consuming 1,529,858 imperial quarters of malt which yielded 217,932,543 gallons of beer of the approximate value of £7,603,962. In 1876 the eighteen breweries in Munich paid duty on 1,295,556 gallons.

Brandy Distilleries.

In 1876 there were 8,301 distilleries (in 1860 there were only 2,600), which produced 2,895,530 gallons.

Dwellings.

In the seven Government circles on the right bank of the Rhine there were in 1872 1,315,390 buildings insured against fire, to the value of £103,760,704. In the Palatinate 102,182 principal, and 115,629 subordinate buildings were insured to the value of £16,005,922.

Commercial Bankruptcies.

In 1872 there were 72; in 1874, 115; in 1875, 135; in 1876, 173. There were in Munich alone, 32; in Upper Bavaria, 49; Lower Bavaria, 19; Palatinate, 3; Upper Palatinate, 8; Upper Franconia, 15; Mid Franconia, 26; Lower Franconia, 8: Swabia. 17. The liabilities were on an average £2,645. In one case the liability was over £50,000.

Railways.

In 1875 there were at work 1,420 miles of State single lines, and 156 miles of State double lines—the cost of construction, £24,344,909. The companies single and double lines in working order having a length of 888 miles; the cost of construction being £14,788,558. In 1877 the state lines measured 2,413 miles; the Palatinate, 368 miles: the Nurenberg-Fürth line, 5; making together 2,786 miles. The receipts from passengers in 1875 was £1,231,738; in 1876, £1,314,018. The number of passengers conveyed in 1875 was 11,139,516; in 1876, 22,762,961; in 1877, 18,885,837. The weight of goods carried in 1876 was 127,565,076 cwts.; the revenue therefrom was £2,813,827; the average from passengers being 31.27 per cent.; and from goods 63.32 per cent.

Accidents.

In 1875 the number of killed	61
„ „ „ wounded	60
In 1876 the number of killed	77
„ „ „ wounded	50
In 1877 the number of killed	84
„ „ „ wounded	137
In 1878 the number of killed	88
„ „ „ wounded	1,718

Telegraphs.

	1873	1874	1875
Length of line, (miles) ...	4,292	4,438	4,718
Length of wire, (miles) ...	14,289	15,060	17,357
Cost of construction ...	£190,858	£220,636	£241,048
Offices open	776	772	867
Number of messages ...	1,765,625	1,774,883	1,835,451

	1876	1877	1878
Length of line, (miles) ...	4,825	4,935	5,026
Length of wire, (miles) ...	19,678	20,782	21,230
Cost of construction ...	£261,166	£279.245	£291,280
Offices open	926	985	1,017
Number of messages ...	1,900,216	1,976,458	1,837,436

Post.

In 1872 there were dispatched 56,433,990 letters, and 63,252,652 newspapers. There were also 1,219,936 post bills or orders received, and 1,151,282 sent out, of the total value of £5,336,703. The average number of letters and newspapers per head of the population was 11.63 letters and 13.04 newspapers. The receipts of this year were £332,068; the expenditure, £305,730; net profit, £26,338. In 1876 the receipts were £425,500; expenditure, £398,389; net profit, £27,111

Danube Main Canal (Ludwig's Canal).

In 1872 ... ... traversed by 2,630 vessels and 1,169 rafts
„ 1876 ... ... „ 2,532 „ 2,037 „

In 1872, revenue, £7,100; expenditure, £15,839; deficiency, £8,739
„ 1876 „ 8,210 „ 16,358 „ 8,148

The cost of constructing the canal was £1,500,000.

Steam Traffic on Lake Constance.

The State establishment in—
1872, was worked by 6 steamers, 7 tugs, 3 ferry-boats.
persons conveyed, 144,6472. Goods conveyed 760,808 cwts.
1876, worked by 5 steamers, 4 tugs, 3 ferry-boats,
persons conveyed, 96,713. Goods conveyed, 3,916,987 cwts.

1872, Receipts £19,110; expenditure, £22,130; deficiency, £3,020
1876, „ 21,576 „ 16,218 profit 4,258

WÜRTEMBURG (Kingdom).

	Area Square Miles	Population, 1877 Males	Females	Total
Circle of the Neckar ...	1,284	286,268	301,566	587,834
„ Black Forest ...	1,843	215,561	239,376	454,937

		Area Square Miles	Population, 1877 Males	Females	Total
„	Jaxt	1,984	188,052	202,651	390,703
„	Danube ...	2,418	217,433	230,598	448,031
		7,529	907,314	974,191	1,881,505

The preponderance of the female over the male population was, in the year 1867, 57,002; in 1871, 66,211; in 1875, 66,877.

Creeds.

Evangelical	1,296,650	Jews	12,881
Catholics	567,578	Holding no creed ...	229
Other Christians ...	4,167		

Former Population.

1815	1,395,462	1852	1,733,263
1832	1,578,147	1855	1,669,720
1841	1,646,871	1858	1,690,898
1843	1,680,798	1861	1,720,708
1846	1,726,716	1864	1,748,328
1849	1,744,595	1867	1,778,396

The census of 1852 shewed a diminution of 11,332 upon the figures of the three previous years, that of 1855, a further decrease of 63,545 in the same period of time. The latest returns have only shewn a moderate increase.

The circles are divided into 64 superior jurisdictions, with 1,911 communities or parishes. The number of householdings 398,386, averaging 4.56 persons to each.

Movement of the Population.

Year.	Births.	Still born.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Suicides.
1870 ...	87,221* ...	— ...	71,355* ...	— ...	246
1871 ...	74,389 ...	3,082 ...	58,803 ...	20,763 ...	236
1872 ...	79,845 ...	3,186 ...	57,225 ...	19,533 ...	213
1873 ...	81,790 ...	3,138 ...	58,453 ...	18,211 ...	304
1874 ...	81,620 ...	3,253 ...	57,851 ...	16,759 ...	282
1875 ...	85,132 ...	3,264 ...	61,216 ...	16,421 ...	330
1876 ...	85,894 ...	3,330 ...	60,178 ...	15,321 ...	—
1877 ...	81,187 ...	3,215 ...	58,650 ...	14,387 ...	—

Emigration and Immigration.

The number of emigrations which took place in the 10 years from December, 1842-52 amounted to 54,285; or an average of 5,428 per annum. Emigrations were most numerous in 1853 and 1854; in the latter year alone they amounted to 21,144. The number of immigrants was 9,629 in the 10 years, 1842-1852, or an annual average of 963. During the years 1852-1861, 66,709 persons emigrated, and 11,870 settled in the country; preponderance of emigrants, 54,839. In the years 1861-

* Contains 13 months.

1870 there were 47,680 emigrants, 11,094 immigrants, majority of emigrants, 6,586. From 1812 to 1870 emigrants numbered 237,813, and immigrants, 54,244. These figures include only those whose emigration was officially returned.

The figures tabulated stand thus :—

Years.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Majority of Emigrants.
1842-52 ...	54,285 ...	9,629 ...	44,656
1852-61 ...	66,709 ...	11,870 ...	54,839
1854 ...	21,144 ...	485 ...	20,659.
1861-70 ...	47,680 ...	11,094 ...	36,586
1873 ...	4,651 ...	— ...	—

From 1873 to 1877, 10,039.

Towns and their Population.

	Population
IN THE NECKAR CIRCLE OR DISTRICT.	
Stuttgart	107,273
Heilbronn	21,208
Esslingen	19,602
IN THE BLACK FOREST CIRCLE.	
Reutlingen	15,246
Tübingen	10,471
Wildbad	3,236
IN THE JAXT OR JAGT CIRCLE.	
Gmünd	12,838
Hall	8,430
Aalen	6,087
IN THE DANUBE CIRCLE.	
Ulm	30,222
Ravensburg	10,034
Göppingen...	9,532
Friedrichshafen	2,908

Territorial Changes.

Prior to the French Revolution the Duchy of Würtemburg embraced about 3,295 square miles, and a population of 585,000 (included in this were nine Lordships in Alsace-Lorraine and Franche-Comté). The possessions on the left bank of the Rhine were lost to France, who gave in compensation Ellwangen, many abbeys, convents, and Imperial towns. Würtemburg was declared an Electorate, and in 1805 acquired additional territory by the Peace of Presburg. The Elector dissolved the Constitution, December 30, 1805, and assumed the title of King, Jan. 1, 1806. In 1809 Würtemburg received further additions including Ulm. The Congress of Vienna left the territory unchanged. The Constitution dates from September, 1819, but has undergone some little alteration since. It joined the North German Confederation, and German Empire under certain reservations on the 25th November, 1870. By the terms of the

Constitution the Budget is triennial; on account of the war, however, the grant of taxes for the financial year, 1870-71 was simply prolonged by a decree: and for the two years 1871-73 as well as later on, for 1873-75, a financial edict was made. The financial year began April 1, 1878 (previously on July 1st), this reduced the year 1878-79 to nine months.

Revenue.

	Year ending June 30, 1878	Ending March 31, 1879
a. DOMAINS AND OTHER STATE PROPERTY :—		
1. Administration of Finance	£36,351	£28,595
2. „ Forests	269,360	290,130
3. From Mines and Foundries	15,600	11,250
4. From Salt Works	25,000	18,750
5. Bleaching Establishment (Weissenau)	259	194
b. TRAFFIC :—		
1. Railways	650,000	502,000
2. Post	15,017	12,213
3. Telegraphs	820	6,275
4. Navigation on Lake Constance ...	150	100
5. Mint and Miscellaneous	51,705	34,293
Total Domains and State Property ...	1,064,262	903,800
TAXES :—		
a. Direct	610,685	458,014
b. Indirect	519,977	389,983
c. Balance	222,011	128,205
	1,352,673	976,202
Total Revenue ...	£2,416,935	£1,880,002

Expenditure.

1. Civil List	92,559	69,419
2. Appanage Doweries	16,595	12,525
3. Public Debt	874,129	727,191
4. Salaries and Pensions	117,340	87,709
5. Foreign Affairs	8,326	6,251
6. Justice	172,156	169,522
7. Home Affairs	234,759	175,310
8. Education and Church Matters	394,885	299,367
9. Finance	148,926	129,808
10. Parliamentary Expenses	18,515	14,059
Reserve Fund	5,250	3,937
Contribution to Imperial Expenditure ...	333,499	225,154
Total ...	£2,416,939	£1,920,252

The civil list during the reign of the present king amounted to £64,788 in cash, and the natural products estimated at £11,344, making together £76,132. But by a decree of February 7th, 1874, the amount

was fixed at £80,000. The sum required by the Court is further increased by £25,000 for the State Domains.

In 1840, the cost of *the public debt* was only £112,351. By the 1st of July, 1872, however, a sum of £14,203,123 had been expended on railways and plant, which was obtained partly out of the original stock, partly out of surpluses in the administration of finance, and partly by loans (£12,044,581). Of the sum borrowed, £1,369,803 was paid off by the middle of 1873. The public debt is, therefore, divided into the general debt and the railway debt, the latter amounted in 1878 to £17,500,000.

By the constitution of the Empire, military expenditure no longer appears in the Würtemburg Budget List in that of the Empire.

The War Indemnity of £4,275,130 was used to defray the cost of the war (£2,869,952), extinguishing the old debt £565,081, for purposes of the State, such as buildings, £771,115.

Communal Expenditure.

Communal or local expenditure is defrayed partly by the proceeds of the landed property belonging to the communes, and their sheep pastures, as well as by the fees paid for admission to the rights of citizenship and other privileges, which in many communities amount to a sum which renders the imposition of commune taxes unnecessary. The "Octrois" or dues on articles of consumption were formerly levied at Stuttgart only, but were abolished as long ago as the year 1845.

The official corporations have the same right of self-taxation as the communities.

Railroads.

With the exception of two short distances, they are all under the management of the State.

Double and Single		1874	1876	1878
Total length of line	miles	761	818	864
Total annual cost of construction	...	£16,187,090	£17,103,515	£18,576,895
Distance travelled	miles	4,098,381	4,315,750	4,537,671
Total number of passengers	...	9,451,926	11,204,505	10,748,355
Total weight of goods carried	cwts. ...	56,563	56,897	58,098
Total receipts from passengers	...	£435,661	£473,846	£453,055
Total receipts from goods	...	£754,456	£839,758	£889,417
Total working expenses	...	£691,890	£704,070	£709,687
Total accidents, killed	...	17	41	26
„ wounded	...	31	46	36

Army.

The Würtemburg troops form the 13th German Army Corps, comprising 2 divisions; 8 infantry regiments of 3 battalions each; 4 cavalry

regiments of 5 squadrons each; 1 regiment of field artillery and 1 battalion of fortress artillery; 17 battalions of Landwehr (militia).

Fortress, Ulm, with a mixed garrison of Wurtembergers and Bavarians.

Historical.

The old dukes of Würtemburg mostly maintained a considerable number of troops; during the "Seven Years' War" about 14,000 men. Würtemburg was made to furnish 12,000 men to the Rhenish Confederation, who were obliged to go to Russia. In 1813 the devastated army was re-organized. In 1814-15 great exertions were made against Napoleon. In the campaign of 1866 Würtemburg brought 15,532 men into the field. The loss at Tauberbischofsheim, July 21st, amounted to 60 killed, 452 wounded, 178 missing. In the campaign of 1870-71, 477 remained on the field of battle, 1,898 more were wounded, of whom 276 died after more than 24 hours. The total number who perished in this campaign was: by wounds, 753; of other injuries, 37; of sickness, 363; total, 1,153. Beyond these 256 were missing, of whom 96 were discovered to have been taken prisoners and 108 returned to their corps.

Social Conditions.

In 1875 the population was classed according to occupation.

Occupied in	Males	Females	Total	Proportion in 10,000
1. Land, forests, and fisheries ...	298,266	312,322	610,588	3,358
2. Manufactures, mining, etc. ...	366,341	357,242	723,583	3,976
3. Commerce and trade ...	71,439	82,453	153,892	846
4. Servants of all kinds ...	59,518	71,711	131,229	722
5. Military	10,634	1,385	12,019	66
6. Other professions	46,940	55,302	102,242	562
7. Without any profession ...	17,340	55,640	72,980	467
8. Living in institutions ...	6,606	6,002	12,608	
	877,084	942,057	1,819,141	

It is worthy of notice that new industrial establishments arise everywhere on the lines of railroad, whereas a decline takes place in almost all manufactures at a distance from the same.

Mining and Smelting.

The mines employed 501 labourers in the year 1871, the smelting works 2,252. In 1875 there were—

Mines and Foundries.	Production cwts.	Value	Laborers
19 mines (minerals)	491,357	... £10,360	... 286
2 of mineral salt... ...	... 1,281,830	... 28,865	... 180
6 kitchen salt and alum	... 519,816	... 40,766	... 208
5 producing metal from ore	... 210,779	... 79,972	... 502
47 foundries	... 640,530	... 327,017	... 1,854

Wine.

In 1876 there were 58,316 acres of vineyards, 45,077 of which were under cultivation (the greater part being in the valley of the Neckar), and produced 8,438,584 Imperial gallons of wine, the worth of which was £751,818.

In 1875 the produce was 20,008,802 Imperial gallons, the value being £762,496.

In 1877 the produce was 7,192,878 Imperial gallons, and the value £465,000. Taking the 50 years, from 1827 to 1877, the annual average of produce and worth has been 7,192,878 Imperial gallons and £265,223.

The cultivation of fruit is also very important, but, unfortunately, there are no returns with regard to it.

Education.

Education is compulsory in Würtemburg, and it is universal and most satisfactory; 98.9 per cent. of the children attend school. There is 1 university, that of Tübingen, having 88 professors and teachers, and 1,137 students; 1 polytechnic at Stuttgart, with 577 students; 1 academy for the study of agriculture and forestry at Hohenheim, with 106 students; 1 school of art at Stuttgart, 1 conservatorium of music, 4 colleges for evangelical theology, and 2 Roman Catholic training colleges. There are 4 training schools for masters and mistresses. Altogether there are nearly 2,500 schools and 350,000 scholars. Every community with more than 30 families is compelled, by law, to have a public school. Included in these numbers are many industrial schools for teaching women's work specially.

Justice.

A considerable decrease in the number of civil and criminal proceedings went hand in hand with the increase of prosperity from 1856 to 1863. The increase in the number of criminal cases in 1872 may be regarded as one of the results of the war. The number who fell into the hands of the law was:—

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
35,575	37,499	40,709	43,767	47,935	49,159	53,936

Post.

This has not been ceded to the Empire. The establishment was very much improved in the year 1851, when taken over by the State of Würtemburg from Taxis for an indemnity of £208,333. In 1855-56 the receipts were £97,823, and the expenditure £84,283; but in 1871-72 the receipts were £270,789, and the expenditure £250,747. The number of passengers who travelled with it in 1852 was 127,825; in 1860-61, 332,323. In 1871-72, 20,526,660 letters and post-cards, and 251,244 patterns of goods were forwarded.

In 1876 and 1877 the receipts were £239,031, and the expenditure £217,404.

Telegraph.

	1870	1872*	1876	1878
Miles of Line	1,340	1,379	1,571	1,635
Miles of Wire	2,738	3,003	4,149	4,366
Cost of Construction ...	£9,983	£7,514	£6,500	£1,400
Number of Offices ...	198	220	345	363
Number of Employés ...	490	536	794	822
Number of Messages ...	464,086	626,014	784,578	769,895
Receipts	£14,326	£15,250	£19,962	—
Expenses...	£13,996	£15,054	£19,474	—

The Telegraph Station at Stuttgart yields 41.5 per cent. of the receipts.

Banking and Insurance Institutions.

In 1872 there were 108 credit or people's banks; they numbered 32,303 members and yearly returns £11,791,666. Most of them are for artizans; a few are for agriculturalists, and a few mixed ones for agriculture and commerce.

The Würtemburg Transport Insurance Company deserves especial mention; the amount of its insurances in 1872 was £13,559,977.

The State Fire Insurance Company of Würtemburg estimated the value of its insurance on buildings at the end of 1872 at £66,875,345; and the insurances in the private property insurance companies in Würtemburg amounted to £53,700,786; 489,844 buildings were insured in the office for the insurance of real property, against fire, on January 1, 1872. The capital put out to interest by the Würtemburg National Savings' Bank was as follows, in the year:—

1860	1862	1864	1869	1870
£395,847 ...	442,242 ...	832,738 ...	887,949 ...	920,825

1871	1872	1873	1875
£995,340 ...	1,053,298 ...	1,142,095 ...	1,436,420

In July 1877 the assets of the National Savings' Bank were £1,722,462; the liabilities £1,654,732, of which £1,576,666 were deposits.

In 1876 there were 105 provident institutions, and 4,311 charities with a capital of £3,075,000, and a current income of £314,664, thus divided: £494,561 for church purposes, £84,298 for school purposes, £437,460 for the poor, the remainder indiscriminately for church and education—education and poor

Traffic on Lake Constance in 1876.

133,117 persons and 64,659 tons of goods were conveyed—Receipts £14,093; working expenses £12,068.

* In 1872 there was one telegraph station to 21¼ English square miles, and to 6,227 inhabitants. There were 460 telegrams per 1,000 souls in Würtemburg

BADEN (Grand Duchy).

Circles.	English Square Miles.	Population, December 1st, 1875. Males.	Females.	Total.
Constance	719.6	62,483	65,062	127,545
Villingen	411.6	32,784	35,615	68,399
Waldshut	477.2	39,107	41,401	80,508
Freiburg	843.8	95,630	104,000	199,630
Lörrach	374.1	44,934	46,555	91,489
Offenburg	614.9	72,414	77,960	150,374
Baden	403.7	64,223	65,234	129,457
Carlsruhe	589.5	127,163	131,053	258,216
Mannheim	180.6	55,529	56,809	112,338
Heidelberg	373.8	65,881	70,767	136,648
Mosbach	836.1	74,609	77,966	152,575
Total*	5,824.9	734,757	772,422	1,507,179

Population according to Creeds.

Romanists	958,907
Protestants	517,851
Other Christians	3,929
Jews	26,492
	1,507,179

Former Population.

Year.	Population.
1811	990,663
1815	993,414
1823	1,109,430
1830	1,200,471
1834	1,230,791
1840	1,296,967
1843	1,335,354
1846	1,367,486

Former Population.—(Continued.)

Year.	Population.	Between the Years.		Annual Average.
1849	1,364,774	1834-46	Increase of 136,695	11,391
1852	1,356,492	1846-49	Decrease of 4,712	1,571
1855	1,314,837	1849-52	— „ 8,282	2,761
1858	1,335,952	1852-55	— „ 42,105	14,035
1861	1,369,291	1855-58	Increase of 21,115	7,038
1864	1,429,199	1858-61	— „ 34,339	14,779
1867	1,438,872	1861-64	— „ 59,908	19,969
1871	1,461,562	1864-67	— „ 9,673	3,224
—	—	1867-71	— „ 22,690	5,672

Baden is divided into 54 jurisdictions (formerly 73) for the administration of justice; and into 52 circles for government. The number of parishes or communities is 1,584, besides 32 independent

* Including that portion of the Lake of Constance belonging to Baden.

"colonies." 113 of the former are qualified as towns. Of the whole population, 483,029 inhabit the places with more than 2,000 inhabitants, the remainder dwell in the smaller places.

Movement of the Population.

During the 26 years 1830-55, both inclusive, there were 1,278,242 births, or about as many as the whole amount of the population. The proportion of those which were illegitimate was, from 1833 to 1842, 14·3 per cent.; 1843 to 1853, 15.08; 1853 to 1855 more than 18 per cent. The number of children born in the three years 1856-1858, was 45,531; 46,632; 46,833. The number of deaths was 33,107; 36,312; 37,274; the births thus exceeding the deaths by 32,303. In the two years 1859 and 1860 the births were 49,766 and 48,297; and the deaths 37,359 and 31,961. In 1862 and 1863 births were 49,316 and 52,520; and deaths 35,907 and 37,848; but in 1864 and 1865 the births were 54,896 and 55,472; while the deaths were 39,365 and 43,925. The proportion of illegitimate births during the latter years of the old legislation, limiting domiciliation to the legitimate was as 1 to 5 An improvement has taken place since then. Curious variations were seen with regard to *marriages*. In the year 1829 more than 8,000 took place; in 1832 above 9,000. In 1834, with only 1,230,000 inhabitants, the number of marriages exceeded 10,000. A time of reaction followed, and the figures declined thus:—In 1852, 7,005; in 1853, 6,851; in 1854, 6,515; in 1855, 7,267. Afterwards an increase occurred—viz., in 1856, 8,262; in 1857, 8,621; in 1858, 8,853; in 1859, 9,045; in 1860, 9,711; in 1861, 9,761; in 1862, 10,571.

The returns from 1864 are as follows:—

	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Marriages	13,116	11,937	11,306	11,677	12,378
Births*	54,986	55,567	57,352	55,060	54,956
No. of illegitimate births	8,525	8,435	8,616	7,770	7,016
Deaths	38,903	43,330	41,580	39,395	39,889
Suicides	167	213	189	198	—
Killed by accident ...	—	570	578†	561	—
	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Marriages	13,611	10,607	13,234	14,599	13,459
Births*	57,280	58,913	54,577	60,600	60,640
No. of illegitimate births	6,966	6,847	6,025	5,695	5,587
Deaths	41,592	46,045	47,092	39,264	40,561
Suicides	221	195	—	—	—
Killed by accident ...	610	558	—	—	—
Violent deaths by crime	59	38	—	—	—
	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Marriages	13,020	12,797	12,320	11,400	10,854
Births*	61,058	62,897	61,041	59,940	58,026
No. of illegitimate births	5,138	4,803	—	—	—
Deaths	43,947	44,959	40,323	41,857	40,293
Suicides	244	226	—	—	—
Violent deaths by crime	52	56	—	—	—

* Including those still-born.

† Beside 220 soldiers who died from wounds received in the war.

Emigration (not including secret emigration).

From	Emigrants	Property	Immigrants	Property
1840-49	23,966	£420,073	—	—
1850-55	62,444	627,451	—	—
1856	1,969	—	—	—
1857	3,477	—	—	—
1858	1,970	—	—	—
1859	1,241	—	—	—
1860	2,608	—	—	—
1861	1,330	—	—	—
1862	938	—	—	—
1863	913	—	—	—
1864	1,407	22,949	345	—
1865	2,735	50,605	410	—
1866	3,030	68,156	257	—
1867	3,386	96,786	308	—
1868	2,816	61,343	264	—
1869	2,659	62,937	295	£59,379
1870	1,830	57,325	253	51,221
1871	2,203	54,861	201	34,781
1872	3,085	71,180	228	46,265
1873	1,733	74,996	101	63,923
1874	1,257	55,110	160	20,710
1875	818	29,174	194	23,693

From the year 1840 to 1873 the property of the emigrants exceeded £2,000,000.

It must be taken into account that not only is no note taken of the secret emigrations, but also that up to 1865 none of the persons who went to European countries, exclusive of Russia and Hungary, are in the list. It is repeatedly observed in the "statistical communications," not only that the small number of immigrants has no effect upon the general state of the population, but more especially that the real number of emigrants is far larger than the number of those who have gone forth with permission. Thus the number of those who landed at New York from Baden in the year 1872 was 6,722; in the year 1873, 5,520, or in this one place alone, more than double the number of those who left the State, "having officially resigned their connection with the Empire and State."

The most important towns, and the number of their inhabitants in 1875.

Mannheim	46,453	Durlach	6,782
Carlsruhe	42,895	Weinheim	6,723
Freiburg	30,595	Offenburg	6,587
Pforzheim	23,692	Lörrach	6,249
Heidelberg	22,334	Villingen	5,578
Rastatt	22,219	Ettlingen	5,288
Constance	12,003	Schwetzingen	4,277
Baden	10,958	Eberbach	4,260
Bruchsal	10,811	Ueberlingen	3,864
Lahr	8,491	Säckingen	3,624

Bretten	3,606	Breisach	3,212
Wertheim	3,447	Weislach	3,187
Donaueschingen ...	3,366	Mosbach	3,097
Lichtenthal	3,293	Waldshut	2,347
Eppingen	3,274		

Territorial Changes.

In 1771 the union of the Catholic Baden-Baden territory with the Protestant Baden-Durlach took place, and together formed a Margraviate containing 216,000 inhabitants, and extending over a surface of between 1,382 and 1,488 English square miles. It was divided into districts, viz., Carlsruhe, Durlach, Pforzheim, Rastatt, Baden, some districts on the left bank of the Rhine, (parts of the Duchy of Sponheim in what we now call Rhenish Hesse, the village of Rhodt and lordship of Gräfenstein, near Pirmaseus, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and the lordships of Rodemachern and Hespringer in Luxemburg). The possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, 170 English square miles, with 38,500 population, were lost to France, ample compensation being made by the Empire in 1803. The new union of 1771 contained also the bishopric of Constance, portions of the bishoprics of Basle, Strasburg, and Spires, on the right bank of the Rhine; the Governments also of Ladenburg, Bretten, Heidelberg, and Mannheim; the lordship of Lahr in Nassau-Usingen, the districts of Lichtenau and Willstätt; 11 abbacies (Lichtenthal, Ettenheim, Rechenan, etc.); and lastly, 7 imperial towns, Offenburg, Zell, Gengenbach, Ueberlingen, Biberach, Pfullendorf, and Wimpfen, with a population of 248,000, and embracing an area of 1,275 square miles. On May 1st, 1803, the Margrave assumed the title of Elector, and on July 12th. 1806, that of Grand Duke. Biberach was given up to Würtemburg in 1806, and the compensation received consisted of Villengen and Bräunlingen, the greater part of the Breisgau (formerly belonging to Austria), the Principality of Heitersheim and the Province of Bonndorf; the Ortenau, the town of Constance and the sovereignty over the districts of Fürstenberg, Seiningen, Löwenstein, and Salm. Baden now contained a population of 925,000 and an area of 5,613 square miles. In 1809 Baden received from Würtemburg, as reward for help in the war against Austria, and as compensation for the cession to Darmstadt of the sovereignty over the Leiningen districts of Amorbach and Miltenberg, the upper district of Stockach, and parts of Hornberg, Rottweil, Tuttlingen, Maulbronn, and Mergentheim, forming together an area of 318 square miles, with a population of 45,000, (the ceded property covered a surface of only 106 square miles, with 25,000 inhabitants). Lastly, Baden received back from France, in 1814, Kehl, which had been given up to France in 1805.

Finance.

The Budgets are *biennial*, and the mode of statement differs somewhat from that practised in other countries. The ordinary statement for 1878 and 1879 is as follows:—

	1878	1879	Total
Revenue ordinary	£1,710,651	1,709,443	3,420,094
„ extraordinary for the two years			18,029
Total			£3,438,123

Expenditure ordinary ...	£1,724,592	1,737,506	3,462,098
„ extraordinary for the two years			291,803
Total			£3,753,901

The Revenue for 1878 is thus classified :—

a. Ministry of the Grand Ducal Household of Justice and Foreign Affairs	£64,426
b. Home Department (including Hospitals and Asylums of Pforzheim and Illenau	59,882
c. Ministry of Commerce (including water-works and road-making)	61,619
d. Ministry of Finance (including £37,733 from domains; £1,035,597 from taxes; from custom dues £54,187) ...	1,524,724
	£1,710,651

Expenditure.

a. Ministry of State—Grand Ducal Household £89,417; Country Assemblies £5,245; Privy Councils £1,037; State Ministers £3,665; Ambassadors £1,535; Matricular Contributions to the Imperial Treasury £267,425; Miscellaneous £1,946	£376,264
b. Ministry of Justice	248,860
c. Home Department (including Religion, Education, Arts and Science, Poor Houses and Hospitals	349,698
d. Ministry of Commerce (including Aid to Agriculture, Water-works and Road-making)	228,284
e. Ministry of Finance (including Management of Domains £190,331; Collecting of Taxes £126,694; Management of Salt Works £35,023; Management of Customs £73,909; the Mint £1,911; Treasury £4,663; Pensions £75,956)	508,496
Extraordinary £200; Interest of the Debt £52,750 ...	12,990
Total ...	£1,724,592

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE :—

a. Road-making £89,406; Water-works £68,011; Miscellaneous £7,350	164,767

Special Lists.

Of these there still exist five with the following statement of accounts for 1878 :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1. Railway management	3,092,181 ...	2,456,519
2. Steamboats on Lake Constance	27,535 ...	26,765
3. Share of Main-Neckar Railway (nett) ...	23,532 ...	—
4. Construction of Railways	— ...	750,000
5. Fund for the interest of debt of railways...	1,970,862 ...	1,970,861

The *Civil List* increased in 1858 by £8,333, and in 1874 by a

further sum of £3,000, making the full amount £65,797 ; this together with the appanages, &c., was £72,833, exclusive of the proceeds of the castles, the chase, &c. In 1876 the Civil List was revised, and the figure increased, so that the total amounted to £79,499 ; beyond this the appanages were £9,918.

The expenditure for the military, which was only £124,566 in 1833, was £287,032 in 1849. In 1859 (under preparation for war) the figure of £210,243 which appeared in the Budget for this item was exceeded by £245,338. In 1863 the figure was £240,338 ; and before the outbreak of the war 1870 it was fixed at £389,520 for the next year. The entrance of Baden into the Imperial Union removed this item from the lists.

The total property of the country in 1876 was £130,291,045, viz., land and income capital, £46,625,918 : house property, £20,094,454 ; industry capital, £24,347,837 ; funded capital, £33,492,008 ; capital belonging to the State, not taxable, was £2,824,197. The land possessed by the State contains 264,981 acres, the value of which in arable land, meadow land, and forests was £2,624,806.

Historical Notes.

The nett Revenues of former years are thus estimated :—

1825	£602,583	1863	£994,530
1835	701,583	1866	1,017,478
1845	822,000	1868	1,203,158
1848	892,866	1775	1,468,090
1851	788,750	1877	1,639,868
1857	873,133		

National Debt.

This is divided into the *general debt* and the *railway debt.* On the 1st Jan. 1877, the former was £2,544,083. Of this sum £1,156,882 was subject to pay interest, and £1,487,201 was free of that liability. The railway debt on the 1st January, 1877, was £1,379,914. At the commencement of 1878 a new loan of £600,000 was contracted at 94.90 at 4 per cent.

Baden owns, like the other States of Southern Germany, a considerable amount of absolute public property. The domain lands embraced in January, 1872, 186,750 acres, including 144,018 acres of forest, which, inclusive of the buildings, furnished a nett yield of £231,536.

Communal Property.

The amount of property owned by all the Communes on the 1st of January, 1875, was valued at £7,718,633. The total amount of communal debt is £1,546,501. It is to be remarked that since 1872 the property has decreased to the value of £635,967, and the debt increased £452,206.

Military.

In accordance with the Military Convention of November 25, 1870, the entire military system of Baden was united with that of Prussia,

July 1st, 1871. It consists of 6 regiments of infantry (1 grenadiers and 5 regiments of the line), 3 regiments of dragoons, 1 regiment of field artillery, &c. These troops form part of the 14th German Army Corps, the main part of which is composed of them.

Baden had to furnish 8,000 to the Rhenish Confederation. Baden troops fought beside the French in Prussia in 1806 and 1807; the same in Spain in 1808; against Austria in 1809; in Russia in 1812; in North Germany in 1813; but against France in 1814 and 1815. Baden brought 10,475 men into the field in the campaign of 1866. 31 officers and 413 soldiers fell in 1870 and 1871. The numbers wounded were 147 and 2,584; missing, 4 and 259; total, 3,438. The special costs of the war of 1870 and 1871 were estimated by the government at £1,594,374, or, after deducting of the receipts of the war administration, net £1,446,754. To this must be added £554,166 for re-establishment, £21,757 aid to members of the Reserve and Landwehr, £84,467 assistance to Badeners driven from France, £157,148 compensation to the inhabitants of Kehl and Breisach, total £2,264,291. On the other hand, Baden had already drawn £3,788,977 of the French War indemnity when the last budget was issued, and there remained beside this a credit of about £58,333, which was applied to the amortisement of the debt.

Social Condition.

In 1871 243,800 persons were occupied in agriculture, 308,443 in manufacturing industries, 92,595 in trade and commerce. The number of artisans and day labourers, who cannot with certainty be placed in the above groups, is 113,669.

Education.

In the nine years, 1868-69 to 1876-77, out of 25,833 recruits, there were only 101—or 0.39 per cent.—without education. Beside the two universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, there were, in 1871, 7 gymnasia, with 1,786 scholars; 5 commercial schools and training colleges, 43 industrial schools, and the polytechnic in Carlsruhe. In 1877 1 university, 6 grammar schools, and 10 commercial schools.

Hospitals.

Exclusive of the mere poor-houses of the communes, numbered 131 in 1872. These institutions owned property of the value of £1,130,671. 24,296 individuals were taken care of in them. The annual income of these institutions amounted to £99,361, and the annual expenditure to £88,601.

Savings' Banks.

At the end of 1871 there were 98 banks, 114,285 depositors, and £2,725,470 cash. In 1875 there were 39 banks, 94,116 books given out; deposits, £2,308,907; reserve, 187,029.

Insurance Companies.

At the end of 1871 there were 70 companies, with 26,155 members; 1,528,577 business shares, and £4,416,666 exchange. In 1877, provident

and loan companies, 59; agricultural companies or clubs, 60, with more than 6,000 members; agricultural loan banks, 30.

Fire Insurance.

Immovable property was insured in the office of the country in 1871 to the value of £45,987,234, and in private companies £5,833,333 Movable property was insured to the value of £38,021,560. The number of buildings insured in October, 1870, was 494,946.

Sales by Auction.

The number of these was as follows :—

1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1,347	1,047	833	690	409	268	232	241	260	240

The year 1866 brought heavy reverses. The number of sales by auction, which was 323 in 1865, rose to 498 in 1866, and even to 708 in 1867; in 1868 there were 681. Since that year the number has been in—

1869	1870	1871
580	505	503

Trials.—The number of civil trials or actions rose from about 17,000 in the year 1861 to 27,307 in 1865; 30,727 in 1866; 33,822 in 1867, and 33,901 in 1868; then in 1869 it fell to 32,245; in 1870, 30,944; and in 1871 it was 31,064. The number of prisoners in the central institutions in the 6 years, 1865—70, was 597,—627,—668,—700,—710,—and 705. The number of sentences passed for murder and assassination in these years was 4, 2, 4, 12, 7, 13; sentences for manslaughter and bodily injury, 18, 17, 9, 19, 27, 16; for poisoning and causing death by other means, 3, 7, 3, 7, 21, 14; for doing other bodily harm, 1,144; 1,277; 1,123; 1,349; 1,611; 1,517; for theft; 1,794; 1,995; 2,360; 2,247; 2,036; 2,046; for breaking police regulations, 86,041, 139,851, 148,588, 142,059, 132,417, 121,765, and in 1871, 116,271; for breaking forest laws in—

1869	1870	1871
13,397	109,922	116,271

These figures point to a degeneration in the conditions of economy and morality. Classified according to creeds, the following is the proportion in 100,000 of those who suffered the penalty of the law for crime in 1 year, that of 1865—

Romanists	389 per 100,000
Protestants	410 per 100,000

Live Stock in December 1871-75.

Sheep	Horses	Pigs	Goats	Head of Cattle
71,320	308,910	579,608	65,066	157,403
44,153	133,987	284,049	78,670	130,410

The total worth of the live stock in 1875 was £3,922,708.

Mines and Foundries in 1875.

Works	Produce cwts.	Worth	Workmen
40 Mines	3,534,456	... £63,869	... 1,118
2 Salt Works	272,707	... 15,236	... 144
4 For separating the Metal from Ore ... }	649,119	... 144,710	... 455
10 For working the Raw-iron	41,433	... 7,133	... 182

In 1871 there were produced 227,971 cwts. of Coal; 88,513 cwts. of Zinc-ore; 812,854 cwts. of Salt; 10,685 cwts. of Raw Iron; 194,127 cwts. of Raw and Old Iron wrought.

The area of the productive surface of the land consisted of 1,811,510 acres in 1875; viz.: 945,199 acres of Arable land and Gardens; 248,563 acres of Meadow and Pasture land; 24,963 acres of Vineyards; 592,770 acres of Forest. The largest portion of Forest land is in Starkenburg, which contains 353,870 acres. The large Rivers (Rhine, Main, Neckar Lahn and Nahe) occupy 74,495 acres.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

In this industry Baden is, not only relatively, but absolutely the most important country in the "Zollverein." In 1871-72 there were 17,576 acres planted, and fn 1872-73 19,661 planted with tobacco. In the latter, the number of places where it was grown was 435 and the number of plants 37,427, all of which were taxed. The yield of dried leaves was 253,553 cwts., averaging 13 cwts. per acre, at an average price of £1 16*s.* per cwt. In 1876 2,179 acres planted in 57 places yielded 18,625 cwts., at £1 1*s.* per cwt.; in 1877 1,407 acres in 35 places. A great decrease has taken place in the last few years.

Breweries.

In 1876 there were 338 which produced 15,372,522 imperial gallons.

Vineyards—Area in Acres—Wine in Gallons.

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Area ...	23,215 ...	23,739 ...	24,381 ...	23,794
Produce ...	4,920,696 ...	1,854,468 ...	792,132 ...	2,137,190
	1874	1875	1876	
Area ...	25,292 ...	26,102 ...	— ...	—
Produce ...	7,303,582 ...	12,034,554 ...	6,424,836 ...	—

The value of the wine in 1875 was £926,031; and in 1876, £553,994.

Railways.

All belonging to the State.

	1873	1874	1875
Length of line (miles)	687 ...	700 ...	715
Total receipts	£1,327,600	£1,494,200	£1,485,800
Total expenses	... £744,800	... £869,500	... £923,900

	1876	1877
Length of line (miles)	733	733
Total receipts	£1,531,000	£1,476,200
Total expenses	£959,400	£928,800

Accidents:—

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Persons killed	21	17	25	32	24
„ wounded	21	28	45	57	49

	1873	1874	1875
Passengers carried	11,539,552	12,177,362	10,732,202
Weight of goods carried (tons)	3,261,060	3,482,899	3,409,882

	1876	1877
Passengers carried	10,994,946	10,883,152
Weight of goods carried (tons)	3,623,204	3,564,379

HESSE (Grand Duchy).

Provinces	Area in English square miles	Population in 1879 Males	Females	Total
Starkenburg	1,165	181,990	188,180	370,170
Upper Hesse	1,258	124,587	129,449	254,036
Rhine Hesse	530	130,495	129,517	260,012
	2,953	437,072	447,146	884,218

Hesse was formerly divided into 24 circuits, but now into 18, of which 7 are in Starkenburg, 6 in Upper Hesse, and 5 in Rhine Hesse.

Population according to Creeds.

Protestants	602,850
Catholics	251,172
German Catholics	2,958
Baptists	705
Other Christians	881
Jews	25,652
	884,218

Population of Earlier Years.

1817	629,935
1834	760,765
1852	854,314
1855	836,424
1867	823,138
1871	852,894

Occupations of the People.

In 1871—213,800 persons lived by agriculture.
„ 308,443 „ industries.
„ 92,595 „ commerce.

The number of persons occupied in personal service, together with artisans, day labourers, etc., who could not well be included in any of the above groups, amounted to 213,669, and the military population was 17,750.

Emigration.

From 1822 to 1871 185,763 more persons emigrated than came into the country. Of these emigrations, 81,706 of them occurred in the 9 years, 1845-55; in the 3 years, 1865-67, 19,755 more persons left the country than came into it; in the 4 years, 1868-71, 7,192 left the country. In 1872 the number of immigrants with papers of admission was 175; the number of emigrants to other European countries with papers of dismissal was 272; that of emigrants assisted to Trans-Atlantic countries, by way of Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp, was 3,673.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Of which were illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1867	29,828	4,284	20,629	6,864
1868	30,031	3,758	21,625	8,627
1869	32,131	3,347	23,123	8,660
1870	33,152	3,326	24,907	6,560
1873	33,081	2,649	23,012	7,916
1874	34,587	2,533	23,047	7,785
1875	35,548	2,483	23,999	7,666
1876	35,251	2,422	22,707	6,982

The diminution in the number of illegitimate children is, no doubt, owing to the removal of many legal hindrances to marriage.

Principal towns and the number of their Inhabitants (1875).

Mainz	56,421	New Isenburg	4,432
Darmstadt	36,993	Friedberg	4,356
Offenbach	25,911	Heppenheim	4,258
Worms	16,575	Langen	4,005
Giessen	13,858	Dieburg	3,881
Bessungen	6,702	Lorsch	3,766
Bingen	6,380	Alsfeld	3,643
Castel	5,795	Seligenstadt	3,385
Bensheim	5,325	Vilbel	3,379
Lampertheim	5,128	Oppenheim	3,228
Alzei	5,000	Gernsheim	3,210
Pfungstadt	4,853	Michelstadt	3,162

In the year 1816 Mainz only had 25,251 inhabitants, and Darmstadt 15,391; Offenbach had only 6,214, and Worms 6,259. In the middle ages, this last had 60,000 inhabitants.

Territorial Changes.

The title of Grand Duke was assumed in the place of the former title of Landgrave, August 13, 1806. By the death of the childless Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, which occured March 24th, 1866, this territory of 106 square miles, English, and a population of 27,374 inhabitants became united with the Grand Duchy of Hesse. In accordance with the Treaty of Peace, concluded with Prussia September 3rd, 1866, Hesse-Homburg was again separated from Hesse, and the Grand Duchy was reduced to its present size. The constitution dates from December 17th, 1820; it was altered in 1848; and in September 1856, and November 8th, 1872 an Elective Legislation was instituted.

Finance.

TRIENNIAL PERIODS OF FINANCE.

The estimate for 1876 to 1878 shows the following statement for one year of the period :—

REVENUE.

1. Domains	£288,933
2. Royalties	3,633
3. Direct Taxes*	367,936
4. Indirect Taxes—On Wine £23,400; Toll on Bridges £6,370; on Sporting Licenses £12,600; Stamps £56,000; Collateral Taxes £13,000; on Dogs and Nightingales £6,003; share of the Imperial Taxes £10,446...	127,819
5. Revenue from Miscellaneous Sources	84,002
Total Revenue ...	£872,323

EXPENDITURE.

1. Charges and Debts	£57,095
2. Interest and Payment of Public Debt	34,095
3. Pensions	37,362
4. Grand Ducal Establishment	65,742
5. Matricular Contribution to Imperial Treasury	62,712
6. Country Assemblies	2,173
7. Ministers of State	6,946
8. Ministry of Home Affairs	139,002
9. Ministry of Justice	80,506
10. Ministry of Finance	216,843
11. Guaranteed Public Advances for Railways	120,000
Total Expenditure ...	£822,476

The domains of the Grand Duchy formerly contained 420,127 paying acres, and 16,722,097 acres of forest; but in 1866, with the loss of territory the domain acres were diminished by 6,708 acres, and the forest by 391,964

* Including Land Tax, Income Tax, and Tax on Industry.

acres. The State railway (Upper Hesse Railway) extended over 109 miles in February, 1878. The Hesse portion of the main Weser Railroad produced, from 1872 to 1874, an annual average of £91,900, and the portion of the Main-Neckar-Railway, belonging to Hesse, in 1876, produced £81,385.

Debt.

The management of the public debt is divisible into four—viz., ordinary State debt, the railway debt, the provincial roads' debt, and the public annuity debt. The ordinary State debt, in 1874, was £314,083; the railway debt was £665,000, at 4 per cent; debt on the construction of provincial roads, £92,500, at 3½ per cent.; and the public annuity debt, £123,333, at 4 per cent. The public debt, in January, 1877, was £229,859. The amount of State paper money was fixed, at the end of 1866, at the very large sum, for so small a country, of £358,333.

Hesse was enabled to make extraordinary payments by means of her share in the French war indemnity. A ministerial calculation of November, 1873, estimated this share at £1,453,518.

Notes on Financial History.

The actual civil list was formerly fixed at £48,083. In the year 1855 the Diet announced the intention of carrying over £91,666 of the debts of the civil list to the public treasury, to meet which, in addition to the paper money already existing, a further issue thereof should be made to the amount of £83,333; this increased issue was to be gradually withdrawn by deductions made from the civil list. After prolonged discussions the Chambers agreed to it. But the decision about deduction from the civil list was of so little practical meaning that the civil list was actually increased by £4,166 in the year 1857. In addition to this, two nephews of the Grand Duke, who had no claim to appanages, each possessed them to the value of £1,500 annually; and in the year 1861 one of them obtained a further sum of £1,816 on account of his marriage. A third nephew obtained an appanage of £1,000 in 1867. The financial condition was much injured by the War of 1866, for Hesse was obliged to pay £250,000 to Prussia, in addition to cession of territory. The military expenditure was also greatly augmented.

Communal Property.

The sum total of the Communal property, in 1872, was £8,299,397. The debt thereon was £1,063,898. In 1875 the total of the Communal property was £7,718,633, and the debt £1,546,501. It is to be observed that since 1872 the property is decreasing, while the debt is increasing.

Military.

In consequence of the military convention with Prussia, July 13, 1871, the Hessian contingent forms one division, the 25th (part of the eleventh army corps), of 4 regiments of infantry, three of which consist of 3 battalions each, one of 2 battalions; 2 regiments of cavalry, and 6 batteries of artillery.

Educational.

In the nine years 1868-69 to 1876-77, out of 25,833 recruits, there were only 101—or 0.39 per cent.—without education. There is one university, 6 gymnasiums, and 10 grammar schools.

Cultivation of the Soil.

In 1875 the area of productive land embraced 1,811,510 acres; viz.: 945,199 acres of arable land and orchards; 248,563 meadow and pasture land; 24,984 of vineyards, and 592,770 acres of forest.

Yield of Wine.

THE AREA IN ACRES, THE YIELD IN IMPERIAL GALLONS.

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Area	23,385	23,739	24,391	24,094
Yield	4,920,696	1,854,468	792,132	2,137,190
	1874	1875		1876
Area	25,292	26,102		24,984
Yield	6,303,582	12,934,594		6,424,836

The worth of the wine in 1875 was £923,081, and in 1876 £553,994.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

This has greatly diminished of late years.

Year	Acres		Places	Produce in Cwts.	Per Cwt.
1873	3,729	in	78	37,973	£1 15s.
1876	2,099	,,	57	18,625	1 1
1877	1,407	,,	35		

Breweries.

In 1874 there were 370; in 1876, 338; production 15,372,522 imperial gallons.

Mining Industry in 1875.

Works	Production	Value	Workmen
40 Mines	3,534,456 cwts.	£63,869	1,118
2 Salt works	272,707 ,,	15,236	144
4 For extracting the metal from the ore	649,119 ,,	144,210	455
10 For working iron	41,433 ,,	7,133	182

Live Stock 1873.

44,153 horses; 280,049 head of cattle; 130,410 sheep; 133,987 pigs; 78,670 goats. The total value being £2,353,625.

Savings' Banks.

In 1875 numbered 39; depositors' books 94,116; deposits £2,308,907.

Post.

In 1873. Number of letters conveyed, 12,124,262; number of newspapers, 4,659,211.

ALSACE-LORRAINE (Province of the Empire).

Population, 1871 and 1875.

Districts.	Area in Eng. Sq. Miles.	1871.	Males.	Females.	1875. Total.
Lower Alsace	1,842	600,406	288,917	309,263	598,180
Upper Alsace	1,352	458,873	218,431	234,943	453,374
Lorraine	2,405	490,459	237,530	242,720	480,250
Total	5,599	1,549,738	744,878	786,926	1,531,804

In article I. of the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles, February 26th, 1871, France renounced, in favour of the German Emperor, a district which in reality embraces the three former French Departments of Moselle, Lower Rhine, and Upper Rhine (except the Fortress of Belfort, and a great part of the district of Briez), two arrondissements of the Department of Meurthe, and parts of two cantons in the department of the Vosges. According to the French Census of 1866 the territory yielded to Prussia had a population of 1,597,238 souls. As the military population counted in December, 1871, belonged almost entirely to Germany, the Statistique-de-la-France inferred there must be a loss of 87,779 individuals 5½ per cent. (more exactly 79,744, about 5 per cent). The inhabitants of the territory ceded to Germany were enabled by the Treaty of Peace to choose their nationality, to be either French or German. The choice, however, of those who declared for France was considered nugatory unless it was followed by actual emigration. The following was the result according to official returns :—

In Upper Alsace...	92,662 chose France	...	164,623
In Lower Alsace...	42,394 „	...	
In Lorraine ...	29,567 „	...	

110,000 of these had their choice annulled. Of those who made the choice about 38,800 were stated to have emigrated. According to a statement of the French Minister of Justice, no fewer than 379,890 announcements of choice had been sent to him by October 21, 1872, exclusive of Alsace-Lorrainers living in Germany. The former divisions have been retained in the main, with the alteration of the term "Districts" for "Departments;" and the replacing by a larger number of circles the old Arrondissements :—

Movement of the Population.

In the four years from December 1, 1871 to December 1, 1875, the number of births, deaths, and marriages were as follows :—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Lower Alsace	21,071	92,747	70,741
Upper Alsace	15,984	70,079	55,319
Lorraine	16,105	62,701	48,052
Total	53,160	225,527	174,112

Selecting one out of the four years, viz., 1872, there were 56,217 births (28,905 boys and 27,312 girls). Of these 2,340 were still-born. 7.7 per cent. of those born alive, and 14.2 per cent. of those still-born were illegitimate. So that about 8 per cent. of all the births belonged to this class. Deaths, including those still-born, 40,861.

Infirm.

In 1871 there were 1,724 deaf mutes; 1,374 blind; 2,214 idiots; 1,330 insane.

Creeds (*see* Germany).

Principal towns in Lower Alsace.

	Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.
Strasburg	94,306	Brumath	5,497
Hagenau	11,786	Illkirchen... ... }	4,739
Schlettstadt	9,088	Grafenstaden ... }	
Bischweiler	7,102	Oberehnleim	4,691
Zabern	6,201	Wasslenheim	4,042
Weissenburg	6,152	Niederbronn	3,176
Barr	5,945	Reichshofen	2,862
Schiltigheim	5,653		

Principal towns in Upper Alsace.

Mülhausen	58,463	Rappoltsweiler... ...	5,785
Colmar	23,990	Sulz	5,518
Markirch	11,661	Münster	5,148
Gebweiler	11,622	Sennheim	4,277
Thann	7,544	Neubreisach	2,772

Principal towns in Lorraine.

Metz	45,856	Pfalzburg	3,857
Saargemünd	8,466	Saarburg	3,273
Diedenhofen	7,168	St. Avold	2,715
Forbach	6,173	Dieuze	2,659
Ars on the Moselle ...	5,708	Bitsch	2,238
Hayingen	4,691		

Political position of the Country.

It was determined by a decree of the Empire, June 9, 1871, that "The territories given up by France shall be for ever united with the German Empire. The Constitution of the German Empire shall come into force there on the 1st of January, 1873, (deferred, however, until January 1st, 1874). Certain portions of the Constitutional system may, by order of the Confederate Council, be introduced before that time. The necessary alterations in and completion of the Imperial Constitution shall be carried out in a manner conformable with the system of the Constitution. Until such time as the working of the Imperial Constitution shall come into force, the right of legislation shall rest entirely with the Emperor, subject to the consent of the Confederate Council."

"After the introduction of the Constitution, and until further regulation by Imperial law, the right of legislation in the Confederate States, not subject to Imperial legislation, shall belong to the Empire. The Emperor shall exercise all other rights of State supremacy."

No separate Constitutional Government of the country exists at present; the Government has exercised extensive authority ever since the introduction of the Imperial Constitution.

Finance.—Budget for 1878.

REVENUE.

(*a*) Administration: (1) Forests, £276,644; (2) Direct taxes, £420,604 (including among others ground tax, £96,800; personal tax, and tax on moveables, £62,476; tax on industry, £70,024; from lands in Mortmain, £13,520). (3) Indirect taxes, £54,816; (4) Excise, £531,620 (including wine, £60,359; beer tax, £56,570; registration, £319,867; stamps, £54,400; (5) Profit on tobacco, £102,230;		£1,385,91
(*b*) State administration		188,20
Total Revenue		£1,574,11

PERMANENT EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) Administration: (1) Forests, £138,312; (2) direct taxes, £90,416; (3) Customs, indirect taxes and registration, £230,693; (4) Manufacture of tobacco in Strasburg, £102,756		£562,17
(*b*) State Administration: (1) Expenditure in common with the *Empire*, £8,062; *Presidency*, £21,362.		£29,424
(3) Administration of justice	79,961	
(4) Administration of home affairs	185,087	
(5) Expenditure for religion	129,734	
(6) Education and science	193,860	
(7) Trade, industry, and agriculture	32,770	
(8) Waterworks, canals, &c.	77,353	
(9) Roads	66,878	
(10) Administration of finance	288,336	
		£1,053,979
Extraordinary expenditure, including building of universities, canals, roads, fulfilment of the obligation of the contract of the Treaty of Peace and railway subvention		322,088
Total		£1,967,669

As France was obliged to cede Alsace-Lorraine free from debt, no national debt exists. The compensation paid to the French Eastern Railway Company of £13,000,000, in return for the cession of the line

constructed by it, was deducted from the £200,000,000 which were paid by France to the German Empire. In consequence of this, however, the line has not become the property of the community of Alsace-Lorraine, but that of the German Empire; and this is the case with the new railway which has been constructed at the cost of the Empire.

Social Affairs—Education of the People.

At the time of the taking of the last census about 10.5 per cent. of the population, above 10 years of age, had received no education; in Lower Alsace only about 5 per cent.; but in Upper Alsace 10.8 per cent.; and in Lorraine about 17 per cent.

Middle-Class Schools.

There are 3 lyceums, 21 colleges, and 1 industrial school. For higher education the University of Strasburg. There are 5 monasteries with 418 monks; and 29 convents with 2,650 nuns.

Cultivation of the Soil.

There are	1,653,352	acres,	or	46.14	per cent. of arable
„	419,037	„	„	11.69	„ meadow
„	74,947	„	„	2.09	„ vineyards
„	1,132,855	„	„	31.20	„ forest
„	43,642	„	„	1.22	„ orchards
„	117,925	„	„	3.20	„ heath
„	46,700	„	„	1.30	„ water
„	71,894	„	„	2.00	„ roads
„	18,394	„	„	0.51	„ houses, burial grounds, etc.
„	6,091	„	„	0.15	„ other land
	3,584,837	acres		100.	

3,100,069 acres are subject to taxation. Rather more than one-half of the forests belong to the Communes, the remaining part to the State.

In 1874 the vineyards yielded 12,402,346 imperial gallons
1875 „ „ „ 50,819,539 „ „

There are 85,893 labourers in the vineyards, 566 wine merchants, and 12,749 retail dealers in wine. The export in 1875 was 4,703,336 Imperial gallons.

The Cultivation of Tobacco

This deserves special notice. In the year 1872-73 8,543 acres were planted with tobacco in 423 Communes, by 12,562 farmers. The yield was 133,732 cwts. of dried leaves, of the average value of £1. 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

In 1876 8,684 acres were planted, in 362 Communes, by 12,908 farmers. The yield was 114,824 cwts. of dried leaves, the average price £1. 0*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Live Stock.

In January 1873 there were 130,172 horses (not including those of the military); 418,184 head of cattle; 266,505 pigs; 191,142 sheep; 56,579 goats; 1,391 asses; 393 mules.

Mining and Smelting Industry.

The total value of this in 1872 was £3,741,252, and the number of persons employed in it was 13,139. Of these figures £272,055 were from mining; the number of miners being 3,563. The smelting works produced £3,469,197, and employed 13,139 workmen.

The produce was	...	5,804,110	cwts	of pit coal
„	...	44,478	„	inferior coal
„	...	235,260	„	alum and vitriol ore
„	...	3,970	„	asphalte
„	...	10,178	„	rectified oil for burning
„		162,996	„	oil for greasing
„		279,878	„	pitch

The 6 salt works employed 186 labourers, and yielded 560,734 cwts. of kitchen salt, worth £37,034.

In 1875 the figures stood thus :—

Mines and Works.	Produce, in Cwts.	Value	Workmen Employed
5 Coal	7,868,244 ...	£205,354 ...	2,104
30 Various minerals ...	15,380,239 ...	112,343 ...	1,886
6 Salt	767,589 ...	45,915 ...	336
17 Foundries	4,758,520 ...	631,439 ...	1,080
52 For smelting iron ...	2,554,838 ...	1,444,622 ...	9,067

Manufacturing Industry

This is in a very high state of development, especially is this the case with the cotton industry. In the year 1873 there were in the district of Colmar alone 5,670 looms, 257,654 spindles, 75 large establishments employing 8,677 hands (3,761 men, 3,754 women, and 1,162 children).

Roads and Ways.

In 1874 there were 535 miles of railway at work; 726 miles of high road; 4 navigable rivers, 726 miles, and 6 canals 213 miles.

In 1878 the length of railway at work, canals and rivers the same as in 1874. *The railways are not the possession of Alsace-Lorraine, but of the Empire.* In 1876 the gross revenue from the railways was £1,795,404; of this sum £456,458 was from passengers, and £1,338,946 from goods.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.*

Austria, previous to 1848, was a conglomerate of various states. After many attempts to construct a constitution, it was transformed into an absolute indivisible monarchy. The Imperial Diploma of 1860 and the Patent of 1861 laid the basis of a charter which, after a suspension of two years, came into full force in December 1867, though with important modifications, rendered necessary by the independence of Hungary.

Since the year 1867, Austria and Hungary form a dual state—Austria the Cis-Leithania, and Hungary, the Magyar or Trans-Leithania; these both have a common head, a common representation in foreign affairs, and a common military system, so far as the army in active service is concerned, whilst the Landwehr and Honveds are distinct in the two divisions of the Empire.

The monarchy thus embraces, on the one hand, the countries represented in the Imperial Council (Cis-Leithania), and on the other, the dominions of the Hungarian Crown, making an area of 240,462 English square miles, and according to the last census, with a population of above 38 millions.

A. *Countries represented in the Imperial Council.*

	Area in English Square Miles	Population 1876	Population to the Square Mile
Austria below the Enns	7,654	2,143,928	280
Austria above the Enns	4,632	746,097	158
Salzburg	2,767	154,184	55
Styria	8,670	1,178,067	135
Carinthia	4,005	338,705	84
Carniola	3,856	469,996	127
Trieste	36	136,138	3,780
Görz	1,140	215,755	189
Istria	1,908	271,006	142
Tyrol	10,319	792,023	76
Vorarlberg	1,004	103,630	103

* This is the official title since November 14th 1868. It is also called the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

	Area in English Square Miles	Population 1876	Population to the Square Mile
Bohemia	20,062	5,361,506	267
Moravia	8,583	2,079,826	242
Silesia	1,987	558,196	281
Galicia	30,310	6,000,326	197
Buckowina	4,035	548,518	133
Dalmatia	4,939	467,534	94
Total	115,907	21,565,435	185
With the Military		21,743,000	

B. *Countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown.*

	Square Miles	Population 1870	Population to Square Mile
Hungary Transylvania	108,269	13,561,245	
Fiumê	7	17,884	
Croatia and Sclavonia	8,852	1,138,970	
Military District	7,303	699,228	
Military		92,128	
	124,431	15,509,455	124

A division of the inhabitants into *sexes* and *households* (parties dwelling together), give the following results in the countries represented in the Imperial Council, including 177,449 of the military.

	Males	Females	Households
Lower Austria	1,003,544	987,164	404,597
Upper Austria	363,095	373,462	163,419
Salzburg	75,217	77,942	31,894
Styria	561,970	576,020	213,589
Carinthia	162,813	174,881	65,559
Carniola	223,070	243,264	92,996
The coast lands	306,739	293,786	115,259
Tyrol-Vorarlberg	436,123	449,666	194,811
Bohemia	2,468,104	2,672,440	1,210,656
Moravia	967,583	1,049,601	466,326
Silesia	244,345	269,007	122,057
Galicia	2.687,191	2,757,498	1,178,957
Buckowina	257,359	256,045	113,275
Dalmatia	234,334	222,627	81,772
Total	9,991,487	10,403,403	4,455,167

In countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown, there were numbered 7,653,560 males, and 7,763,767 females.

In Cis-Leithania the female exceeded male population by 412,006, and
In Hungary " " " " 110,207

Making a total of 522,213

The number of Infirm.

	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Lunatics	Cretins
In Cis-Leithania ...	11,329	19,701	19,782	10,551
„ Hungary ...	18,180	19,504	13,175	18,251
Total	29,509	39,205	32,957	28,802

Foreigners dwelling in the Land.

	In Austria	In Hungary	Total
Germans ...	64,438	4,708	69,146
Italians ...	29,496	4,267	31,763
Turks and Roumanians	5,116	1,863	6,979
Swiss	4,543	575	5,118
Russians ...	4,105	198	4,303
French	2,269	373	2,642
British	1,528	460	5,988
Others	2,378	260	2,638
Total	113,873	12,704	128,577

Austrians and Hungarians dwelling in Foreign Lands.

	Germany	Italy	Russia	Turkey	America	Roumania	Servia
Cis-Leithanians	41,500	17,300	11,400	10,600	9,900	—	—
Hungarians	2,000	—	—	1,700	—	17,100	3,100

Movement of the Population.

IN AUSTRIA.

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Births ...	810,147	828,030	820,709	842,303	875,519	830,776	854,752
Still-births	19,103	20,176	19,969	20,525	21,187	20,971	—
Deaths ...	677,022	811,150	662,919	634,088	636,519	677,748	705,162
Marriages	192,406	194,815	189,017	180,349	176,674	161,337	164,233

IN HUNGARY.

Births ...	623,021	652.999	651,126	692,885	623,846	—	—
Deaths ...	668,910	969,788	659,753	573,755	478,684	—	—
Marriages	159,669	165,393	162,578	169,642	135,011	—	—

Of those born alive in 1876, the number of the legitimate and illegitimate in the various countries of Austria was as follows :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Lower Austria	64,913	21,563
Upper Austria	19,885	4,330
Salzburg	3,887	1,471
Styria	29,345	9,639
Carinthia	6,072	5,936
Carniola	16,252	1,321
Coast lands...	23,350	1,410

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Tyrol, Vorarlberg	26,344	1,114
Bohemia	186,496	24,555
Moravia	76,240	7,208
Silesia	19,933	1,631
Galicia	233,788	22,960
Buckowina	23,933	2,616
Dalmatia	17,427	657
Military	875	2

In 1873-74 cholera was raging as well as small-pox and other epidemics. In Hungary alone they carried off 200,000 of the population.

Emigration

Is not of frequent occurrence. From 1850 to 1868 there were from Cis-Leithania only 57,726 emigrants (this does not include the secret ones). The number from 1861-66 was only 10,886, but rose from 1867 to 1870 to 27,333, of which number 22,765 were from Bohemia; and from 1871-75 the number was 35,080, 21,887 being from Bohemia.

Nationalities.

The people comprehended in the Austrian Empire differ very much in race, development, language, customs and religion. The Empire, from its admixture of races, is not unlike Europe on a small scale, for just as it includes a variety of countries and parts of countries, so does it embrace a number of races or branches of races. At the same time no particular nationality preponderates. The Slavs are relatively the most numerous, but they are too backward in education and culture to exercise the influence which their numbers might be supposed to give. The Germans form but ¼ of the population. The numbers of those belonging to the various races were estimated as follows by Adolph Ficker :—

9,180,000 Germans, of whom about 7,370,000 were in the provinces which formerly belonged to the German Confederation, 1,765,000 in Hungary, and 45,000 in the military frontier.

16,446,000 Slavs—viz., 6,730,000 Czechs, Moravians and Slovaks
2,380,000 Poles
3,104,000 Ruthenians, or Little Russians
1,260,000 Slovenians
1,424,000 Croatians
1,520,000 Serbs
26,000 Bulgarians

5,506,000 Magyars

3,503,000 belonging to the Latin race, of whom
600,000 to the western branches, including
530,000 Italians
51,200 Friulese, in Görz, and
18,000 Ladins in Tyrol
2,903,000 to the eastern branch, of whom
2,895,700 Dako-Roumanians, besides
3,500 Albanians
3,200 Greeks and Zingari

18,000 Armenians
156,000 gipsies
1,167,500 Jews
126,000 French, British, Turks, &c.

Brachelli reckons the proportions of the different nationalities in Cis-Leithania thus :—The German preponderates, and is as 36.2 per cent. of the whole; next follow the Czechs with the kindred races of Moravians, and Slovaks, 22.5

Ruthenians and Poles are about equal in number and form	12.8 per cent.
and	12.6 „
The next place is occupied by the Slovenians	5.6 „
Next follow the Jews, who form	8.1 „
The Italian Race	2.9 „
The Serbo-Croatian...	2.7 „
Roumanian (Moldavians and Wallachians)	.9 „
Magyars, Armenians, Greeks, &c.	.52 „

Keleti gives the following table for Hungary and Transylvania :—

	Hungary.	Per cent.	Transylvania.	Per cent.	Total.
Magyars ...	5,541,123	= 49.84	666,557	= 31.71	6,207,580
Germans ...	1,592,043	= 14.32	224,044	= 10.66	1,816,087
Roumanians ...	1,114,044	= 10.92	1,207,862	= 57.47	2,321,906
Slovaks ...	1,825,513	= 16.42	210	—	1,825,723
Serbs	286,834	= 2.58	—	—	286,834
Croats	207,889	= 1.87	—	—	207,899
Ruthenians ...	448,040	= 4.08	—	—	448,040
Others... ...	102,127	= 0.02	2,524	= 0.15	104,651
	11,117,613		2,141,197		13,218,720

Keleti remarks that "according to the last Census which dealt with the nationalities there were 62,200 gipsies in Hungary; 79,310 in Translvania; in all, 141,510 who could not here be given separately, and who probably unduly increase the number of the Roumanians in this table." We would here observe that the Jews are generally and properly mentioned as a separate nationality in Austria on account of their Semitic origin; but inasmuch as they all speak German as their mother tongue in Cis-Leithania they must in this respect be considered as Germans. In the Hungarian districts they can in part only be included among the Magyars, though Keleti seems invariably to have so grouped them.. Von Czörnig reckons fifteen different nationalities, exclusive of those living mixed up with the Jews and gipsies. These fifteen nationalities presuppose 120 different boundaries on an ethnographical chart; the number of dialects exceeds 2,000.

According to Dr. Ficker, who divides the country according to language, we find German spoken over 53,150 English square miles; Slavonic languages over 65,034 square miles; the Roumanian over 37,888 square miles, and the Magyar languages over 22,750 miles.

In those German Provinces containing the more mixed population there lived according to a special survey :—

	Germans	Czechs	Jews	
In Bohemia*...	1,766,372	2,925,982	86,339	
„ Moravia ...	483,518	1,351,982	41,529	
„ Silesia ...	234,843	92,326	131,602	Poles.
„ Styria ...	640,806	369,246		Slovenians.
„ Carinthia ...	29,783	421,398	—	
„ Tyrol ...	525,092	325,416		Italians.

Creeds.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

	CATHOLIC.			ORIENTAL.	
	Roman	Greek	Armenian	Greek	Armenian
Lower Austria ...	1,903,595	2,323	94	1,745	92
Upper Austria ...	719,918	11	1	14	1
Salzburg	152,662	4	—	4	—
Styria	1,128,836	105	4	145	7
Carinthia	320,171	95	—	6	—
Carniola	464,490	515	—	311	4
Coast lands ...	589,501	209	43	2,609	130
Tyrol-Arlberg ...	884,089	29	—	38	1
Bohemia	4,940,898	2,997	2	441	8
Moravia	1,914,065	2,526	18	400	11
Silesia	434,750	11	—	6	—
Galicia	2,509,015	2,315,782	2,102	1,369	126
Buckowina ...	56,564	16,901	882	376,118	828
Dalmatia	377,121	660	—	78,305	—
	16,395,675	2,342,168	3,146	461,511	1,208
	18,740,989			462,719	

	EVANGELICAL.					
	Lutherans	Reformed	Unitarians	Other Christians	Jews	Not Christians
Lower Austria...	25,586	4,386	63	336	52,350	156
Upper Austria...	15,699	168	4	10	724	7
Salzburg ...	409	25	—	—	47	8
Styria	7,080	954	4	44	778	33
Carinthia ...	16,982	395	4	8	30	3
Carniola ...	289	667	1	4	51	2
Coast lands ...	1,762	1,233	20	45	4,939	34
Tyrol-Arlberg ...	691	544	7	31	358	1
Bohemia ...	46,415	59,700	14	109	89,933	27
Moravia ...	20,355	36,880	87	27	42,899	6
Silesia	72,318	101	—	9	6,142	15
Galicia ...	33,992	5,711	43	585	575,918	46
Buckowina ...	10,479	914	1	2,928	47,772	17
Dalmatia ...	270	275	—	36	279	15
	252,327	111,953	248	4,172	822,220	370
	364,280		4,420		822,590	

* According to another estimate, 36 per cent. of the soil of Bohemia belongs to the German race; 64 per cent. to the race of the Czechs; 36.94 per cent. of the inhabitants are Germans; 61.23 per cent. are Czechs; and 1.81 per cent. are Jews.

COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.

	CATHOLIC.			ORIENTAL.	
	Roman	Greek	Armenian	Greek	Armenian
Hungary... ...	5,933,813	981,537	853	1,414,282	308
Transylvania ...	263,769	596,502	4,120	652,945	224
Croatia-Sclavonia .	1,304,418	9,546	131	511,821	73
Military	56,558	12,043	29	10,271	41
	7,558,558	1,599,628	5,133	2,589,319	646
		9,163,319		2,589,965	

	EVANGELICAL.					
	Lutherans	Reformed	Unitarians	Other Christians	Jews	Not Christians
Hungary... ...	887,063	1,720,920	806	2,420	517,338	178
Transylvania ...	209,080	296,460	53,539	223	24,848	17
Croatia-Sclavonia .	13,011	6,952	93	71	9,947	19
Military	4,354	6,911	384	20	1,508	9
	1,113,508	2,031,243	54,822	2,734	553,641	223
	3,144,751		57,556		553,864	

	Catholics	Orientals	Evangelicals	Unitarians and other Christians	Jews and those not Christians
Total in Austria and Hungary	904,308	3,052,684	3,509,013	61,976	1,376,454

Inhabited Places.

There are in Cis-Leithania 738 towns, 1,270 market-places, and 52,919 villages; the number of inhabited houses, 2,766,314; of houses unoccupied, 121,045; the number of flats or floors for families, 4,455,167. The Military frontier contained 13 towns, 18 market places, and 1,756 villages, and 140,129 households.

The Large Cities and Communes.

VIENNA.

In 1869 the population of Vienna was stated at 834,284; 632,494 dwelling in the city itself, and 201,790 in the 18 suburbs. In 1875 the new Census gave the total of Vienna and the suburbs as 1,020,770, of whom 673,865 dwelt within the City, and 346,906 without.

In 1637 the population of Vienna was estimated at 60,000 only. In 1754 at 175,609; in 1780 at 202,044; in 1816 at 245,080; in 1820 at 262,226; in 1837 at 333,582; in 1843 at 375,834.

The number of persons living inside the line of the Octroi dues in 1869, inclusive of 24,980 military, was as we have just seen, 632,494; but that line is not the natural limit of the city; separated from it only by a narrow moat, and partially connected with it in administration are 18 suburbs, which form an important part of Vienna, and have a population of nearly 350,000. There are only two other cities in Cis-Leithania with

more than 100,000 inhabitants, viz.: Prague with 189,949 (it was once relatively the most populous in the whole Empire), and Trieste with its 109,324 inhabitants (70,274 only dwell in the town).

Besides these, there are two towns with between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants, viz.: Lemberg in Galicia and Gratz in Styria; Brünn in Moravia has between 70,000 and 80,000; one between 40,000 and 50,000, Cracow. There are two with a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, viz.: Lenz in Upper Austria and Czernowitz in Buckowina; and with between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, Pilsen, Laibach, Innspruck, Sign, Knin, Reichenberg.

A few of the most important are here given :—

IN LOWER AUSTRIA.	
Vienna	1,020,779
Vienna (new town) ...	19,173
Krems	8,155
St. Pölten	7,779
Penzing	7,683
Inzersdorf	7,504
Neunkerchen	5,946
IN UPPER AUSTRIA.	
Linz	33,384
Steyer	13,392
Ischl	6,842
Wels	6,827
Urfahr	6,275
Gmunden	6,062
Sierning	6,047
SALZBURG.	
Salzburg	20,336
Hallein	3,614
TYROL AND VORARLBERG.	
Innspruck	23,000
Trent	17,073
Botzen	9,355
Roveredo	9,063
STYRIA.	
Gratz	81,119
Marburg	12,828
CARINTHIA.	
Klagenfurt	15,285
Ebendorf	7,621
CARNIOLA.	
Laibach	22,593
St. Michael Stopic ...	6,955
COAST LANDS.	
Trieste	109,324
Görz	16,659
Pola	16,324
Castua	13,043
DALMATIA.	
Sign	29,827
Knin	23,721
Zara	20,840
Dernis	19,183
Spalato	18,261
BOHEMIA.	
Prague	189,949
Pilsen	23,681
Reichenburg	22,394
Budweis	17,413
Karolinenthal	13,384
Warnsdorf	13,180
Teplitz	10,155
MORAVIA.	
Brünn	73,771
Iglau	20,049
Rossnitz	15,787
Olmutz	15,229
SILESIA.	
Troppau	20,265
Bielitz	10,721
GALICIA.	
Lemberg	87,109
Cracow	49,835
Tarnow	21,779
BUCKOWINA.	
Czernowitz	33,884
Sadagora	10,151

Large Communes in Hungary.

The population of all places have equal political rights, but differences exist in the kind of local self government. In Hungary, as in Italy, many communes have a very extensive area, and on the other hand many have a very large population. The union of the towns of Pesth, Ofen, and Altofen together with Margarite Island formed in 1872 is now known as the city of Buda-Pesth, and has a population of 300,000.

A few of the most populous towns are here given ;—

Buda-Pesth	300,000
Szegedin	70,000
Szabadka	56,323
Kecskemét	41,195
Pressburg	46,540
Debreezen	46,111
Temesvar	32,223
Brasso	27,766
Mako	27,449
Kolozsvar	26,382
Zombor	24,300

Territorial Changes.

The Empire contained 114,814 English square miles under Ferdinand I. Lusatia was lost to Saxony in 1635 by the Peace of Prague ; Alsace to France by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Then followed the transformation of Hungary into an hereditary kingdom under the Hapsburgs 1687, and at the same time the sovereignty of Transylvania was secured. Servia, parts of Wallachia, Croatia, and Bosnia were subjected by the Peace of Carlowitz in 1699, and of Passarowitz in 1718. Austria, therefore, obtained only a comparatively small part of the "Spanish Inheritance" by the Peace of Rastadt and Baden, 1714, viz., the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sardinia ; this last was exchanged for Sicily in 1720. Naples, Sicily, and part of Milan were lost again in 1735, and 1738, and only Parma, and Piacenza obtained in place of them. The Peace of Belgrade, 1739, cost Servia ; and Frederick II. took the greater part of Silesia in 1740. In 1772 Austria acquired Galicia and Lodomeria, by the first division of Poland. The Buckowina was ceded by the Porte in 1777. By the Peace of Teschen the state acquired the district of the Inn from Bavaria, beside some Swabian Provinces ; and West Galicia was obtained at the 3rd partition of Poland in 1795. Austria embraced in 1795 :—

(*A*) *Hereditary Possessions of German Empire.*

	English square miles.	Population.
Hereditary Duchy of Austria	12,119 ...	1,639,800
Inner Austria (Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and Trieste)	18,326 ...	1,561,800
Upper Austria (Tyrol and the Vorarlberg) ...	10,971 ...	520,300
Further Austria (Breisgau, Ortenau, Burgau Hohenburg, Constance, Frickthal in Switzerland, Falkenstein on Rhine) ...	2,849 ...	428,800
Kingdom of Bohemia, with Eger and Asch...	20,262 ...	2,916,400

	English square miles:	Population.
Margraviate of Moravia and rest of Silesia ...	10,227 ...	1,611,500
Netherlands, with Luxemburg and Limburg, but not Liége	9,780 ...	2,251,200
	84,534	10,929,800
(B) Countries beyond Germany.		
Austrian Italy (Lombardy, with Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Como, and Casale; Mantua, Castiglione, Solferino)	5,613 ...	1,203,840
Hungary, with adjoining countries, and military frontier	101,823 ...	7,710,000
Transylvania, with military frontier... ...	23,579 ...	1,260,000
Galicia and Lodomeria, with Buckowina ...	51,645 ...	4,792,600
	182,660	14,966,440
Total		25,896,240

The peace of Campo Formio, October 17th, 1797, robbed the State of the Netherlands, Lombardy, and Falkenstein. It received in exchange the territory of Venice together with the city of Venice, lying east of the Adige, and Dalmatia. The peace of Luneville, (after the campaigns of Marengo and Hohenlinden) February 9th, 1801, further cost Austria the Breisgau and Frickthal, and procured for it the archbishoprics of Trent and Brixen. On August 11th, 1804 the Sovereign declared himself "Hereditary Emperor of Austria." After the campaigns of Ulm and Austerlitz, the peace of Pressburg, December 26th, 1805, compelled Austria to cede Venice with all her other Italian possessions to the kingdom of Italy.; to Bavaria she had to give up Burgau, Eichstädt, her share in Passau, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Hoh enembs, Rothenfels, Tetnang, Argen, and Lindau; to Würtemburg she was compelled to cede the five towns on the Upper Danube, the county of Hohenberg, the landgraviate of Nellenburg, the bailiwick of Altorf, and part of Breisgau. To Baden she had to cede the remainder of the Breisgau, the Ortenau, and Constance: total loss, 25,429 English square miles. Austria obtained in exchange Salzburg, Buchtisgader, the Gillerthal, etc., 3,954 English square miles.

The losses sustained by the peace of Vienna, October 14th, 1809, (after the battle of Wagram) were the circle of Villach, Carinthia, Trieste, the six military frontier districts, and the greater part of the district of Agram, out of which Napoleon formed the "Illyrian Provinces." Austria further ceded to the duchy of Warsaw West Galicia, the circle of Jamos, and a district near Cracow; to Russia, part of East Galicia, and the Tarnopel circle. with 400,000 inhabitants; to Bavaria, Salzburg, the district of the Inn, the greater part of the district of Hansruch, and Berchtesgaden. The total loss was estimated at 42,278 English square miles, and 3,304,272 of population.

The peace of Paris, 1814, and the Vienna congress, 1815, gave to Austria her present constituent parts, together with Lombardy and Venice. Cracow, being a "free city," was not incorporated until after the meeting of the protesting Powers (Austria, Russia, and Prussia) 1846.

The ten weeks' campaign of 1859 against France and Sardinia, ending with the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca, July 11th, and the peace of Zurich, November 10th, 1859, cost the principal part of Lombardy about

7,845 English square miles, and a population of 2,726,000. In 1866 Austria lost Venice, together with the remainder of Lombardy, in spite of the victories of Custozza and Lissa over the Italians, as a consequence of the defeat of Königgratz and the peace of Vienna with Italy, concluded October 3rd, 1866. Austria was further compelled by the peace of Prague, concluded with Prussia, August 23rd, 1866, to recognise her exclusion from Germany and to pay a war indemnity of £1,200,000. These external changes were soon followed by internal alterations of the Empire, a division of the united State into two parts followed, on the basis of a representative-constitutional system.

Finance.—Budgets.

Each of the two divisions of the empire brings forward its own annual general budget, but there is in addition to these a general budget for the affairs common to both. The countries represented in the Imperial Council have to furnish 70 per cent. and Hungary 30 per cent. of the expenditure, after deduction of the common custom dues. A slight alteration took place in consequence of the re-union of the military frontier with Hungary. As a result of this incorporation, Hungary has to pay 2 per cent. of the total expenditure, after which the remainder is divided in the proportion of 70 to 30. The figure of the contingent, therefore, to be paid by the countries represented in the Imperial Council thus becomes 68.6, and that payable by Hungary 31.4 per cent.

Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure common to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1878 and 1879.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1878.	1879.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	£500,800	£500,818
Army	9,689,800	9,689,734
Navy	984,500	845.264
Ministry of Finance	185,600	185,570
Court of Accounts (Board of Control)	12,400	12,467
	11,373,100	11,233,853

REVENUE.

War Ministry	418,400	£418,429
Surplus from Customs	1,200,000	1,109,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	51,200	51,160
Ministry of Finance	300	340
	1,669,900	1,578,929

There remains, therefore, a deficiency of £9,703,200, borne by Austria and Hungary, in the proportion given above.

* The Estimates for 1880 are within a fraction of the same amount as those voted for 1879, viz., £400,000 for Foreign Affairs; £9,300,000 for the Army; £800,000 for the Navy; in all together with pensions, the Ministry of Finance, and the Court of Accounts, £10,850,000. For the Army of Occupation in Bosnia, £800,000 are asked, instead of £3,000,000 of 1879, a very acceptable reduction.

State Budget for the Countries represented in the Imperial Council, 1878.

DIRECT TAXES.

Land tax, £3,690,000; tax on buildings, £2,350,000; tax on Industry, £900,000; income tax, £2,000,000; dues from the imposition of extraordinary taxes, taxes, £21,000; delayed interest on taxes in arrear, £39,000 = ... £9,000,000

INDIRECT TAXES.

Customs, £1,863,400; duty on articles of consumption, £6,148,100 (this includes brandy, £900,000; wine and cider, £393,000; beer, £222,000; meat and cattle, £460,000; sugar, £1,400,000; provisions and articles of consumption, £1,870,000; farming out, £346,000; other receipts, £2,400; "*Dazio consumo*" in Dalmatia, £11,700; extraordinary farming out of taxes, £228,000); salt, £1,929,200; tobacco, £5,969,000; stamps, £1,720,000; taxes and imposts on law business, £3,250,000; lotteries, £2,011,770; tolls (bridge-dues, &c.), £257,200; hall marking, £14,500 = ... £23,163,170

STATE PROPERTY.

Courts of justice and prisons, £9,750; fiscal and lapsed property, £15,500; railways, £140,964; telegraph, £314,000; State printing press at Vienna, £119,640; mines, £571,523; forests, £441,710 = ... 1,613,087

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE OF THE MINISTRIES.

Other receipts of finance minister, £258,330; ministerial council, £58,300; ministry of the interior, £107,190; ministry for defence of the country, £3,066; ministry for religion and education, £607,374; ministry of commerce, £1,563,130 (of which £1,480,000 from the post); from agriculture, £34,891; ministry of justice, £56,340; pensions estate, £4,270; subventions, £2,657 = ... 2,705,598

STATE DEBT.

Total revenue therefrom 3,529,760

Total revenue £40,011,615

Of which £36,179,571 is ordinary, and £3,832,044 is extraordinary.

Expenditure.

			Of which are Extraordinary
1.	IMPERIAL COURT EXPENDITURE.—Half of total expenditure	£465,000	—
2.	Cabinet chancelery	72,514 ...	—
3.	IMPERIAL COUNCIL, — Of which for the Chamber of Deputies, £50,719... ...	147,748 ...	£80,000
4.	Imperial court of justice	2,100 ...	—
5.	COUNCIL OF MINISTRY,—Including £56,600 for establishment of official newspapers ...	88,925 ...	1,655
6.	Contribution towards general affairs ...	7,675,314 ...	—
7.	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, — Including administration of the country, £547,500; public safety, £355,200; roads, £455,880; waterworks, £167,820	1,720,600 ...	140,5
8.	MINISTRY FOR DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY, Including £463,500 for Landwehr, and £381,000 for Gendarmerie	824,910 ...	40,000
9.	MINISTRY OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION, Including religion £497,055, £10,250 being spent on the Evangelicals, and £7,075 on Greeks; education, £1,070,565, including £298,576 to the high schools; £5,770 to theological colleges, £86,233 to technical high schools, £11,150 to the acadamy in Vienna, £266,274 to middle schools; £183,386 to the public schools	1,686,965 ...	240,770
10.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE, — Administration, £1,751,290, including financial directions in the separate provinces, £278,000; finance guard, £424,000; tax offices, £388,800; management of customs, £135,250; regulation of land tax, £388,800; cost of administration of the States revenue, £4,331,710; direct taxes, £21,250; customs £965,600; duties on articles of consumption, £412,100; salt, £310,060; tobacco, £2,194,630; stamps, £35,870; taxes, £42,450; lotteries, £1,303,600; tolls, £26,200; stamping precious metals, £6,800; State buildings, £13,649; State printing, £109,840; mint, £22,500 ...	7,224,159 ...	44,119
11.	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,—£282,460, including harbour and sanitary works £106,370 working expenses £2,019,820, post £1,467,000, telegraph £364,020, state railway management £188,620, construction of state railways £180,000	2,478,210 ...	324,390

12. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, — Including breeding of horses £123,800, forests £342,080, mines £465,981	1,086,640 ...	£98,484
13. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE,—Including £230,000 for prisons	2,108,852 ...	144,342
14. Superior Court of Account...	15,800 ...	100
15. Pension fund	1,396,200	
16. Subventions and endowments	2,456,703 ...	2,395,803
17. STATE DEBT,—*a.* Interest £11,328,978 less £3,017,370 from Hungary leaves £8,311,608 add loss by cash £203,829. *b.* Paid off £1,028,418, less share of Hungary £115,000, leaving (each £2,071 loss by cash) £1,326,453. *c.* Regulation of the Danube £60,160. *d.* Payment of annuities £80,014. *e.* Rentes bonds of separate lands (including £111,136 loss by cash) £666,819	12,845,261 ...	2,828,186
18. Management of the state debt	77,460	
Total expenditure	42,373,361 ...	6,338,353

Hungarian State Budget for the year 1878.

I. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1. Expenditure of royal court...	£465,000
2. Cabinet chancellery...	7,251
3. Expenditure of Upper House and House of Deputies ...	140,867
4. Share in the common expenditure of the monarchy for 1877	2,906,346
5. Pensions of the members of the central government, existing from 1849 to 1867	15,450
6. Pensions	382,449

7. STATE DEBT.

a. Undertaken in accordance with law of 1867, interest, in current value, £1,739,770; in coin £1,177,600; cost of negociation £54,624; annual share of amortisement, in current value, £100,000; in silver £15,000 = ...	3,088,044
b. Freeing land from burden and for redemptions ...	1,650,203
c. Redemption of wine tithes	232,66
d. CONSOLIDATED DEBT.	
Railway loan of 1867	£561,655
" "	7,146,403
Paying off loan of 1870	145,111

	Silver loan of 1871...	£228,275
	5,400,000 silver loan of 1872	419,374
	7,650,000 treasury bonds, 1st series of 1873	552,202
	1874, 2nd series	552,202
	1875, gold rentes loan	433,100
	1876 loan	175,000
	Loan to cover deficits 1878	90,000
	Last railway loan for undertaking the East Railway ...	998,930
	Bonds	55,593
e.	Floating debt	54,357
8.	Administration in Croatia and Slavonia	1,500,000
9.	Subvention on the Croatian Government	539,360
10.	Government of Fiume	8,409
11.	State Court of accounts	13,100
12.	Presidency of Ministry (including £20,000 Dispositions fund)	30,926
13.	Ministry of Royal Residence	5,034
14.	Ministry for Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia (together with Suite)	3,588
15.	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,—Central administration, £31,820; archives, £3,200; administration of the counties, £482,358; salaries of the county lieutenants, £24,500; sanitary oversight, £180; general administration, £202,626*=	744,684
16.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE.—Central administration, £75,454; central State Treasury, £6062; direction of finance, £89,770; State Treasury in Agram, £1,398; tax inspection, £70,145; tax offices, £109,411; guard of finance, customs and taxes, £220,085; public accuser (fiscal), £3,471; finance courts of justice in Croatia and Slavonia, £607; public permanent registers of taxes, land, etc., £36,990; schools of mines and forests in Schemnitz £10,500; collection of direct taxes, £35,600; collection of duty on articles of consumption, £22,184; ditto of customs, £31,612; stamps, £17,033; miscellaneous judicial fees, £37,969; stamping precious metals, £713; road and bridge tolls, £50; tobacco duty, £1,146,548; lotteries, £146,251; salt, £190,764; direction of State property, £27,064; working of the same, £148,949; forests, £393,005; mines and mint, £900,927; state printing, £52,500; public buildings, £1,192; miscellaneous, £11,639; = ...	3,787,893

* Nursing the sick, foundlings, insane, and police are included in this term, general administration.

17. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION,—Central administration, £25,263; general inspection of railways and steamships, £12,557; state building office, £41,661; construction and maintenance of roads, £268,968; construction and maintenance of canals, 56,776; stipends, travelling salaries to scientific men, course of instruction to engineers, &c., £732,463; state machine factories, £81,250 = ... £1,218,938

18. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,—Central administration, £27,806; for objects of industry and commerce, £3,517; agricultural improvements, £5,000 School of agriculture, £23,575; state establishments for for rearing and breeding of horses, £232,687; quarantine establishments, £5,310; for cattle plague, £3,900; veterinary school at Pesth, £3,901; surveyorships of mines, £6,200; geological institution, £2,800; statistical bureau, £5,270; post, £468,900; telegraph, £196,461; navigation, £14,372; pawn establishment at Pesth, £28,200; standard or stamping establishments, £1,235 = £1,028,184

19. MINISTRY OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION, — Central administration, £20,205; direction of studies, £19,610; educational institutions, £309,262; (including university in Buda-Pest, £41,271, university in Klausenburg, £17,763; Polytechnic, £19,000; 7 state gymnasia, £13,439; grammar schools, £40,922; male and female training schools, £51,500); support to public schools, 67,000; salaries, £7,390; general purposes of education, £23,759 (including Hungarian national museum £9,000; music academy, £3,000); ecclesiastical purposes, 29,450 = ... £476,676

20. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE....Central administration, £21,224; Court of Cassation, £14,579; superior Court of Justice, £32,129; Royal table in Buda-Pesth, £55,781; ditto in Vásárhelz, £9,927; State attorneys, £4,899; Courts of Justice and provincial courts, £564,012; attorney-general, £205,686; prisons, £57,128; system of registry of lands, £8,730; carrying out of the laws, £1,000 = £975,095

21. MINISTRY FOR DEFENCE OF COUNTRY. ... Including the Honvéd troops £532,040

Total ordinary expenditure	£26,193,492
Current expenditure	579,885

II. ORDINARY REVENUE.

1. From administration of debt, £352,614.
2. Fiume, £57; state court of accounts, £180 = ... £352,851
3. Revenue from the ministry of interior = ... 83,014

4. MINISTRY OF FINANCE.—Direct taxes, £8,360,630, (viz.: land tax, £3,922,530; house tax, £890,000; tax on industry, £1,760,000; tax upon public moneys of undertakings and companies, £225,000; taxes on mines, £8,770; tax upon interest of capital and rentes, £300,000; income tax, £12,900; mill tax, £4,500; tax on trade, £35,550; transport tax, £225,000; tax on luxuries, £29,500; hunting arms tax, £26,820; general income tax assessment, £920,000; (deferred interest on taxes, £150,000: impost on collection of taxes, £20,800; arrears of taxes, £300,000; duties on articles of consumption, £1,315,000, (viz., on spirits, £590.000; on wine, £300,000; meat, £225,000; beer, £100,000; sugar, £100,000); stamps, £780,000; taxes on justice, £1,388,100; duties, £51,340; stamping precious metals, £1,473; roads, bridges, and harbour tolls, £2,177; tobacco duty, £489,667; forests, £628,897; lotteries, £425,300; salt, £1,325,354; state property, £489,667; mines and mint, £888,502; state printing, £56,500; public buildings, £3,198; net profits on state railways, £286,537; moveable state property, £51,457; miscellaneous, £40,627 19,363,120

5. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION 819,870

6. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE. ... Including revenue from agricultural institute, £9,553; establishment for breeding of horses, £1,688,117; post, £568,900; telegraph, £162,450; mines, £10,000; pawn establishment at Buda-Pesth, £28,200 = ... 956,633

7. MINISTRY OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION 39,588

8. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE 28,002

9 MINISTRY FOR DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY 10,208

Total of ordinary revenue 21,653,586

Current revenue 331,015

General Survey.—Explanatory remarks.—(Revenue.)

In Hungary, as in England and France, the small proceeds of the State domains is remarkable; much was formerly wasted, and of late years much was sold from the pressure of necessity. To this must be added the unskilful management of the property.*

* The following is extracted from a statement laid before the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, October, 1869: "The State domains under the management of the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, and that of Agriculture contain, without including the Crown district of Theiss, altogether 14,-37,382 English acres, if we add to this the forests of the military frontier, 8,723.693 acres, the area of the State lands under the dominion of the Crown of Hungary amounts to 22,880,785 acres, eqnals 35,688 English square miles. The net proceeds of these enormous possessions amounted only to £146,497. The area of the Transylvanian State Domains has not yet been ascertained, but they consist chiefly of forests." According to the official document, "Hungary," at the Great International Exhibition, the extent of the Hungarian State forests in 1873 was 23,567 English square miles, and the revenues thereof £1,445.107; the expenditure, £1,071,857; the net profit, £373,250.

The system of taxation is bad in many ways. Many imposts are laid on the chief necessaries of life, such as meat, beer and salt; the latter as well as tobacco being a monopoly. The tobacco monopoly has existed in Austria since 1670, but the management of it by the State only from the year 1783. It was not introduced, however, into Dalmatia until 1812; nor into the Tyrol until 1828; nor into Hungary or its dependent provinces until 1851. The net proceeds of the tobacco monopoly in 1784 was £350,000; in 1800, £440,000; in 1830, £570,000; in 1840, £920,000; in 1850, £1,650,000: in 1860, £2,330,000; in 1871, £3,700,000. It fell, however, from 1871 to 1874 to £3,338,000, and rose again in 1875 to £3,533,917; and in the estimates for Cis-Leithania, 1878, £3,774,370 net; gross, however, £5,969,000. For Hungary, in this last year, the gross estimate was £2,752,513; net £1,605,965.

The number of cigars sold was:—

1857	1859	1867	1875
1033,900,000 ...	797,200,000 ...	979,800,000 ...	1062,560,000

The sale of tobacco for smoking in 1841 was 279,564 cwts.; in 1856, 622,714 cwts.; in 1859, 564,470 cwts.; in 1861, 446,330 cwts.; in 1863, 531,453 cwts.; in 1867, 512,860 cwts.

Snuff—1841, 54,670 cwts.; 1854, 72,816 cwts.; 1859, 62,794 cwts.; 1861, 53,741 cwts.; 1863, 51,338 cwts.; in 1866, 34,570 cwts. In the year 1872 there were 26 factories, employing 26,315 hands. 131,713 cwts. of foreign and 547,253 of home grown tobacco were manufactured (the produce of tobacco in Hungary is estimated at 800,000 cwts.) From this quantity were manufactured: 1033,770,150 cigars; 25,000,500 cigarettes; 436,255 cwts. of tobacco for smoking; 36,235 cwts. of twisted tobacco, and 47,061 cwts. of snuff. In 1873, there were sold, 1,131,034,823 cigars made in factories at home, and 6,983,572 made in foreign factories; besides 4,123,583 lbs. of snuff, and 213,791,675 lbs. of smoking tobacco, for which £5,959,104 were paid. In this year, 1873, there were 89,152,971 more home made cigars, and 280,868 fewer foreign ones sold than in 1872. In 1874 there were 28 factories with 26,580 work-people, of whom 22,698 were women, and 888 were children. In 1875 there were sold in Cis-Leithania 466,270 cwts. of tobacco for smoking, and 14,962 cwts. of snuff.

NOTES TO EXPENDITURE.

The military and state debt, in spite of the reduction of interest on the last, increase here, as in all the great states of Europe, to enormous proportions.

The expenditure for officials in Cis-Leithania for 1873 was estimated thus:—

23,455	officials	£2,649,390
1,379	assistants	61,740
15,507	beadles, servants, public accusers, &c. ...	675,829
		£3,386,959

The state of finance in Austria, and yet more so in Hungary, is very unsatisfactory. A deficit in the finance of Austria is nothing new. Von Czörning has published a list of the balance of accounts since 1781, from

which it will be seen that the ordinary receipts during the 78 years (till 1858) were, only twice, greater than the expenditure; all the other 76 years showed a deficit. This result was indeed partly brought about by the outlay for objects which were to yield profit—viz. the construction of railways. (Sold in the mean time).

From 1816 to 1835 the receipts generally amounted to between £12,000,000 and £13,000,000, and the expenditure to between £13,200,000 and £18,000,000.

After the loss of Lombardy, and the introduction of the new standard of coinage, the official deficit was—

In 1859	£28,093,921	In 1864	£4,571,272
„ 1860	6,506,281	„ 1865	798,769
„ 1861	10,950,000	„ 1866	4,013,914
„ 1862	9,412,288	„ 1867	2,559,900
„ 1863	6,250,265		

The deficit stated in the budgets since the separation in the administration of finance are—

	Cis-Leithania	Hungary	Total
1868	£555,589 ...	£531,700 ...	£1,087,289
1869	361,853 ...	949,319 ...	1,311,172
1870	354,422 ...	766,083 ...	1,120,505
1871	1,172,703 ...	3,798,998 ...	4,971,701

The budget for Cis-Leithania showed a small surplus of £6,269 for the first time in 1872; it even rose to £374,840 in 1873; but the closing figures for 1874 again showed a deficit, and one of no less than £1,566,633. The condition of Hungary was still worse—here the budget showed regular deficit in 1872, 1873, and 1874.

The Taxable Value of Cis-Leithania compared with that of Hungary.

It must be remembered that the extent of the two countries are not at all the same, Austria having an area of 115,907 English square miles, and a population of 21,743,000, while Hungary embraces an area of 124,431 square miles, and a population of only 15,500,000, although the following figures of 1874 furnish material for comparison :—

	Cis-Leithania	Hungary
Land tax	£3,685,000 ...	£3,642,979
Duty on buildings	2,106,000 ...	756,825
Duty on manufactures	833,000 ...	906,834
Income tax	2,100,000 ...	1,235,927
Dues on levying of taxes	15,000 ...	20,800
Deferred interest on arrears of taxes...	23,000 ...	150,000

The two latter items appear specially deserving of notice.

Among the *indirect* taxes and duties on articles of consumption we have—

	Cis-Leithania	Hungary
Brandy...	£803,000	£600,000
Wine	420,000	273,500
Beer	2,343,000	182,000
Meat	430,000	202,000
Sugar	1,200,000	132,000

Among the monopolies and sources of revenue—

	Cis-Leithania	Hungary
Salt	£1,907,500	£1,430,278
Tobacco	5,970,500	2,923,734
Stamps	1,450,000	649,630
Judicial Fees	3,550,000	1,302,500
Lottery	1,626,900	303,870

The taxing power in the various parts of the country deserves notice (1875).

	Tax on Industries.	Income Tax.
Lower Austria	£55,499	£808,246
Upper Austria	1,018	5,595
Salzburg	17	1,307
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	186	2,496
Styria	1,979	9,428
Carinthia	710	4,520
Carniola	287	2,016
Coast lands	524	37,606
Dalmatia	706	2,826
Bohemia	24,306	105,471
Moravia	8,489	23,363
Silesia	1,499	3,904
Galacia	2,763	9,756
Buckowina	67	400
Total	97,950	1,016,934

The expendlture of the City of Vienna in 1852 was £272,683; it had grown in 1861 to £701,285.

In 1874 the revenue was	£3,157,940
Expenditure	2,696,679
The property of the city is estimated at	6,962,216
Against a debt of	4,292,613

THE CITY OF TRIESTE IN 1874.

Revenue	£338,928
Expenditure	373,222
Value of property	932,230
Debt	487,276

BUDA-PESTH.

Revenue	621,909
Expenditure	652,398

Property.

Assets	4,234,177
Liabilities	1,285,429

Notes on the Financial History.

In the year 1855 the Government sold the Hungarian and Bohemian State Railways, together with lands and mines to a French Company; and in 1856 the Lombardo-Venetian line, except that portion between Verona and the Southern Tyrol, was sold to the Vienna Credit Bank for £10,000,000; and, lastly, in 1838, the Southern State Railway was sold to the same Company for £10,000,000, 7 of which was to be paid up, and the remaining £3,000,000 to pay 7 per cent. interest. In addition to these sales the iron mines of Transylvania were sold; the amount of contributions which had been imposed on the Italians was spent, as well as the war indemnity amounting to £3,000,000 paid by Sardinia in 1849. The compensation of £4,230,000 to establish the new silver standard paid by Lombardy was also employed for the current expenditure. After the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy in 1866, the latter was forced to pay £3,500,000 for the share of debt incurred by Venice in the loan of 1854, and for the value of the non-transferable material of war. £3,000,000 of this was at once paid as contribution of war to Prussia. The rest was swallowed up in the maintenance of the Prussian troops.

The Finance of the separate Kingdoms and Provinces represented in the Imperial Council.

(The accounts are for the year 1874, and include the extraordinary revenues and expenditure).

Lower Austria ...	£729,820	Tyrol	£39,368
Upper Austria ...	204,042	Vorarlberg	4,852
Salzburg	55,787	Bohemia	718,770
Styria...	443,201	Moravia	307,979
Carinthia	84,443	Silesia	64,348
Cariola	53,110	Galicia...	410,323
Görz and Gradisca ...	24,618	Buckowina	10,911
Istria...	31,679	Dalmatia	29,644

State Debt.

The arrangement of the debt offered special difficulties when the settlement was made between Cis-Leithania and Hungary. An agreement was at length come to on the following basis :—

In accordance with the treaty of December, 1867, Hungary undertook to furnish a permanent annual sum of £2,918,800, of which £1,177,600 were to be in ready money, to commence from the year 1868; which sum was to be for the liquidation of the interest payable on the general state debt hitherto existing, and not to be subject to any further alteration; Hungary was beside to pay £100,000 and a further sum of £15,000 cash as a fixed contribution to the amortisation and for the transformation of the lottery loan into an annuity debt; any saving of interest, even by paying off debt was to be to the advantage of Cis-Lethania, except the above mentioned £15,000 which was to be discontinued when paid-off. The floating debt existing in state notes was to be entirely guaranteed by both divisions of the Empire.

According to the evidence of the Control Commission of the Imperial Council, the amount of the debt at the end of December, 1877, with all

the original obligations reduced to a 5 per cent. capital (Austrian standard), in accordance with a decree of June 20, 1868, after deduction of the percentage dues stood thus :—

a. CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

	Amount	Annual Interest In Notes	Annual Interest In Gold & Silver
1. Old paying interest in Vienna value	£131,628 ...	2,817 ...	
2. New; *a.* in convention coinage	5,255,550 ...	143,613 ...	2,143
b. in Austrian value ...	278,617,068 ...	6,340,085 ...	5,043,125
Sum ...	£284,004,246 ...	6,486,515 ...	5,045,268

b. FLOATING DEBT.

Of provinces represented in the council	£9,560,453 ...	406,224 ...	—
c. Capital set aside for the indemnification of rentes ...	1,255,586 ...	51,432 ...	—
d. Capital appropriated to payments to Bavaria	175,000	— ...	8,750
Total ...	£294,995,285 ...	6,944,171 ...	5,054,018

Add to this sum :—

Debt incurred for discharge of debt on land of Cis-Leithania	£19,189,436 ...	858,356 ...	—
Remainder of Galician famine loan	10 ...	—	—
Debt to National Bank	8,000,000 ...	—	—

Special State Debt of Hungary.

This has increased very rapidly and consists of the following loans :—

1867 ... 5 per cent. railway loan, repayable in 50 years ...	£8,518,000
1870 ... Lottery loan, not paying interest, repayable in 50 years	3,000,000
1871 ... 5 per cent. Gömörer bonds, repayable in 40½ years	662,430
1872 ... 5 per cent. loan, repayable in 30 years, from 1872	5,400,000
1873 ... 6 per cent. treasury bills, repayable December, 1878	7,650,000
1874 ... 6 per cent. „ „	7,650,000
	£32,880,430

To this should be added :—

1 The debt for redemption of the land	23,802,978
2 That for redemption of wine tithes	2,080,436
3 Redemption of bridge tolls	39,066
4 Redemption of waste lands	32,143
	58,835,053

5 Gold rentes 6 per cent.	7,195,580
6 Interest bearing treasury assignments	521,550
Total	£66,552,183

We have no precise information as to the value of the property existing to meet this mass of debt. It was stated in 1875 to amount to £69,687,000, after the following table:—

State lands and forests	£7,885,900	Arrears of assets ...	£14,902,900
Mines and mint ...	3,185,200	Stores and plants ...	6,772,900
Salt works	17,717,700	State claims ...	3,423,900
State railways ...	7,550,000	Treasury papers ...	3,794,100
Chain Bridge at Pesth	870,900		£28,893,800
Public buildings ...	3,573,700	Total of immovables..	£40,783,400
Total of immovables..	£40,783,400	Total	£69,677,200

History of the Debt.

At the conclusion of the "Seven Years' War," in 1763, Austria found herself burdened with a debt estimated at £15,000,000, and which had increased to £28,000,000 by 1781; and at the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 it was £34,900,000. From this time forward the increase became colossal. The amount of debt in 1790 was almost £37,200,000, and in 1793 it was £42,000,000; in 1795 it was £49,600,000; in the year following it was £56,400,000; in 1799 the debt had reached £63,300,000; in 1802, £68,000,000; in 1810, £72,700,000; and in 1811 it was £81,200,000. A succession of the most unusual financial measures followed this accumulation of the consolidated debt. After the Government had unfairly reduced the interest on the debt to half its original per centage it forced the creditors to contract a further loan under threat of the loss of their previous claim. A similar course was pursued with the paper money by which the metal coinage was almost replaced.

Paper money is an old evil in Austria. At first it was called bank bills, and stood at par. In the year 1781 it was limited to £772,500; in 1788 it amounted to more than £2,000,000; in 1794 to £3,200,000; in 1796 to £4,700,000; in 1797 to £7,400,000. From 1799 the exchange of the bank bills fell lower and lower. In

1799	1800	1801	1802	1809
£14,000,000	£20,000,000	£26,200,000	£23,700,000	£73,000,000

The worth of the paper sank gradually to one-seventeenth of its normal value, although most positive assurances had been given that no decline in the value should take place. An imperial mandate of February, 1811, contained these words:—"I give my imperial word that the bank bills shall never be reduced in value." On March 26, 1811 (six weeks after this declaration), the government reduced the value of the paper money, which had increased to £106,000,000, to one-fifth—that is to say, the old paper money was exchanged for new, which was called redemption and anticipatory notes. As the quantity of paper money was continually increased in spite of all promises, and the amount, which had been

reduced to £21,200,000 in the year 1811 was again augmented to £63,900,000 in 1816; the new paper money soon fell to a quarter of its nominal value, thereby making the total loss nineteen-twentieths, and the owner of what had originally been £10 really possessed but the value of 10*s.*

The wars of 1813-15 required fresh sacrifices accompanied by extravagance. In order to get rid of a burdensome floating debt, new financial operations were begun in 1816, which were nearly equal to a second bankruptcy. The owners of the paper money had the choice given them of either exchanging it for two-sevenths of its value in bank-notes, and accepting state paper at 1 per cent. for the remaining five-sevenths, or of exchanging the paper money for shares in the newly established "National Bank." The paper money certainly was diminished. In 1817 the amount was £52,000,000; in 1821, £33,000,000; in 1827 it was reduced to rather less than £10,000,000; and in 1839 to £2,000,000. But at the the same time the condition of the national debt had become much worse, although the nominal amount of it was reduced by exchanging the old debt reduced to 2½ per cent interest for new 5 per cent. bonds payable in silver. Loans, re-payable in cash, followed rapidly one after another from 1818 to 1841. The first lottery loan was issued in 1820 followed by others in 1834 and 1839. The Metternich system adopted from 1811-1840 brought the debt so far that the yearly public burden for interest rose from £770,000 to £4,070,000. After the pressing financial embarassments in 1846 and 1847 the revolution followed in Vienna, Hungary, and Italy in 1848. Paper money was again issued to an unlimited extent; the export of money was forbidden, and a decree of June 2nd, 1848, ordered the forced circulation of bank notes. From 1848 to 1866 the amount of paper money issued was £174,755,990.

The condition of the National Debt together with the interest paid thereon is as follows:—

	CAPITAL.		INTEREST.		
End of	Consolidated.	Floating.	On the Two.		*Of which in Cash
1870	£265,315,602	£35,211,351	£10,599,273	...	£4,406,817
1871	262,874,288	37,560,089	10,499,578	...	4,406,132
1872	264,487,527	37,599,188	10,595,321	...	4,478,782
1873	267,556,518	34,403,327	10,757,746	...	4,477,490
1874	273,570,864	34,528,219	10,954,321	...	4,476,024
1875	278,969,105	34,650,103	11,210,975	...	4,527,892
1876	283,792,592	35,544,416	11,457,677	...	4,686,327
1877	294,995,287	34,595,116	12,846,549	...	5,054,619
1878	300,042,915	44,180,841	—		—

Army.

Land Force. Composition of the Army.

The field-forces are common to both divisions of the Empire, but the Landwehr is separate and peculiar to each. Levy, after the age of 20 (92,000 men annually). Since 1868 the former system of levy, with substitution and a term of 8 years' service, has been abolished, and, in imitation of the Prussian arrangement, universal liability to serve for a

* The interest of the remainder is paid on paper.

period of 3 years in the standing army, 7 years in the reserve, and 2 years in the Landwehr, has been introduced. The actual term of service in the infantry scarcely amounts to 2 years. The institution of "volunteers" has also been adopted. In accordance with the laws of defence of Dec. 5th, 1868, the war-footing of the regular army and of the naval marine is fixed at 800,000 men. After the remaining military frontier had passed into the Civil Administration of Hungary, it was decided in 1874 that Cis-Leithania should furnish 457,012 men and Hungary 342,988 towards the grand total. The promotion of common soldiers to the rank of officers has not hitherto frequently occurred, but it is a possibility for every soldier who passes a good examination, and against whose conduct no complaint has been made. Each of these aspirants to the rank of officer receives the title of "cadet" after he has passed the examination, and is relieved from the performance of menial service. In 1874 the number of the nobility among the officers was 4,961 (103 princes, 590 counts, 898 barons, 570 knights, and 2,800 of the ordinary nobility). Eleven languages are spoken in the army: German, Bohemian, Slovak, Polish, Ruthenian, Croatian, Slovenian, Hungarian, Italian, and Dalmatian.

The pay is smaller than in other armies.

Until 1848 the sanitary condition of the army was very ill cared for. The commissariat was shown to be extremely deficient in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866.

In peace the army contains 3 infantry divisions, with 65 infantry brigades and 19 cavalry brigades.

In war it is divided into 13 army corps, each consisting of 3 divisions of infantry and 1 corps of artillery reserve, and 5 divisions of cavalry. Of these the Hungarian Landwehr supplies 6 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry.

FORMATION, 1879.

80 regiments of infantry of the line of 5 battalions of 4 companies, and 1 depôt battalion.

1 Tyrolese Rifle Regiment of 7 battallions of 4 companies, and 7 reserve companies.

33 battalions of Field Jägers (Rifles) of 4 field and 1 reserve company.

41 cavalry regiments (14 Dragoons, 16 Hussars, 11 Uhlans), all composed of 6 field squadrons and 1 depôt squadron.

13 regiments of field artillery and 12 battalions of fortress artillery, the former of 14 batteries of 8 guns.

2 regiments of Engineers, and 1 regiment of Pioneers of 5 battalions and 10 Field Railway divisions (Feld-Eisenbahnabtheil).

The register at the end of December, 1876, showed the following:—

15,702 officers and 828,320 men, of which last 277,525 were in the line and 550,795 in the reserve.

	Officers.	Rank and File.	War footing.
Infantry ...	9,151	162,476	476,560
Jäger ...	1,175	21,436	57,608
Cavalry ...	2,024	44,097	56,908
Field Artillery	1,230	21,320	58,261
Fortress Artillery	410	7,759	18,388
Technical Artillery	215	1,468	3,274

	Officers.	Rank and File.	War footing.
Engineers ...	651	5,856	16,071
Pioneers ...	183	2,916	7,856
Sanitary troops	94	3,772	14,289
Military train corps	299	2,690	31,296
Military instruction	211	786	1,013
Military stores ...	59	412	967
Army hospital corps	—	2.537	9,240
Total ...	15,702	277,525	751,731

The number of horses (not reckoning the officers' horses), is in time of peace, 47,987; in time of war, 156,242: and those of the Landwehr, 179,054.

In 1876 the number of sick treated out of the 27,752 of the effective force was 145,737, of whom 1,891 died, and 13,521 were cured.

It appeared from the report of this year that 90 became dumb, 58 attempted suicide, 330 committed suicide, 91 became insane, and 130 met with fatal accidents. Taking the line and reserve together of 1876, there were 8,275 deaths, 408 suicides, 309 fatal accidents, and 2,548 deserters.

Landwehr—(Militia.)

A period of 8 weeks is fixed for instruction in Cis-Leithania, after which the periods of exercise in arms are of 14 days duration. The war footing of the Landwehr is as follows:—

	Battalions	Squadrons	Officers	Soldiers	Horses
Cis-Leithania ...	101	27	2,916	118,626	6,070
Hungary ...	92	40	3,028	127,234	16,742
Total	193	67	5,944	245,860	22,812

Fortresses.

For encampment: Olmütz and Cracow. Simple Depôt, Fortresses:—Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, Königgratz Komorn, Peterwardein, Arad, Esseg, Karlsburg, Karlstadt, Brod, and Gradiska. Citadels: Limberg and Kuin. Castles: Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Marvs Vásárhelz, Csik-Szereda, Postlingberg, and Clissa. Fortresses commanding roads: Gomagoi, Nauders, Strino-Nago, and Lueg. Fortresses commanding valleys: Franzensfeste, Trent (with Buco-de-Vela and Civezzano), Küfstein, Ladaro and Malborghetto. Fortress commanding a pass: Predil.

Principal Naval Ports.

Bola, with the fortified harbour of Fasana. Military ports: Cattaro and Ragusa. Fortified harbours: Trieste, Lissa, and Lussinpiccolo. Coast battery and road commanding fort: Nicolo.

Military History.

At the time of Maria Theresa's accession to the throne, there were but 30,000 soldiers in all German Austria, of whom there were not more than 3 battalions and 2 companies in Silesia, and 1 battalion and 2 companies in Bohemia. This roused the King of Prussia to attack. The force actually mobilized in the campaign of 1805 did not reach 220,000 men, and even in

1809 it did not exceed 280,000 (although on paper it was stated at 320,000). Until the period of this campaign officers' commissions were sold. The campaign of 1821 against Naples and Sardinia was of no military importance. In 1848 there were about 80,000 men in Italy, but they quickly dwindled by the insurrection to 45,000 in active service. The army was soon filled up, and now began Radetsky's victorious campaigns against Charles Albert. But the siege of Venice alone cost 20,000 men, the greater part of whom fell victims to sickness. According to the work entitled, "The Italian War," by the Austrian general staff,—the strength of the Austrian army on entering the Sardinian territory was 101 battalions, 14 special companies, 35½ squadrons, 364 guns—together, 144,703 men and 20,285 horses, but only 106,641 men, with 6,086 horses, ready for battle.

The strength of the allied troops (organised in smaller tactical bodies) was as follows :—

	Battalions	Squadrons	Guns	Men	Horses
French ...	198	80	312	107,656	9,008
Piedmontese ...	96	37	90	55,648	3,984
Together ...	294	117	402	163,304	12,992

The Austrian army lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 1,164 officers and 48,500 subalterns and common soldiers, exclusive of those who perished by illness or privation. The losses were greatest at Magenta and Solferino. At the outbreak of the war of 1866 the army contained 646,636 individuals, 19,538 of whom were officers. The number actually in the field was 407,223 men, 10,932 of whom were officers. The fighting force, therefore, was far inferior, in point of numbers, to the armies of Prussia and Italy. The losses were—

			Loss per 1000	
Land Forces—	Officers	Soldiers	Officers	Men
Killed ...	587	10,407	53.7	26.3
Wounded ...	1,505	27,805	137.7	70.2
Missing ...	483	43,264	44.2	109.2
	2,575	81,476	235.6	205.7

War Marine—	Officers	Men
Killed ...	3	36
Wounded ...	13	136

According to a Prussian return the Austrian army also lost 486 guns and 31 colors and standards. Königgrätz was the most disastrous battle in this campaign; and even at Custozza the Austrians, though victorious, lost in killed, wounded, and missing 7,389. Total loss at Königgrätz 38,000.

Navy—War Marine.

In August, 1879, the condition was as stated below :—

Iron-clad Vessels	Tons	Horse-power	Guns	Men
8 Casemates... ...	42,930	6,750	108	3,974
2 Frigates, steam ...	13,390	2,100	50	1,350
3 Frigates „ ...	6,860	1,200	30	688

Iron-clad Vessels	Tons	Horse-power	Guns	Men
9 Corvettes	13,520 ...	2,350 ...	63 ...	1,568
9 Gunboats	5,740 ...	495 ...	24 ...	983
11 other vessels	12,320 ...	2,570 ...	27 ...	1,102
2 Monitors on the Danube...	620 ...	160 ...	4 ...	98
	95,380 ...	15,625 ...	306 ...	9,763

	Tons	Horse-power
18 School ships and hulks	19,020 ...	—
6 Pilot ships	1,240 ...	351

Social, Manufacturing, and Commercial Conditions.—(a) General Remarks.

The nobility and the Romish clergy are both numerous and powerful. The nobility is said to number 250,000 males, of whom 163,000 are in Hungary, 24,000 in Galicia, 2,476 in Bohemia. The secular clergy numbered 55,370 individuals in 1858. In 1865, without including Venice, there were 35,540 secular clergy, 8,782 monks, and 5,658 nuns.

Beside the nobility and the ecclesiastics, the officials form a special class. Those who occupy inferior positions are very poorly paid, a fact productive of very bad results.

The Population classed according to Occupations.

CIS-LEITHANIA.

(A.) Ecclesiastics, 31,398; officials and others holding public appointments, 72,147; military in active service, 185,150; teachers, 40,503; students, 75,643; authors, 1,352; artists, 14,536; attorneys and notaries, 7,230 =	427,958
(B.) Persons connected with sanitary matters:—Physicians, 4,664; surgeons, 3,376; accoucheurs, 11,759; chemists, 2,248; others engaged in caring for the sick, 6,095 =	28,142
(C) Occupied in cultivating land and forests:—Proprietors, 1,784,752; farmers, 59,243; officials, 29,570; permanent servants, 3,646,286; day labourers, 1,977,649, =	7,497,500
(D) Persons employed in the chase and fisheries = ...	8,895
E) Employed in mining and smelting works:—Proprietors, 878; tenants or farmers of the estates, 118; officials, 3,580; servants and day labourers, 99,776 = ...	104,342
(F) Employed in manufacturing industries:—	
(*a*.) in building and artistic industries:—Masters, 17,688; officials, 4,172; labourers, 213,650 = ...	235,510
(*b*) In metal, stone, and wood working industries:—Independent workers, 118,686; officials, 4,102; work people, 382,984 = ...	505,772
(*c*) Occupied in the produce of chemicals, food and tobacco factories:—Independent workers, 66,456; officials, 5,840; workpeople, 175,704 = ...	248,000

	(*d*) In weaving industries: — 95,924 masters; 4,103 officials; 697,371 workpeople = ...	797,398
	(*e*) Occupied in leather and paper factories, and other productive trades:—99,869 masters, 1,714 officials, 206,211 workpeople = ...	307,794
	(*f*) In non-producing trades, 73,037 masters, 2,533 officials; 103,272 workpeople = ...	178,842
	(*g*) In commerce:—147,127 masters, 20,519 officials, 127,896 labourers = ...	295,542
	(*h*) Occupied in means of transport:... 10,947 masters, 51,964 officials, 68,028 workmen = ...	130,939
	(*i*) In monetary affairs and credit institutions ...	7,163
(G)	Owners of houses and annuities	435,285
(H)	Personal servants	817,835
(I)	Persons without definite means of living, above 14 years of age, males	192,661
	Females	2,006,456
	Under 14 years of age, males	3,067,302
	,, ,, Females	3,137,644

In lands belonging to the Hungarian Crown.

5,009,678	persons	occupied in	agriculture, with live stock and in forests.
4,932	,,	,,	fisheries and the chase.
50,143	,,	,,	mining industries.
646,964	,,	,,	manufacturing industries.
105,027	,,	,,	trade.
28,555	,,	,,	transport.
80,680	,,	,,	on their own property.
1,143,075	,,	,,	personal service.
145,467	,,	,,	the army and navy.
35,540	,,	,,	public offices.
19,858	,,	,,	religious matters.
4,884	,,	,,	jurists.
14,283	,,	,,	matters of health.
27,221	,,	,,	education.
11,303	,,	,,	the fine arts.
717	,,	,,	literature and science.

8,181,130 maintained by others, or without any definite occupation.

The countries included in the Austrian Empire possess great natural wealth. This is, however, in many respects, but little developed, a result mainly due to innumerable impediments which have, till lately, existed both to the intellectual and material progress of the people. The condition of the peasantry has decidedly improved since the political movements of 1848; the former state of bond service peculiar to Austria (Róbot), and other conditions of serfdom have been abolished, and the old feudal burdens declared redeemable. The upward impulse is still greatly impeded by the debts of redemption which continue to encumber the country people. Another drawback to improvement is that the best estates are in "mortmain," or in possession of the clergy and nobility, whose indivisible

properties are often as large as small states. A very serious evil also is the enormous amount of the taxes in proportion to the limited development of power to pay them. Nevertheless the beneficial effects of the new legislation are already seen in many directions. In Hungary the improved means of communication are resulting in great economic changes.

b. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND MORAL CONDITION.

Educational Institutions.

There are 10 universities, viz., Vienna, Prague, Gratz, Innspruch Lemberg, Cracow, Gernonitz, Klausenberg, Agram and Pesth. The 7 first named are in Cis-Leithania, and have 1,527 teachers and 9,066 students. That of Vienna has 3,975 students; that of Prague 1,885; Lemberg 918; Gratz 878; Innspruck 614; Cracow 587; Czernowitz 209. Number of students according to their native tongue, 327 Germans, 1,540 Czech-Slavs, 1,338 Poles, 454 Ruthenians, 194 Slovaks, 233 Croats and Serbs, 303 Italians, Friulese, etc., 129 Roumanians, 396 Magyars.

The new university at Klausenberg is principally a medical college. The Hungarian university at Pesth has 141 teachers and 2,375 students. There also exist in Cis-Leithania 7 high technical schools with 290 teachers and 3,515 students; 3 high schools for the study of agriculture, mines and forests, 4 high-class commercial schools, 1 school for high art, and 44 theological colleges.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS. These are numerous and good, including training colleges for male and female teachers. Hungary has besides her 3 universities,—1 polytechnic, 80 upper and 70 lower gymnasia. Of the scholars the proportions are, Magyars 75.12 per cent., Germans 9.12 per cent., Roumanians 8.4 per cent., Slavs 5.2 per cent.

PUBLIC OR PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS.—In Cis-Leithania 15,166 schools, 31,196 teachers (6,281 female teachers), 2,134,683 scholars (1,092,644 boys and 1,042,039 girls); of the scholars, 6,864 were German, 3,820 Greek, 1,141 Polish, 1,038 Ruthenians, 483 Slovak, 222 Serbo-Croatian, 1,080 Italian; the remainder being mixed, 404 Polish-Ruthenian and 192 German-Slovak. The average salaries of the teachers £41 10s.; in Lower Austria it is £71; Upper Austria £61; Bohemia £49; in Galicia £27 only; in Vorarlberg £25, and in Tyrol only £16 per annum.

Hungary has 16,574 peoples' schools with 22,298 teachers and 1,527,600 scholars (832,700 boys and 694,900 girls). The scholars according to creed were 1,430,959 Roman Catholics; 45,698 Protestants; 50,943 Jews.

In Hungary, taking the whole population over 6 years, 3,990,519 = 31.3 per cent. can read and write; 1,344,292 = 10.5 per cent. can read only; 7,416,503 = 58.2 per cent. can neither read nor write.

The proportion of recruits in Cis-Leithania from 1872 to 1874 who could read and write was—

94.2 per cent. in Lower Austria; 91.2 in Silesia; 88.5 in Salzburg; 85.7 in Upper Austria; 84.7 in Bohemia; 73.7 in Styria; 71.4 in Moravia; 59.9 in Hungary-Transylvania; 53.4 in Tyrol; 52.6 in Carinthia; 42.3 in Croatia-Slavonia; 29.5 in the Coast Lands; 15.5 in Galicia; 7.3 in Carniola; 6.2 in Buckowina; 1.6 in Dalmatia.

Literature.

Printed books which passed through the trade in the years

	German.	Slavonic.	Italian.	Hungarian.	Total.
1870	1,271	865	11	407	2,554
1871	1,584	781	16	412	2,793
1872	1,491	962	10	619	3,082
1873	1,679	835	8	590	3,112
1874	1,614	763	8	412	2,797
1875	1,704	720	12	522	2,958
1876	1,902	692	19	747	3,360

Whilst the number of political newspapers as lately as 1864 was only 134, and that of the periodicals 330, there appeared at the end of 1873 866 newspapers and periodicals, of which 413 were in book form, 267 were political, 143 were entertaining, and 43 advertising sheets.

The increase in the number of newspapers published from 1860 to 1870 was 100 per cent. This is a proof of the degree in which the desire for newspaper reading has grown. The increase is greatest in Bohemia. A hundred years ago only two newspapers were published in Hungary, both of them in the German language. The first newspaper in the Hungarian language was established at Presburg in 1780. The periodicals, including daily papers, published in Hungary in 1872 were as follows:—

Hungarian	223
German	88
Slavonic	15
Roumanian	11
Italian	3
Croatian	18
Serb	13
Ruthenian	3
Total	374

Whereas but 3 political papers appeared in 1850; there were in 1860—6 daily and weekly political papers; in 1870 10 daily and 28 weekly; in 1871 14 daily and 37 weekly political papers.

Libraries in Cis-Leithania, beside those of the Universities—8 Court, 9 of reference, 6 State, 14 Country, 7 commercial, and 463 monastic. (107 of the last have over 1½ millions of books).

(*c*)—MATERIAL CONDITION.

Cultivation of the Land.

	Cis-Leithania. Acres.	Hungary. Acres.	Total Acres.
Arable	25,095,926	26,947,892	52,043,818
Vineyards	506,277	999,423	1,505,700
Meadow and Garden Land	8,816,301	10,221,694	19,037,995
Pasture land	11,376,264	11,595,732	22,972,996
Forests	23,503,929	23,034,407	46,538,336
Rush and Willow Land	79,963	389,983	469,946
	69,378,660	73,189,131	142,568,791

A few words on the proprietorship of land in Bohemia. In Bohemia the landed and feudal landed property contains 1,086 estates with a total area of 4,342,484 acres, which is thus divided: 36.05 per cent. is entailed; 2.33 per cent. belongs to the Crown, State, and Nation; 11.71 per cent. is in mortmain; 19.16 per cent. is private allodial property; 0.75 per cent. is feudal property. The average extent of a property is 3,998 acres. 75 per cent. of the estates are below this average, and 25 per cent. are above it. 66 estates contain more than 14,200 acres, among which are Krumau 116,480, and Frittingau with 40,320 acres, both of which estates belong to Prince Johan Adolph Schwarzenberg, who owns 33 estates in Bohemia.

One of the peculiarities of Hungary is the concentration of the country populations into enormous villages, some of which contain from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, and in which only those agricultural operations which are to assist in manufactures are carried on.

A *middle class* is greatly wanting in Hungary. Ten families alone own one-sixth of the soil.

Description of crops in Cis-Leithania, and the produce of the same.

Corn crops		In bushels			
	1874	1875	1876	1877
Wheat ...	40,020,868	29,934,149	33,965,970	36,252,560
Barley ...	47,988,996	36,230,378	49,868,929	38,051,840
Oats ...	77'161,357	70,301,204	90,974,373	83,534,680
Rye ...	78,151,297	63,522,860	58,834,306	76,087,184
Pulse ...	5,426,599	4,187,989	6,111,176	—
Buckwheat ...	7,530,232	6,036,434	7,547,152	—
Maize ...	15,919,578	16,700,956	16,275,377	13,885,304
Mixed corn ...	891,397	807,375	917,150	—
Other kinds ...	3,815,025	3,198,008	3,422,651	—
Total ...	276,905,349	230,919,353	267,917,084	
Green and other crops				
Potatoes ... bush.	258,580,687	257,014,051	251,029,341	—
Beetroot ... cwts.	33,199,302	49,920,272	84,943,710	—
Vineyards... galls.	78,681,229	141,377,478	52,563,148	63,894,207

In Hungary the annual average quantity of cereal crops is about 120,913,672 bushels. The amount of the bread stuffs has of late years gradually diminished. The average *value* of the produce of the land in Cis-Leithania is £91,600,000; in Hungary, £78,000,000 = £169,000,000.

The cultivation of the vine ought to be specially noticed among the products. Austro-Hungary is, next to France, the most important wine-producing country. In Cis-Leithania alone 392,559 acres are simply vineyards, while 102,718 acres of fields and meadows are also planted with the vine. The value of the produce in a moderately good year is £410,069.

Hungary is richer far than Cis-Leithania in her vineyards, but, unfortunately, rational treatment of the vine and its produce is often lacking here. The quantity of the produce varies between 88,000,000 and 374,000,000 gallons. In 1877 the produce was only 56,987,876 gallons. Several sorts of Hungarian wine are particularly distinguished for their excellence.

Tobacco.

In the return for Hungary, given in at the International Exhibition, we find that in 1871 there were 107,168 acres planted with tobacco in five tobacco-growing districts, by 41,176 agriculturists. 722,419cwts. of leaves were gathered, the value of which amounted to £534,028.

Live Stock.

	Horses	Mules	Asses
Cis-Leithania ...	1,384,623	11,723	31,351
Hungary	2,158,820	3,266	30,480
Total Empire ...	3,543,443	14,989	61,831

	Cattle		
	Cows	Other kinds	Total
Cis-Leithania ...	3,829,136	3,592,779	7,421,915
Hungary	2,052,488	3,153,462	5,205,950
Total Empire ...	5,881,624	6,746,241	12,627,865

	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Buffaloes
Cis-Leithania ...	5,026,392	2,551,973	979,104	847
Hungary	15,076,997	4,443,279	572,951	73,243
Total Empire ...	20,103,389	6,995,252	1,552,055	74,090

I. *Mining and Smelting Industries.*

CIS-LEITHANIA, 1876.

	Mines	Produce in Cwts.	Value	Work-people
Pit coal	210	98,686,668	£1,844,862	36,383
Lignite	409	138,667,636	1,972,660	26,270
Asphalte and Petroleum ...	9	23,822	5,704	191
Plumbago	29	254,342	51,334	796
Iron-ore	91	11,099,312	202,385	5,071
Zinc-ore	20	529,154	44,791	1,950
Lead-ore	42	153,250	109,937	3,405
Copper-ore	18	91,224	25,222	1,015
Silver and gold ore ...	18	172,354	249,224	5,097
Mercurial-ore	4	638,908	109,858	812
Cobalt and nickel ore ...	4	1,946	2,085	53
Manganese	8	135,634	7,422	94
Other ore	15	30,775	5,751	246
Sulphur, vitriol, &c. ...	22	2,466,116	18,499	979
Rock salt	—	1,129,364	60,000	1,000
		254,080,505	4,709,734	83,362

Among the work-people 76,210 are men; 5,987 are women.

II. *Smelting Furnaces.*

	Furnaces	Cwts.	Value	Work People
Unwrought iron	73	5,460,916	£1,515,961	7,691
Zinc	6	79,582	94,910	493
Lead	14	150,574	186,286	132
Copper	5	8,838	42,752	149
Silver and gold	11	503	237,266	433
Mercury or quicksilver	3	7,507	109,202	186
Nickel	2	442	3,434	5
Other metals	14	325,191	180,392	82
Sulphur	2	6,940	3,432	23
Green vitrol and alum	11	67,904	20,869	124
	141	6,108,397	£2,394,504	9,318

Among the work people 8,745 are men, 304 are women, and 269 are children.

III. *Salt Works.*

	Cwts.	Valu	Work People
Evaporated salt—first boiling	2,935,860		
Bay salt	689,724		
Rough salt	234,354		
	3,859,938	£1,551,807	7,712

Produce of the Mines and Foundries in Hungary.

	Weight	Value
Gold	2,784 lbs.	£187,940
Silver	40,254 ,,	181,146
Copper	22,762 cwts.	107,077
Lead	28,884 ,,	36,073
Zinc	8,262 ,,	8,592
Nickel, cobalt	7,896 ,,	29,437
Quicksilver	323 ,,	4,867
Antimony	2,533 ,,	4,189
Pig iron	2,184,129 ,,	639,322
Cast-iron	189,111 ,,	107,133
Litharge	7,723 ,,	11,145
Alum	8,350 ,,	5,909
Lignite	15,280,379 ,,	321,893
Coal	11,020,004 ,,	276,389
Steel	454,128 ,,	17,431
Asphalte and mineral oil	744,886 ,,	18,945

The very important produce of coal has greatly increased throughout the whole monarchy.

Trade and Manufacture.

We have but very scant information with regard to the spread of the various branches of industry. The number of factories subject to taxation iu 1872 was 616,776; in 1874, 630,000; in 1875, 644,000.

The manufacture of cotton has reached a high state of development in Austria. According to Dr. Peez, there were in 1871, 155 cotton factories west of the Leitha. The chief seat of the cotton-spinning trade is in Bohemia, where there are 86 factories; there are also 32 in Lower Austria, and 18 in Feldkirch (Tyrol). The home consumption of cotton stood as follows from 1858 to 1876 in lbs. avoirdupois.

	1858	1860	1867
Import ...	88,081,180	98,861,620	88,785,620
Export ...	894,080	517,000	8,012,840
Consunption	87,187,100	98,344,620	80,773,780

	1870	1875	1876
Import ...	132,459,580	118,518,840	130,520,720
Export ...	5,111,480	4,355,120	7,050,780
Consumption	127,348,100	114,163,720	123,469,940

Steam Engines.

In Cis-Leithania in the year 1876 there were 11,378 in 6,363 industrial establishments; 607 on 366 ships, and 2,758 on the railways = 14,743 in active use. Those in the industrial establishments were distributed thus:—

	Establishments	Machines
Lower Austria	667	1,282
Upper Austria	143	202
Salzburg	30	36
Styria	272	704
Carinthia	91	146
Carniola	52	83
Coast lands	102	195
Tyrol	185	216
Bohemia	2,413	4,574
Moravia	848	1,709
Silesia	411	800
Galicia	1,067	1,339
Buckowina	82	92
	6,363	11,378

Production of Beer.

The produce of beer has greatly increased. The number of small breweries, however, is continually decreasing, yet the quantity produced by the large ones increases immensely. In 1860 there were 3,314 breweries,

but in 1873 only 2,636; yet the quantity of beer produced had risen from 57,530,150 gallons in 1860 to 253,827,400 gallons in 1873, and the duty on it rose from £1,477,955 to £2,306,136.

In 1876 the number of breweries in Austria was 2,272; in Hungary, 232. The largest number of breweries are in Bohemia, but not the largest breweries. The total production in this year was 248,600,000 gallons. 15 breweries alone produced over 2,200,000 gallons. The largest brewery in the monarchy is that of Pilsen, called the Citizen's Brewery.

Beet Sugar Factories.

The number of these factories in the whole Empire was in 1862 130; in 1867, 143; in 1868, 140; in 1870, 190; in 1871, 215; in 1877, 247; of which 159 were in Bohemia, 49 in Moravia, 19 in Hungary, 9 in Silesia, 5 in Lower Austria, and the same number in Galicia, 1 in Styria. The total production in 1876 was 2,105,714 cwts.

Commerce.

There are two custom districts, the general one and the Dalmatian, which is separated from the first on account of its geographical position.

On the 30th September, 1850, the customs' line between Hungary and the other provinces was abolished. Austria, in 1851, gave up the prohibitive system, and likewise that of protection in 1853, when she concluded her treaty with the Zollverein.

Great facilities, in the matter of customs, were introduced in 1865. The treaty of commerce, concluded with the German Zollverein in March 1868, also tendered greatly to facilitate trade; as a consequence, the value of the imports and exports which, in 1831, amounted only to £6,855,019 and £7,982,953, had risen in 1860 to £23,122,670 and £30,519,749.

In looking at the figures, which follow, it must be born in mind that Austria and Hungary, although forming a joint customs' territory, have each a separate administration; and, further, that Austrian statistics merely state the results of trade in the united customs territory and Dalmatia, and that the value is estimated at the rate of figures fixed upon by the Imperial Commission.

There has never been any separate statements of separate districts or cities, except in the case of seaports and free emporiums, which are in a position to issue statements of their own local traffic; such are Trieste, Fiume and Ragusa, and as they are among the most important harbours, statements of their trade will be noticed.

Austrian statistics give no clue as to the place of origin or destination of goods, but merely state at which place on the frontier goods were entered or cleared.

	WARES.		PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1870	...£43,190,000	...£39,540,000	...£4,100,000	...£3,410,000
1871	... 54,080,000	... 46,760,000	... 5,940,000	... 5,550,000
1872	... 61,370,000	... 38,800,000	... 3,650,000	... 6,610,000
1873	... 58,310,000	... 42,360,000	... 4,090,000	... 3,110,000
1874	... 56,870,000	... 44,930,000	... 1,990,000	... 1,890,000
1875	... 52,247,790	... 49,728,449	... 1,382,378	... 1,382,716
1876	... 51,888,332	... 50,956,082	... 3,376,146	... 3,049,093
1877	... 54,670,000	... 55,060,000	... 2,836,000	... 1,510,000
1878	... 57,954,782	... 69,830,251	... 5,272,447	... 1,528,056

DALMATIA.—PRECIOUS METALS.

	Imports	Exports
1870 ...	£920,000 ...	£660,000
1871 ...	860,000 ...	780,000
1872 ...	920,000 ...	690,000
1873 ...	970,000 ...	610,000
1874 ...	1,030,000 ...	650,000
1875 ...	1,324,233 ...	1,036,271
1876 ...	1,289,770 ...	782,953
1877 ...	1,390,000 ...	860,000
1878 ...	1,266,894 ...	500,451

The Value of the most Important Articles of Commerce.

IMPORTS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Colonial goods and tropical fruits	£3,313,297	£4,797,686	£5,683,005
Tobacco and articles made therefrom	3,315,060	2,133,645	2,472,164
Garden and field fruits ...	3,723,450	6,986,009	6,791.873
Animals	2,093,532	4,564,079	†2,912,641
Animal products	1,649,952	2,313,033	2,329,959
Grease and oils	1,725,759	2,112,895	2,012,949
Eatables and beverages ...	405,128	452,846	566,804
Building materials and fuel	2,037,202	1,944,472	2,052,256
Chemicals & their compounds	4,735,879	3,953,703	4,135,540
Metals	1,304,312	976,118	1,127,027
Woven and worsted stuffs...	9,558,358	9,453,938	9,213,528
Yarns	3,112,354	3,369,679	3,679,994
Woven and worked goods	6,164,254	4,882,372	6,028,646
Straw and paper goods ...	381,028	430,102	530,620
Leather and leather goods	1,615,460	1,731,205	2,228,233
Articles made of bone, glass, wood, and clay... ...	1,722,089	1,057,574	1,313,582
Hardware	1,077,119	689,548	832,730
Vehicles	9,377	12,256	11,986
Instruments and machines	1,677,910	1,776,112	2,076,121
Chemical products ...	573,555	617,599	690,009
Objects of art and vertu ...	1,417,262	1,145,855	1,114,040
Waste materials‡	75,983	121,973	116,654
	51,688,320	55,522699,	57,950,361

† The decrease here is accounted for by the Cattle plague in Russia and Austria.

‡ Waste materials are oil cake, rags, and bones.

EXPORTS.

	1876	1877	1878
Colonial goods and tropical fruits	£3,693,938	£4,797,686	£5,683,005
Tobacco and articles made therefrom	711,480	2,138,645	2,472,164
Garden and field fruits ...	6,573,289	6,986,009	6,791,874
Animals	1,968,679	4,564,079	2,912,641
Animal products	1,949,603	2,313,033	2,329,959
Grease and oils	549,634	2,112,895	2,012,949
Eatables and beverages ...	1,003,323	452,846	566,804
Building materials and fuel	4,892,877	1,944,472	2,052,256
Chemicals and their compounds	722,322	3,953,703	4,135,540
Metals	1,074,421	976,118	1,127,027
Woven and worsted stuffs...	3,846,998	9,453,938	9,213,528
Yarns	1,758,503	3,369,679	3,679,994
Woven and worked goods...	5,651,628	4,882,372	6,028,646
Straw and paper goods ...	1,417,015	430,102	530,620
Leather and leather goods...	1,416,162	1,731,205	2,228,233
Articles made of bone, glass, wood, and clay	4,236,409	1,057,570	1,313,582
Hardware	2,515,849	689,548	832,730
Vehicles	448,609	12,256	11,986
Instruments and machines..	4,653,057	1,776,112	2,076,121
Chemical products ...	800,782	617,599	690,009
Objects of art and vertu ...	870,223	1,145,855	1,144,040
Waste materials	201,572	121,973	116,065
	£50,955,873	£555,227,048	£579,547,828

The new customs tariff, which came in force on January 1st, 1879, stipulates that all dues, besides being materially raised, are to be paid in gold.

Mercantile Marine.

The number and tonnage of merchant sailing and steam vessels* belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire :—

	1870		1871		1872		1873	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Sailing	702	279,400	699	292,184	696	261,106	659	246,612
Steam	91	49,977	92	48,562	97	52,144	102	56,087
Total	793	329,377	791	340,746	793	313,250	710	302,699

* Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.

	1874		1875		1876	
	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Sailing ...	630	235,273	609	234,179	574	233,043
Steam ...	103	58,443	98	56,271	98	56,959
	733	293,716	707	290,450	672	290,002

	1870*			1878		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Sea going steamers	573	282,096	7,252	... 558	276,660	7,070
Coasting vessels ...	1,958	34,513	6,109	... 1,940	34,488	6,025
Small boats, fishing smacks, etc.	5,007	13,689	14,289	... 5,110	13,750	14,549
Total	7,538	330,298	27,650	... 7,608	324,898	27,644

In 1879 the mercantile marine consisted of 70 steamers, of 565,381 tons and 486 sailing vessels, of 222,508 tons, besides 25 steamers and 1,909 sailing vessels engaged as coasters.

The harbour traffic in the 93 Austrian ports during the years

	1871			1874	
	Vessels	Tons	Value	Vessels	Tons
Entered	42,114	3,801,409	£18,483,650	46,135	4,311,545
Cleared	41,721	3,891,802	13,087,050	42,224	4,318,770
	83,835	7,693,211	31,570,700	68,359	8,630,315

	1875		1876	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered	50,853	4,764,948	... 49,536	3,658,038
Cleared	50,687	4,776,808	... 49,804	4,662,266
	101,540	9,545,856	99,340	8,320,304

TRIESTE.

In the navigation centering here, the most prominent part is taken by the "Austro-Hungarian Lloyds'," who have for some time past monopolised the trade with the Levant. The Company possessed in 1878, 69 steamers, representing 56,138 tons; of these 25 were built in their own arsenal, 39 in England and Scotland, 4 in Stettin, and 1 in Hamburg. The shipping and navigation movements were more active in 1877-78 than in 1876, particularly as regards British vessels, of which a great number arrived from the Black Sea laden with grain for the Trieste mills, which are constantly grinding for local consumption as well as for exportation, the flour trade having greatly increased of late years. The number of vessels entered and cleared in 1876, 1877, and 1878 were as follows:—

* Includes small coasting vessels and fishing boats.

	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1876	3,167	787,307	2,912	786,270
1877	3,722	884,365	3,433	880,061
1878	3,240	870,766	3,231	864,545

Value of cargoes imported and exported in these years :—

	Imported Cargoes	Exported Cargoes
1876 ...	£13,919,481	£9,789,638
1877 ...	14,027,746	10,588,058

The Austrian beet-root sugar has completely succeeded in driving foreign sugar out of the home market; and large quantities are being exported to Egypt, Syria and Persia from Trieste. In 1878, 293,461 cwts. were exported.

FIUME.

The shipping entered and cleared at this port in 1877 and 1878, with cargoes and in ballast :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1877	2,717	167,036	2,724	163,502
1878	2,721	211,793	2,742	215,720

There is now a bi-monthly service of direct Cunard steamers between this Port and Liverpool, and a similar service is carried on with Glasgow. The indirect trade carried on by British shipping consists in grain from the Black Sea to Fiume, and grain thence to France and Belgium. Fiume is assuming an important position as an exporting port of Hungarian produce, a position she is entitled to by reason of the facility with which steamers can make her ports, and the accommodation afforded by her excellent harbour. The value of the exports and imports by sea in

	1877.	1878.
Imports	£651,869	£647,183
Exports	1,007,967	1,237,558
Total	1,659,836	1,884,741

Beside the local consumption of Fiume, there is the import trade to the interior of Hungary which will be much increased by the regular direct steamers which call here, and the increased railway communication with the interior of Hungary.

Vessels entered and cleared at the port of Fiume.

	1876.				In Ballast.	
	Vessels with Cargoes.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entered ...	1,770	124,034	£946,678		489	34,139
Cleared ...	1,952	129,608	1,097,472		583	29,661

	With Cargo		1877		With Ballast	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargo		Vessels	Tonnage
Entered ...	1,723	120,143	£651,869		994	46,899
Cleared ...	1,959	138,743	1,007,967		765	24,753

	With Cargo			1877		With Ballast	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargo		Vessels	Tonnage
Entered ...	1,695	... 139,373	... £647,183	..	1,026	... 72,420
Cleared ...	2,266	... 189,882	... 1,237,558	...	476	... 25,838

RAGUSA.

It was believed that the occupation of the Turkish provinces by Austria would lead to a larger development of the trade with Ragusa, but this has proved otherwise. Ragusa is an easy distance from the Turkish frontier, and formerly plentifully supplied Hetzegovina with all manner of foreign produce; since the occupation the trade has passed into the hands of Austrian speculators, who have established themselves in the provinces and received their goods direct from Trieste. The chief British products consumed at Ragusa are coals, which come direct from the United Kingdom, and amounted in 1878 to 7,400 tons; nearly all used for steamboat purposes. During the same year 2,060 tons of coal were imported from the mines of Albona in Istria, which are said to be servicable.

Cotton goods—English made articles are preferred to the cheaper native cotton goods, on account of their durability; earthenwares are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom on account of superior quality and cheapness. Export trade with Great Britain does not exist.

The most important trade of Ragusa is oil. The welfare and prosperity of Southern Dalmatia depends on the growth of this commodity. The oil is all sent to the Trieste market.

Railways.

The construction of railways remained in a backward state in Hungary longer than in any other country, but it has of late made rapid strides.

RAILWAYS IN THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

	Length of Line, Miles.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers Forwarded.	Weight of goods Carried, Tons.
1870	5,906	£120,160,000	21,478,229	24,440,868
1871	7,233	148,656,835	28,109,135	30,777,697
1872	8,548	179,747,502	37,080,477	32,869,944
1873	9,553	204,096,890	43,606,882	41,022,806
1874	9,852	221,281,292	41,955,532	39,950,804
1875	10,217	229,191,393	41,348,208	42,143,286
1876	10,725	235,799,625	40,756,514	45,055,606
1877	11,214	242,549,815	—	—
1878	—	256,650,357	—	—

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Killed.	Wounded
1870	£13,234,090 ...	£7,619,535 ...	220 ...	227
1871	15,909,485 ...	8,001,674 ...	255 ...	324
1872	16.390,875 ...	9,228,660 ...	361 ...	343
1873	19,080,254 ...	10,898,980 ...	321 ...	419
1874	17,989,211 ...	10,792,961 ...	253 ...	367
1875	18,343,898 ...	10,591,837 ...	259 ...	391
1876	19,232,984 ...	11,015,542 ...	271 ...	390
1877	21,657,313 ...	10,408,085	—	—

River Navigation.

The navigable length of the rivers in Cis-Leithania is 6,931 miles, and in Hungary 12,076 miles. On the Danube, and other rivers there were in 1876—196 steamers, 696 towing-boats which, during the year, made 12,700 journeys. They carried 2,554,700 passengers, and 26,921,000 cwts.

Post Office.

	No. of Post Offices	No. of Letters	PACKET POST. Ordinary Packets	Registered Packet
1870	3,215	148,499,102	17,463,417	268,479,121
1871	3,512	169,105,359	21,144,743	260,700,934
1872	3,990	205,176,140	27,219,046	331,800,967
1873	4,020	266,698,524	23,734,543	427,063,284
1874	4,120	245,935,879	26,921,484	306,253,749
1875	4,139	242,330,698	33,882,362	400,443,824
1876	4,115	256,919,900	25,641,880	341,079,070
1877	4,006	263,007,919	25,523,454	389,929,290

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1870	£1,065,847	£892,500
1871	1,183,813	933,827
1872	1,297,941	1,086,285
1873	1,400,966	1,246,512
1874	1,427,849	1,453,383
1875	1,465,829	1,494,670
1876	1,474,214	1,499,088
1877	1,484,519	1,427,762

In the year 1872 there were in Cis-Leithania 10.05 letters and 2.24 newspapers per head of the population. The postal intercourse of the city of Vienna rose to 55,766,871 letters in 1873 = 66.8 letters per head.

Telegraphs of the whole Empire.

	Length of line, Miles	Length of wire, Miles	No. of offices open	No. of Telegrams
1870	17,415	52,825	1,697	5,073,093
1871	19,335	60,853	2,162	6,427,058
1872	25,432	69,207	2,423	7,411,075
1873	27,383	77,614	2,711	7,566,584
1874	28,410	80,858	2,923	6,616,610
1875	29,292	82,595	3,099	6,965,736
1876	29,743	84,111	3,240	7,531,882
1877	34,171	84,822	3,329	7,846,542

Joint Stock Companies.

Liability Companies developed in a most extraordinary manner. Many of these companies, and there were such for every imaginable circumstance, were destroyed by the first storm. In the year 1872 alone 151 large Share Companies were founded with nominal capital of £86,150,000, and the paper of 114 of these institutions, amounting to £45,700,000, were actually issued in Vienna. In 1874 there were 827 such. The so-called "Exchange Crash," which came to light on May 9th, 1873, injured most of the

companies very severely, swept some away entirely, and was the means of forcing many of them to reduce their capital. The shares of 40 banks which represented a market value of £10,500,000 in April, 1873 were worthless one year afterwards.

Banks, 1876.

	Capital	Annual Profit	Dividends
National Bank	£9,000,000	£700,991	£675,000
17 banks in Vienna ...	13,850,000	319,876	247,228
32 in Upper Cis-Leithania...	4,183,515	271,776	204,993
15 in Buda-Pesth	3,443,792	71,221	62,473
98 in Upper Hungary ...	1,194,574	128,685	98,841
7 in Croatia and Slavonia...	169,750	16,944	12,492

The Condition of the National Bank in 1878.

Notes in circulation, £27,441,936; treasure in cash, £13,745,363; State notes, £190,756; discount, £10,667,009; loans, £2,535,640; loans to the State, £8,000,000; bank fund, £9,000,000; reserve fund, £1,810,118; mortgage deeds, etc., £460,466. From July 1878, it has been called the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

Savings' Banks.

At the end of 1876 there were, in Cis-Leithania, 304. The deposits amounted to £61,002,745; the number of depositors' books, 1,386,200, giving an average of £2 16*s.* per head of the population.

In Hungary there were 298 savings' banks. Deposits, £17,363,133.

Benevolent Institutions.

In Cis-Leithania there were, in 1874, 484 hospitals, with 25,997 beds, of which 154 were public, with 17,546 beds; the rest were private. 23 insane asylums, with 7,541 patients; 14 public lying-in hospitals; 9 foundling hospitals, with 13,606 children in the institutions, and 37,244 out of them (5,872 deaths during the year); 15 deaf-and-dumb asylums; 6 institutions for the blind; 17 for cripples; 294 institutions for taking care of children; 27 kinder gärten; and 1087 almshouses, with 290,093 patients (3,130 deaths in the year).

Bankrupts.

In 1875 there were 1,431, of which 517 were in Hungary. In 1876 there were in Cis-Leithania alone 1775.

RUSSIA (Empire).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

General Survey.

IN spite of its autocratic rule, the Russian Government is not in a position to ascertain the extent and population of the various parts of its enormous empire. The statements concerning its area are based upon the calculations of maps of the country, in which considerable discrepancies appear. Fixed "census" or "revisions" of the population occur at long intervals, the chief object of which is to discover the number of men liable to taxation, and as little heed is paid to those not liable incorrect returns are the result. The local census made annually by the police authorities are even of less value. The following table is founded on the calculations of the "Central Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of the Interior." In order to render the survey easier, we add the names of the governments and districts as well as the countries which form them. (The Governments are marked in the following table with figures, the provinces with Roman characters, and the districts with *Italics*).* The area is estimated without the great inland lakes, and the population according to the census of 1871 and local census of 1872, 1873, and 1877.

* The provinces are organised somewhat differently from the governments, but the difference is not important. The districts, however, include the countries of the Cossacks and of other races, and have a military organisation and furnish irregular troops.

I. GREAT RUSSIA (Original Empire.)

19 Governments, containing 837,552 English square miles, and 24,457,534 inhabitants.

	Governments	English Square Miles	Inhabitants
1	Archangel	293,288 ...	281,112
2	Yaroslav	13,756 ...	1,001,748
3	Kalúga	11,949 ...	996,252
4	Kostroma	32,700 ...	1,176,097
5	Kursk	18,901 ...	1,954,807
6	Moscow	12,863 ...	1,913,699
7	Nischni Novgorod... ...	19,794 ...	1,271,564
8	Novgorod	47,244 ...	1,011,445
9	Olonetz	52,517 ...	296,392
10	Orél	18,051 ...	1,596,881
11	Pskov	16,882 ...	775,701
12	Riasan	16,244 ...	1,477,433
13	Smolensk	21,559 ...	1,440,015
14	Tambov	25,684 ...	2,150,997
15	Tula	11,949 ...	1,167,878
16	Tver	25,216 ...	1,528,881
17	Vladimir	18,859 ...	1,259,923
18	Vologda	155,510 ...	1,003,039
19	Voronetz	25,450 ...	2,153,696

II. LITTLE RUSSIA.

4 governments, containing 80,242 English square miles and 7,635,361 inhabitants.

	Governments	English Square Miles	Inhabitants
1	Charkov	21,240 ...	1,698,015
2	Kiev	19,688 ...	2,175,132
3	Pultava	19,263 ...	2,102,614
4	Tchemigov	20,241 ...	2,659,600

III. SOUTH RUSSIA.

(Mostly conquest from Turkey since the 18th century) 3 governments: 1 province and 1 district, 153,192 English square miles, 5,500,174 inhabitants.

	Governments	English Square Miles	Inhabitants
a.	Bessarabia	13,947 ...	1,078,932
1	Kherson	27,491 ...	1,596,809
2	Jekatarinosslav	26,152 ...	1,352,309
3	Tauria	23,600 ...	704,997
a.	Country of the Don-Cossacks	61,914 ...	1,086,264

IV. WESTERN RUSSIA.

(The country won by the three partitions of Poland, with the exception of the so-called "Kingdom of Poland) 8 governments: 162,314 English square miles; 9,838,131 inhabitants.

	Governments	English Square Miles	Population
1	Gródno	14,968 ...	1,008,521
2	Kovno	15,691 ...	1,156,041
3	Minsk	35,273 ...	1,182,230
4	Mohilev	18,561 ...	947,625
5	Podolia	16,220 ...	1,933,188
6	Wilna	16,464 ...	1,001,909
7	Vitegestr	17,434	888,727
8	Volhynia	27,746 ...	1,719,890

V. BALTIC PROVINCES AND PETERSBURG.

(Taken from Germany and Sweden) 4 governments, 63,367 English square miles, 3,270,866 inhabitants.

	Governments	English Square Miles	Population
1	Esthonia	7,611 ...	323,961
2	Courland	10,545 ...	619,154
3	Livonia	17,838 ...	1,000,876
4	St. Petersburg*	33,771 ...	1,326,875

VI. CZARDOM OF KASAN.

Five governments; 246,086 English square miles; 8,688,381 inhabitants.

		English Square Miles.	Population.
1.	Kasan	24,600	1,704,624
2.	Pensa	14,989	1,173,186
3.	Perm†	128,252	2,198,666
4.	Ssinbirsk	19,114	1,205,881
5.	Vyatka	59,129	2,406,024

VII. CZARDOM OF ASTRACHAN.

Five governments; 300,432 English square miles; 6,455,335 inhabitants.

		English Square Miles.	Population.
1.	Astrachan‡	86,685	601,514
2.	Orenburg§	73,905	900,547
3.	Ufa	47,031 ...	1,364,925
4.	Samara	60,213	1,837,081
5.	Saratov	32,615	1,751,268

* The Government of St. Petersburg is officially *not included* in the Baltic Provinces, but can scarcely here be introduced alone.

† 48,668 English square miles of the area are reckoned as belonging to Asia.

‡ With the districts of the Calmucks and Kirghises of the interior.

§ With the districts of the Cossacks of Orenburg and of the Ural. 47,456 square miles of this area and the next mentioned Government are reckoned as belonging to Asia.

VIII. KINGDOM OF POLAND.

(*Acquired in* 1814 *and* 1815.)

Ten governments now, but formerly only five; 49,157 English square miles, 6,026,421 inhabitants.

	English Square Miles	Population
1. Warsaw	5,612	925,639
2. Piotrkov	4,720	682,495
3. Kalish	4,401	669,261
4. Kyeletz	3,890	518,730
5. Plotzk	4,209	471,938
6. Suvalki	4,847	524,489
7. Radom	4,762	532,466
8. Lublin	6,506	707,098
9. Lomsha	4,677	449,699
10. Siedletz	5,528	504,066

IX. GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

(*Taken from Sweden,* 1809)

Eight governments, 141,137 English square miles, 1,773,612 inhabitants.

	English Square Miles	Population
1. Abo-Björneburg	9,334	293,633
2. Knopio	16,509	217,948
3. Nyland	4,592	168,215
4. St. Michel	8,823	155,169
5. Tavastehus	8,334	185,900
6. Uleäborg	63,956	179,161
7. Vasa	16,074	297,059
8. Viborg	13,532	276,527

X. CAUCASUS (Stadtholdership).

Six governments, 3 provinces, 3 districts, 172,860 English square miles, and 4,893,332 inhabitants.

	English Square Miles	Population
1. Stavropol	26,641	437,138
2. Tiflis	15,606	606,584
3. Kutäis	7,994	605,691
4. Elizabethpol	17,115	529,412
5. Baku	15,169	513,560
6. Erivan	10,673	452,001
a. Kuban	37,165	672,224
b. Dagestan	11,524	448,299
c. Region of Terek	23,260	485,237
a. District of Sakatal	1,615	56,802
b. Sukhum-Kale	3,338	70,701
7. Black Sea district	2,732	15,703

XI. SIBERIA.

4 governments and 4 provinces; 4,810,888 English square miles, 3,428,867 inhabitants.

	English Square Miles	Population
1. Tobolsk	531,464 ...	1,086,848
2. Tomsk	328,327 ...	838,756
3. Jenisseisk	992,935 ...	372,862
4. Irkutsk	303,004 ...	378,244
a. Transbackal	233,520 ...	430,780
b. Takutsk...	1,417,313 ...	231,977
c. Province of the Amour...	173,560 ...	44,400
d. Maritime province, or East Siberia ...	730,880 ...	45,000

XII. CENTRAL ASIA.

One general government and the Kirghise Steppes; 1,107,707 English square miles, and 3,191,291 inhabitants.

The following approximate calculation may be made on the basis of the above uncertain though apparently correct figures.

	English Square Miles.	Population.
1. European Russia with Poland (I. to VIII.) including the inland lakes, and Nova Zembla*	1,920,589 ...	71,900,000
2. Grand Duchy of Finland	144,156 ...	1,800,000
3. Country of the Caucasus	172,222 ...	4,900,000
4. Siberia	4,826,474 ...	3,300,000
5. Central Asia	1,233,196 ...	3,200,000

In the statistical abstract presented to the English Houses of Parliament in 1877, the area and population of Russia are thus given :—

	English Square Miles.	Population.
Russia in Europe	1,894,949 ...	65,704,559
Poland	49,144 ...	6,528,017
Finland	144,181 ...	1,912,647
Total	2,088,274 ...	74,145,223
Russia in Asia	172,790 ...	4,893,332
Siberia	4,825,032 ...	3,428,867
Central Asia	1,276,874 ...	3,800,628
Total	6,274,696 ...	12,122,827
Total, Russian Empire	8,362,970 ...	86,268,050

* The area of the Island of Nova Zembla was formerly estimated at 89,300 English square miles, but modern calculation states it as not exceeding 35,443. The area of the Lakes is divided thus—the Sea of Azof, 13,565 English square miles; Lake Ladoga, 7,058; Lake of Onega, 3,401; and Lake Peipus, 1,403.

The power of the State lies in the European territory. The possessions in Asia may be regarded much in the same light as India is by the English, or as Algeria is regarded by France. If Archangel, Vologda and Finland are excluded, there are about 40,000,000 of souls living within an area of 691,015 English square miles.

The last general census gave the number of inhabitants according to sex thus :—

35,275,904 females
33,655,824 males

Making the enormous difference of 1,630,080.

In Poland, which is not included in the calculation, the numbers, without the fluctuating population, were—

2,750,193 females
2,586,017 males

Making a difference of 164,176

In these figures we see a result of the system of maintaining a standing army with lengthened service, and also of the destructiveness of war among the male population.

Movement of the Population.

The number of births stated to have taken place in European Russia in 1856 was 2,706,869 ; that of deaths, 2,146,892 ; and (in the European territories alone) there were 557,123 marriages. In 1863 the number of marriages were 577,285 ; births, 3,044,991, of which 3½ per cent. were illegitimate ; and deaths, 2,308,415. It appears that Russia is in a condition similar to that of France prior to the Revolution, in which a disproportionate number of births occurred as well as a fearful rate of mortality.

Von Semenov states the average for the five years 1861-1865 to be 3,089,450 births, of which 92,600 were illegitimate, 2,243,621 deaths, and 635,527 marriages, or to every 100 inhabitants 5.07 births, 3.68 deaths, 1.02 marriages. The year of the war (1855) was particularly destructive to the population. According to a report made by the Minister of the Interior, 849,700 persons sickened with epidemics and 163,000 of the same died, exclusive of the people living in the Caucasus and of the Don-Cossacks. This return seems too low, for another official report states that 324,156 inhabitants were attacked by the cholera alone in that year, 124,504 of whom succumbed to it. The following fact testifies to the devastation committed by an epidemic in Russia, viz., that 1,686,849 persons were attacked by cholera in 1848, of whom 668,012 died.

The Crimean War cost Russia directly and indirectly more than half a million of men. To this was added a considerable cession of territory and an enormous emigration of Nogai Tatars from the Crimea, of whom 85,000 are said to have withdrawn into Turkish territory. This loss was only partly made up by the immigration of about 10,000 Bulgarians into Russia by the beginning of 1861. Added to this was the exodus of many Caucasian races, amounting to 400,000 souls.*

* It was stated in the *Russian Invalide* of October. 1864, that between the winter and spring of 1864 until July the 10th of the same year the numbers who emigrated were as follows.—From Taman, 27,337 souls; from Anapa, 16,452; from Novorossiska, 61,995; from Tuapse, 63,449; from the ports of Kuban and Sotscha, 46,754; from Adler and Hosti, 20,731. 21,350 emigrated in Turkish vessels at their own cost.

According to Russian official returns, 33,800 persons were buried on the field of battle, and 1,468 were executed during the Polish insurrection in 1863 and 1864. The number of fugitives is estimated at 7,060. Some immigrations took place in 1865 on the Chinese frontier, amounting to 13,861 individuals, 10,166 of whom were Nomads. On the other hand a considerable number of German colonists in South Russia, mostly Anabaptists, emigrated to America in the years 1873 and 1874, chiefly on account of the withdrawal of the privilege of freedom from military service.

Nationalities.

We are limited to very uncertain estimates: Buschen reckons *Slavs* or Slavonian race—Russians 53,470,000 = 71 per cent. of the whole population; Poles, 4,860,000; Bulgarians, 41,000; Servians, 30,000, making a total of 58,400,000 = 76 per cent. Other races—Finns, 4,630,000; Tartars (Turki stock), 4,780,000; Lithuanians, 2,420,000; Roumanians, 780,000; Armenians, 800,000; Circassians, 540,000; Mongols, 500,000; Americans, 50,000; Germans, 830,000; Swedes, 150,000; Jews, 2,290,000; Greeks, 50,000; altogether, 18,620,000 who are not *Slavs*.

The population of Russia is divided by Arsenjjew into 10 principal races, viz.:—

I. Slavonic Race—*a.* Russians; *b.* Cossacks (of the Don) Tschernomorian, (of the Black Sea) Uralean and Siberian; *c.* Poles.

II. Teutonic Race—*a.* Germans; *b.* Swedes; *c.* Danes.

III. Lettish—*a.* Letts (in Courland and Livonia); *b.* Samogitians (in the Government of Wilna.

IV. Finnish—*a.* Finns; *b.* Lapps; *c.* Esthonians; *d.* Livonians; *e.* Permians; *f.* Siryanians (Government of Vologda); *g.* Vogules (in Perm and Tobolsk); *h.* Votiaks (Vialka, Simbirsk, Orenburg); *i.* Cheremisses (both there and in Kassan and Perm); *k.* Chuvashes; *l.* Mordwins; *m.* Ostiaks (on the Obe); *n.* Tepyäks (Orenburg).

V. Tatar Race—*a.* Tatars proper (of Astrakhan, the Crimea and Orenburg); *b.* Siberian (in 9 tribes); *c.* Nogayan (on the Volga); *d.* Metsheryäks; *e.* Kumuks (Causcasus); *f.* Truchmens (on the Caspian Sea); *g.* Bashkirs (Orenburg, Perm, Viatka); *h.* Kirghis-Cossacks (on the further bank of the River Ural).

VI. Caucasians (on the Caucasus)—*a.* Kabardins; *b.* Abkhasians; *c.* Ossetes; *d.* Kisti (in 3 tribes); *e.* Lesghians; *f.* Georgians;

VII. Mongolian Race—*a.* Mongols proper; *b.* Buriates (on the Selenga); *c.* Calmucks (Astrakhan, Saratov, etc.)

VIII. Manchurians—*a.* Tungûs; *b.* Lamuts.

IX. Samoyedes (in 12 tribes).

X. East Siberian (in 6 tribes).

Beside these principal races, there are also Western Europeans, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Bulgarians, Persians, Indians, Khivans, Tajiks, Usbegs and other natives of Turkestan, Gipsies, etc.

The population of the three Baltic provinces was reckoned between the years 1860 and 1870, thus:—704,680 Finns; 832,854 Letts; 83,147

Slavs; 136,752 Germans; 29,841 Jews. Of these, there were in Courland 2,313 Livonians; 474 Letts; 28,000 Slavs; 47,000 Germans, and 28,000 Jews. In Livonia 497,000 Finns; 368,000 Letts; 45,000 Slavs, and 63,000 Germans. In Esthonia 274,000 Esthonians; 8,945 Slavs; 23,000 Germans.

The population of Finland was estimated at 1,550,000 Finns; 250,000 Swedes; 6 to 8,000 Russians (chiefly in the Government of Viborg); 1,200 Germans (chiefly in Viborg and Helsingfors); 1,000 gipsies, and 600 Lapps.

According to the census of 1864, the population of Poland was divided into 4,066,000 Poles; 759,768 Jews (including 40,656 floating population); 250,000 Ruthenians; 250,000 Germans; against 50,000 Lithuanians.

A notice in the *Golos* of April, 1874, states that 88 per cent. of the whole population belong to the Aryan races, 4½ per cent. to the Turanians, 4 per cent. to the Ural-Altaic race, 3½ per cent. to the Semitic. Of the Aryans, 81½ per cent. are Slavs, 3½ Lithuanians and Letts, 1¼ Germans, and 1 per cent. Greco-Romans. Of the Slavs, 74⅔ per cent. are of Russian, and 6⅔ per cent. of Polish descent; and among the former 49⅔ are Great Russians. The proportion of Tatars in European Russia is 1⅔ per cent.; of Bashkirs, 1 1/10; of Finns, 1⅔.

112 various peoples are said to exist in the Russian dominions who speak at least 40 different languages or dialects. That such a mixture of races should afford but little strength and power to the State is undeniable; but Russia has the great advantage over Austria—for example, that its chief race greatly preponderates in numbers.

Religion or Creeds.

As among the nationalities so among the churches, one has an indisputable preponderance, although some few of the governments form exceptions. Nearly half the inhabitants of Orenburg, for example, are Mohammedans (912,000); more than one-third (170,000) in Astrakhan; whilst in Tauria the number decreased by emigration to 96,000. Independently of the kingdom of Poland, which is essentially Roman Catholic, the Roman Catholics preponderate only in the two Lithuanian governments of Kovno (875,000) and Wilna (595,000). Finland, with 1,750,000; Esthonia, with 295,000; Livonia, with 746,000; and Courland, with 472,000 Protestants, belong almost entirely to the Protestant faith. There are 160,000 Protestants in Petersburg, nearly 100,000 in Saratov, 85,000 in Samara (61,000 Mennonites), 65,000 in Turia, 32,000 in Kherson, and 30,000 in Bessarabia. Neither the compulsory measures of the Polish Government, during its dominion of 400 years, nor the endeavours of the Papal nuncios and Jesuits, ever succeeded in turning the white Russians and LittleRussians from their early faith. The Greek church is really the prevailing one; but while unity seems to reign in the church as well as in the temporal power, the people are really divided into innumerable sects. The southern part of the Empire especially is filled with Dissenters; the greater portion of the inhabitants of Little Russia and the Cossacks belong to them. The most important Dissenters, who are both numerous and energetic enough to be feared, are the *old believers* (Starowerzee, or, as they are commonly called, Raskolnicks or *unbelievers*), number, according to a report furnished to

Hepworth Dixon, 17,000,000. Besides these there are dozens of peculiar sects, some of which hold the most fanatical doctrines. To the comparatively least mischievous belong the Duchobortzee, or "combatants in spirit." There are also the Molokane, or milk-drinkers, who will have nothing to do with pope or priest, and who deny the identity of Christ with the Father. Of these, 16,000 are said to have been tortured under the Emperor Nicholas, and driven into the Caucasus.

Jews congregate in the districts that were formerly Poland: in the old kingdom of Poland there are 760,000; in Podolia 260,000; in Volhynia, 195,000; Mohilev, 123,000; Kovno, 112,000; then in Kiev, 250,000; Kherson, 115,000. More than half of the European Jews (2,621,000) resided in Russia in 1878.

Heathen are most numerous in the government of Astrakhan, where there are above 76,000, and in Orenburg, where they number 67,000.

We compose the following table according to Buschen:—

	European-Russia	Poland	Finland	Caucasia	Siberia
Greco-Prussians	52,485,000	250,000	41,000	1,653,000	2,732,000
Armenians ...	35,000	—	—	500,000	—
Reman Catholics	2,840,000	3,915,000	—	14,000	11,000
Protestants ...	2,080,000	285.000	1,757,000	6,000	4,000
Jews	1,631,000	645,000	1,000	13,000	8,000
Mohammedans ...	2,090,000	2.000	—	1,970,000	1,600,000
Heathens ...	200,000	—	—	1,000	280,000

This gives altogether:—

Greeks	57,161,000	Jews	2,298,000
Armenians	535,000	Mohammedans ...	5,662,000
Roman Catholics ...	6,780,000	Heathens	481,000
Protestants	4,132,000		

The native population of Central Asia is Mohammedan.

Towns.

In 1860 there were 599 towns and 47 large market places, with 6,087,070 inhabitants in European Russia; 34 towns, with 98,000 inhabitants in Finland; in Poland 452 towns, with 1,276,285 inhabitants; in Caucasia 38 towns, 349,912 inhabitants; and in Siberia 56 towns, with 252,514 inhabitants, making in all 1,226 towns, with 8,064,000 inhabitants. The returns before us are in many respects contradictory. According to the latest, however, 6 have more than 100,000 inhabitants, 11 have from 50 to 100,000, 29 have between 15 and 20,000, 95 between 10 and 15,000.

The population of St. Petersburg in 1869 was 667,963. (It was founded in 1706.) In 1770 the population numbered 170,000; in 1814, 335,713; in 1840—470,202.

The population of Moscow in 1871 is given at 611,970; in 1812, before the great fire, 252,609; but subsequent to the fire in 1816 only 166,515.

The population of Warsaw is given as 251,584; the actual town, however, only 180,657.

Odessa 184,819. In 1803 the population was only 8,000; and in 1850, 71,392; Kishenau, (in Bessarabia), 102,427; Riga (Livonia), 99,892, or, according to a later return, 102,043.

In the following list are all towns with a population of 15,000 and upwards, but only the most important of those with a population under 15,000.

Kasan	86,262	Jaroslav	26,429
Tashkent	86,233	Tambov	26,403
Saratov	85,220	Jeisk	26,276
Nicolajev	82,805	Tomsk	25,605
Charkov	82,133	Koslov	25,522
Tiflis	70,591	Jekaterinburg	25,133
Wilna	64,217	Nucha	24,944
Tula	57,374	Bendery	24,625
Berditshev	52,563	Shemakha	24,502
Samara	51,947	Smolensk	24,332
Astrakhan	48,220	Jekaterinoslav	24,267
Taganrog	48,186	Stavropol	23,612
Cronstadt	47,166	Kamenez-Podolsk	22,611
Kherson	46,320	Kertch-Jenikalé	22,449
Rostov	44,453	Perm	22,288
Orel	44,281	Mitan	22,185
Nischni-Novgorod	44,190	Nieshin	21,590
Shitomir	43,047	Vyatka	21,240
Voronesh	42,142	Ulfa	20,917
Mohilev	40,431	Alexandropol	20,600
Akerman	39,201	Dorpat	20,540
Lodsi	39,078	Khodchent	20,000
Kaluga	38,608	Ryasan	19,990
Tver	38,248	Shusha	19,945
Orenburg	35,623	Abo	19,793
Minsk	35,563	Morshansk	19,504
Jelissavetgrad	25,179	Sysran	19,443
Poltava	33,979	Bolvichoy	19,224
Novo-Cherkask	33,397	Plotzk	19,189
Kovno	33,050	Balta	18,842
Irkutsk	32,321	Calomna	18,808
Helsingfors	32,113	Vinitza	18,780
Cursk	31,754	Rshev	18,732
Revel	31,269	Pskov	18,331
Volihsk	31,269	Archangel	18,268
Vitebsk	31,182	Kholin	18,148
Omsk	30,559	Mohilev	18,129
Jelez	30,540	Bakhmut	17,999
Krementshug	30,472	Akhtyrka	17,820
Dünaburg	29,462	Pinsk	17,718
Sergijevski	27,471	Bielostok	17,658
Costroma	27,178	Tobolsk	17,427
Bobruissk	26,872	Ural	17,590
Simbirsk	26,822	Vrischnii-Volotschok	17,408
Ljublin	26,708	Vologda	17,223

Semferopol ...	...	17,129	Rybinsk ...	...	15,047
Novgorod...	...	17,093	Erivan ...	...	15,040
Kalish ...	...	16,957	Vladikavkas	...	15,000
Piotrkov ...	...	16,949	Busuluk ...	...	14,876
Serpukhov	...	16,720	Chenstokhov	...	14,830
Tiraspol ...	...	16,692	Staraja-Russa	...	14,756
Slatoust ...	...	16,629	Briansk ...	...	14,657
Asov ...	...	16,791	Zarskoje-Selo	...	14,465
Vasilkov ...	...	16,597	Lipesk ...	...	14,213
Vladimir ...	...	16,422	Kusnezk ...	...	14,185
Nachitschevan	...	16,358	Mzensk ...	...	14,159
Tschevnigov	...	16,174	Sumy ...	...	14,126
Jelisavetpol	...	16,167	Kasimov ...	...	14,102
Bielgorod...	...	16,097	Cherkassy	...	13,914
Ananjev ...	...	15,983	Akhalzykh	...	13,755
Kamyshin	...	15,698	Barnaul ...	...	13,527
Khvalynsk	...	15,628	Viborg ...	...	13,466
Staroconstantin	...	15,605	Glukhov ...	...	13,398
Baku ...	...	15,604	Lomsha ...	...	13,335
Suvalki ...	...	15,585	Sebastopol	...	13,259
Tiumen ...	...	15,512	Uglitsh ...	...	13,069
Uman ...	...	15,393	Kuba ...	...	13,062
Atkarsk ...	...	15,199	Homel ...	...	13,030
Dervent ...	...	15,191	Tshistopol	...	13,030

Growth of Russia.

The colossal growth of the Empire began in 1581, in which year the Cossack, Hetman Jermak Temogefew, surrendered to the Czar, Ivan II., Siberia, which he had conquered; but it was not until the time of Peter I. that Russia was held in any regard by the more civilised nations. In 1707 Peter took possession of the newly-discovered Kamchatka, and what was of more importance Russia obtained from Sweden (by the Peace of Nystadt, 1721) Ingria Carelia, parts of Finland, Esthonia, and Livonia. Azov, which was taken from the Turks in 1699, was lost again in 1711. On the other hand, the Czar took from the Persians Daghestan, Shirwan, Khilan, and Derbent, large portions of which were, however, lost in 1732 and 1736. The Kirghiz Kassaks were subdued in 1731, and the Ossetes in 1742; the most easterly part of Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Behring's Islands, were also incorporated with Russia in the same year. The Finnish province of Kymenegard was gained by the Treaty of Abo, August 12th, 1743. The three partitions of Poland took place under Katherine II. in 1772, 1793, and 1795. Russia acquired nearly two-thirds of this once powerful State. By the Peace of Kuchuk-Kainardshi, July 22, 1774, the Turks gave up Azov, part of the Crimea (the other part was taken possession of in 1783), and Kabardah; and by the Peace of Jassy, January 9th, 1792, Oczakov; Georgia also came under the protection of Russia in 1783, and Courland and Leni in 1793.

In 1793 followed the conquest of Persian territory as far as the Kur; in 1801 the formal annexation of Georgia was effected. Although conquered in the war of 1807, Russia nevertheless acquired by the Peace of Tilsit, July 7th, the Province of Bjalystok, which had been taken from her

ally, Prussia. The Peace of Vienna, October 14th, 1809, assured to Prussia the circle of Turnopole from Austria and a part of Eastern Galicia with 400,000 souls. The Peace of Friederichshaven, November 17th, 1809, robbed Sweden of the whole of Finland; the Peace of Bucharest, May 28th, 1812, took Bessarabia from the Turks; that of Tiflis in 1813 deprived the Persians of parts of the Caucasus, and then the Vienna Congress of 1815 gave Poland to Russia. After fresh wars the Persians lost the provinces of Erivan and Nakhichevan (now called New Armenia), by the Peace of Turkmansheir, February 22, 1828, and the Turks lost Anapa, Poti, Akhalzirk and Akhalkalaka by the Peace of Adrianople, September 2, 1829. The desire to possess further dominions of the Sultan (the "Sick Man") led to a war in 1853, in which England and France joined in 1854, in which Sardinia also took part, and which ended in the Peace of Paris March 31st, 1856. The Russians were compelled, for the first time for more than a century, to agree to a cession of territory; that is to say, to restore to Moldavia the left bank of the Danube in Bessarabia, including the fortresses of Ismail and Kiala. This district, however, was again restored to her by the Congress of Berlin, July, 1878. Russia has lately acquired by agreement with China the sparsely populated but widely extended district of the Amoor; the subjection of Caucasia was accomplished in 1859 and 1864, and considerable conquests have followed since 1866 both in Turkestan and the rest of Central Asia. A Ukase of February 29 (or 12th March), 1868, annihilated the last remains of the independence of Poland by incorporating it completely in the Czardom. On the other hand, Russian America was sold to the United States. This region, however, was not actually the possession of the State, but rather the property of a trading company. Its area was estimated at 516,666 English square miles and a population of 54,000 souls.

The extent of the Russian territory—

Under	Year		English Square Miles
Ivan Vasilivitch I.	1462	was about	382,716
Vasili Ivanovitch	1505	„ „	510,288
Ivan Vasilivitch II.	1584	„ „	1,530,864
Alexi Michaelovitch	1650	„ „	5,039,094
Peter I.	1689	„ „	5,953,360
Anna	1730	„ „	6,888,888
Katharine II.	1775	„ „	7,122,770
Alexander II.	1868	„ „	7,866,940

The population was estimated thus:—In

1722	14,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1829	50,500,000
1762	19,000,000	1838	59,000,000
1782	27,500,000	1851	65,000,000
1793	34,000,000	1870	78,000,000
1803	36,000,000	1877	86,250,000
1811	42,000,000	1878	87,722,500

The countries acquired during the last two centuries comprise an extent of territory ten times as large as Germany. According to a Russian calculation, the area, in the first 20 years of the reign of Alexander II., increased 751,547 English square miles, and the population increased by 22,546,000. A constant advance has been made also towards the civilized countries of the west.

The Old Kingdom of Poland.

The State embraced in 1773, 295,541 English square miles and 16,000,000 inhabitants, according to some authorities even as many as 20,000,000. It had a revenue of £1,227,900. The duchy of Warsaw, established by Napoleon I., included an area of 59,533 English square miles in 1812, and about 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Old Poland is now divided thus —

Possessions	English square miles	Population	Of whom were National Poles
Russian ...	244,513 ...	16,000,000 ...	4,900,000
Austrian ...	30,234 ...	5,200,000 ...	2,400,000
Prussian ...	21,410 ...	2,800,000 ...	2,500,000
Together	296,157	24,000,000	9,800,000

Finance.—Budget for 1877.

I. ORDINARY REVENUE, TAXES, AND DUTIES.

	Direct Taxes		
(*a.*)	Personal tax	£18,789,664 ...	£21,156,114
	Trade licenses	2,366,450 ...	
	Indirect Taxes		
	Duties on liquors... ...	33,695,217	
	„ salt	1,262,658	
	„ tobacco ...	1,682,450	
	„ beet sugar ...	918,729	
	Customs duties	9,106,700	
	Stamps	1,520,000	
	Registration and transfer of property	1,220,666	49,406,420
	Other duties, including :—		
	Passports...	431,141	
	Navigation	116,396	
	Turnpikes	25,353	
	Various	391,404	
			964,294
			£71,526,828
(*b.*)	Crown Revenue :—		
	Mines	392,929	
	Coinage	592,070	
	Post	1,730,803	
	Telegraphs	853,575	
			£3,569,377
(*c.*)	Crown Dominions :—		
	Tribute of Crown tenants	113,316	
	Lands leased	931,081	

Lands sold, and substitution fines for military service	£740,216	
Forests	1,658,478	
Mining and Metal Works ...	670,273	
Railways	624,240	
		£4,737,504
(*d*) Other sources of revenue ...	6,852,901	
(*e*) Income from the Trans-Caucasian Provinces ...	1,166,540	
		8,019,441
Total ordinary revenue		£87,853,150

II.

Revenue for current expenditure in carrying on the affairs of the State ...	3,629,099

III.

Special for railway and harbour construction	1,594,269
Total revenue	£93,076,518

(*a.*) ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1. Public Debt	£17,141,937	
2. Imperial Cabinet	303,843	
3. Church Synod	1,606,366	
4. Civil Lists, &c.	1,433,799	
5. Foreign Office	471,473	
6. War Office	28,742,646	
7. Admiralty	3,937,557	
8. Exchequer Office	10,463,138	
9. Office of Crown Property	2,918,811	
10. Home Office	8,424,927	
11. Education	2,490,466	
12. Office of Locomotion, guaranteed interest of railways, &c. ...	2,939,265	
13. Administration of justice	2,341,049	
14. Control of the Empire	353,062	
15. Imperial stables	126,847	
16. Administration of Trans-Caucasian Provinces	1,135,524	
Total ordinary expenditure		£84,830,710

(*b*)	Deficit in collection of taxes	316,666	
(*c*)	Police budget	3,629,099	
(*d*)	Temporary extraordinary expenses for railways and harbours	1,594,825	
			5,540,590
	Entire total expenditure ...		£90,371,300
	Excess of revenue over expenditure		£3,705,218

Separate Heads of Revenue.

There are only two direct taxes, the personal or poll-tax and the trade licenses. The first of these furnishes a large sum. Peter I. introduced it, in order to defray the expenses of the standing army. In the year 1852 it yielded £2,929,166.

The diminution of the population by reason of the Crimean War reduced the sum yielded by this tax to less than £2,375,000. In 1862 it increased to £4,512,500, and in 1867 to £6,412,500, while now it amounts to £18,789,664.

Indirect Taxes

Are numerous, and that which forms the richest source of revenue is the duty on liquors, or, in reality, the brandy duty. For 40 years past it has furnished one-third of the whole revenue of the State. Brandy was formerly treated as a monopoly in 29 governments, and in others the tax was farmed. In the middle of 1858 a general farming of this tax took place. In order that the revenue from this item should not diminish, the government, under the Czar Nicholas, forbade "temperance unions." But in the midst of their struggle for emancipation the peasants themselves recognized the evil consequences of drunkenness, and here and there made a vow only to drink brandy in case of illness, and at family rejoicings, under the penalty of punishment to those who should transgress. The farmers sought to revive the love of drink by cheap prices, and even by making presents of brandy, bnt only with partial success. They, therefore, sought the assistance of government as they were unable to pay the rents. A ministerial decree actually forbade the carrying out of the agreements made by the peasants among themselves, under the pretext that such agreements were unauthorised. According to the statement of Prince Dolgorukov, the local police authorities, won over by the farmers of the brandy tax, frequently employed active violence—sticks and staves—to force the peasants to drink brandy. This had its effect, and brandy-drinking became more prevalent than ever.

A few years afterwards a duty similar to the Prussian malt tax was introduced in place of this farming, and the yield, which in 1853 was only £12,508,333, increased in 1865 to £21,035,353. In 1869 the duty was raised 8*s.* 1*d.* per vedro.* In 1871 the gross receipts from this tax were estimated at about £23,750,000; the colossal figure of £33,695,217 is now given as the estimate.

* Nearly three imperial gallons (27,049).

The salt monopoly of former times has been abolished, and a salt tax imposed in place of it.

The tobacco duty was introduced in 1838, and the beet (sugar) tax in 1848.

The sum yielded by the customs is strikingly small. In the year 1845 they produced £5,452,050, but subsequently they fell considerably. In the years of war, 1854-55, they sank as low as £3,103,587, and £2,728,050. A considerable increase naturally took place on the restoration of peace. But even in the budget for 1871 the receipts were only estimated at £6,428,750, though such an improvement occurred during the year that the actual amount was £7,689,987. For 1875 the yield from the customs was £10,137,255, but in 1877 they produced only £9,106,700.

The revenue derived from crown domains in Russia is but small. The figure is out of proportion to the possessions, although items are introduced under this head which do not properly belong to it.

Railway and Harbour Works.

In the year 1867 a separate fund was established for the construction of railroads. This fund consisted of a sum of £7,294,293 derived from preference shares, with £1,726,244 resulting from the sale of Russian possessions in America, and, lastly, from the profits on the Petersburg-Moscow Railway, sold to a private company for the sum of £14,000,000, and to these a sum was added from the sale of bonds of the Kursk-Kiev Railway, amounting to £3,000,000. In January, 1870, a further sum of £9,500,000 was acquired by a loan from the Rothschilds, at 5 per cent., contracted at 80.

Items of Expenditure.

The national expenditure has greatly increased. In 1859 it was estimated at £42,282,694, and in 1860 at £48,475,000. Two items of expenditure are especially prominent—the national debt and the army. The debt which required £5,443,750 in 1853, absorbed £7,837,500 in 1859. In 1862, £9,262,500. The figure has risen much higher since then. In 1868 it rose to £12,453,820; in 1874 to £15,154,405; in 1875 to £17,017,360; in 1877 to £17,141,937; and thus we have nearly a doubling of the expenditure merely for interest and payment of the debt during the period of peace after the Crimean war.

Expenditure for War Purposes

Has also increased enormously. Reden estimated the expenditure for the land forces in 1853 at something less than £11,537,500; and that for the navy, £4,306,250. By 1864 the army appeared in the ordinary and extraordinary list with an expenditure of £25,512,500; the navy with an expenditure of £3,412,500, or both together above £28,925,000. Financial difficulties rendered retrenchments necessary; but the amount required for the army in 1865 was still £15,756,696, and for the navy, £3,627,404; in 1871 the figures amounted to £24,326,350, and £2,864,669 respectively; in 1874, the amount was £27,643,689 for the army, and £3,537,748 for the navy. The army thus demanding 38.48 per cent. of the whole ordinary expenditure. In 1877 the admitted outlay upon the army, every penny of which was spent months before the declaration of war, was £33,179,000.

Post and Telegraph.

Have hitherto yielded no net profit in Russia. The slight education of the mass of the people causes these institutions to be but little used, and the immense distances from place to place greatly increase the cost. The supply for the Ministry of the system of communication or office of locomotion has risen from £538,200 in the year 1832, to £2,939,265, not including the special credit for railroad and harbour traffic.

State Expenditure for Education

In 1832 did not reach to more than £222,462, and even in 1863 the sum did not exceed £650,000. Since that date, however, each year has seen an increased effort in that direction; but the present figure, if something above £2,490,466 is evidently quite insufficient, and forms a striking contrast to the sum expended on the army.

Development of Russian Finance.

The revenues of Peter I. were very small; but he increased them five-fold by farming the taxes, raising the old ones and introducing new ones. They amounted in 1725 to £1,612,783, that is according to the present value of money equal to about £9,750,000: the principal sources being the poll or personal tax; the customs, the brandy tax and the salt tax.

Tengoborski states that the revenue never exceeded the sum of £26,109,537, until the year 1839. In 1877 it amounted to £93,076,518.

For many years there was an average annual deficit of about £4,375,000; and notwithstanding increased taxation, the deficit has become considerably larger during the last 15 years. An article written with a clear understanding of the subject appeared in the St. Petersburg edition of the *North German Press*, and ran thus:—

"The State revenue amounted really to £53,950,000 in 1861; the expenditure to £56,062,500; the direct taxes had yielded £9,245,600, and the indirect taxes £29,688,162; the royalties £2,442,380; and the Crown property £1,831,375." In the year 1868 the receipts from these 4 sources amounted to, £15,066,430, £33,419,065, £3,055,720, £4,777,730. The revenue from the taxes and domains had, therefore, increased by £13,000,000. This was partly owing to the fact that the receipts in Poland and in the newly acquired Province of Turkestan were included in the Budget. The former amounted in the year 1867 to above £5,366,250; the latter to £212,550. During these seven years there flowed into the State Treasury from new loans £18,000,000, £54,925,000, and £54,925,000 equal to £90,675,000 if valued at the mean rate of exchange; £11,700,000 of this amount was expended on making rail-roads. Notes of credit for £115,700,000 were in circulation on the 1st of January, 1862, £13,162,500 of which was covered by gold and silver. On January 1st, 1869, the amount of bills in circulation was £117,650,000; they had, therefore, increased by £1,787,500 in the course of seven years; but the exchange had risen to £8,287,500 more; lastly, the National Bank owed on January 1st, 1862, on deposits, at 2 per cent. interest, £30,225,000; and on deposits at from 3 to 4½ per cent. interest, £21,612,500. Seven years later the amount of interest bearing deposits in the bank was only £36,725,000; £11,862,500 had, therefore, been carried off in advances

to the State treasury. From this, it follows, that in the course of 7 years the State treasury, after the deduction of the £11,000,000, which was employed in the payment of bank debts, of £8,287,500 which flowed into the reserve of the bank and of £11,700,000 which were spent on railroads, required the assistance of £58,000,000 to cover the current expenditure (£8,125,000 annually). The sum expresses, therefore, the average deficit, which the State treasury has not been able to avoid, in spite of the continually increasing revenue. A special fund for the construction of railroads has been in existence since 1867, independent of that for current expenditure."

It is said with commendable frankness in Sarauw's work, composed from "official sources," that "a surplus was only found to exist five times between 1815 and and 1872, whereas a deficit existed every other year. This deficit amounted in 1834 to £3,478,725, which sum was again reached in 1840. Six years later the deficit rose to £5,033,875, and in 1848 it reached the sum of £10,163,725, or more than a fourth part of the State revenues. It declined somewhat during the next three years, but in the war years, 1854, 1855, and 1856 it amounted to £20,022,925, £42,550,625, and £43,288,925. The deficiency was only slightly less than the total revenue in 1855, and in the following year it was actually £14,200,000 lower; but this was effected by the fearfully strained taxation laid on the people, for in itself the deficit was £633,333 greater than in the previous year. Three times again, viz., in 1860 (Italian Revolution), 1864 (Polish Rebellion), and 1866 (Bohemian War), there was a deficit of between £8,125,000 and £9,700,000. Since the last named year the deficit has been :—

1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
£823,225	£3,460,800	£1,836,412	£1,476,866	£712,075

"According to the statement of accounts, there was a surplus of revenue in 1872 to the amount of £57,435. Leaving out the three years of war, the total deficit in the period since the Crimean war has amounted to £21,786,537, or on an average in each of the twelve years, £1,815,450.

Communal Burdens.

These taxes, which are levied under various designations, are by no means exclusively set apart for communal objects; on the contrary, a large portion of them is employed to defray general State expenses. These so-called communal burdens were long ago laid upon the people, partly being for special State purposes, partly for the payment of Governmental expenses, and for the actual expenses of the commune.

As the communal system is not fully developed, the outlay for such purposes is comparatively small. The revenues of all the towns of Russia put together did not amount to more than £2,618,687 in 1869, the expenditure to £2,610,562. In 16 towns only, and these the chief places of commerce, did the figure rise to £16,250.

St. Petersburg stood first with revenue and expenditure ...	£524,062
Moscow followed, with	461,825
Riga next, with receipts	158,275
£8,125 of which remained as a surplus	
Odessa	98,800

Kiev	46,475
(£63,250 above the expenditure)	
Charkov	39,487
Saratov	38,162
(A deficit of £2,600)	
Astrakhan	35,912

Warsaw headed the Polish towns with receipts and expenditure amounting to £305,012.

Finances of Finland.

This principality enjoys a remarkable position as regards its finances. The revenue is obtained from a land tax, a tax on manufactures, and a poll or personal tax, and from some indirect taxes, especially the duty on brandy; and, lastly from the redemption of burdens formerly laid upon a number of farms to maintain soldiers.

The budget is divided into a civil list and a military list, which are kept separate, the revenue obtained from the "redemption" being put into the military list, and the expenditure for the battalions of troops quartered there were paid out of it. Since these battalions have been abolished the sum has been chiefly employed to defray the debt.

In 1877 the revenue of Finland amounted to £1,266,646, and the expenditure to £1,124,409. The chief sources of revenue were:—

Land tax	£107,052
Income tax	35,623
Poll tax	55,891
Duty on brandy	194,700
Military substitution	124,363

The chief items of expenditure were:—

Railways	£249,850
Military and marine	88,573
Civil administration	186,495
Public debt	126,650
Religion and Science...	99,441
Public schools	24,442
Sanitary purposes	40,087
Prisons	60,837

National Debt.—I.

A. FOREIGN DEBT.

The actual consolidated debt amounted in January, 1872, to—

	Fixed time for payment	No fixed time for payment
Dutch debt	£8,188,333 ...	—
English money	13,730,000 ...	£20,950,000
Russian paper	3,747,750 ...	10,122,250
Russian silver	— ...	13,561,250

B. INLAND DEBT.

Russian paper	£34,719,333 ... £32,245,750
Russian silver	8,413,833 ... —
Total debt	£145,678,499

In 1877 the total debt was	£461,771,349

To this were added (II.,) Debts not entered in the Great Book:—

1. Floating debt, imperial treasury notes	£34,200,000
2. Polish treasury notes	63,333
3. Four per cent. bonds of kingdom of Poland	4,317,375
4. Advance from the Polish Landed Property Credit Bank	1,556,172
5. Five per cent. railway bonds	23,917,597
6. Liquidation certificates	99,727
7. Liquidation bills of kingdom of Poland...	9,260,528
Total of figure II.	£73,414,732
Total of figures I. and II.	£219,093,231

These divisions of the debt increased greatly during the year 1873. In the budget for 1874 the amount required for the debt was estimated at £14,765,830 as against £14,418,088 of the previous year. This indicates an increase of £347,742 for interest, and an increased capital of nearly £3,800,000. A new Russian consolidated loan of £15,000,000 at 5 per cent was issued in London in November, 1873, for railway purposes, part only of which paid interest in 1874. This sum added to the above raised the actual consolidated debt to above £164,000,000, and the total debt to more than £237,925,231.

An enormous floating and secret debt exists beside the public one. It even exceeds the latter to an extent that does not occur in any other State. If the Russian Government had difficulties in former times in taking up loans in the ordinary way, it got over its difficulties with a total disregard of the future. Hence arose first the treasury notes, the different series of which in circulation at the end of 1859 amounted to a sum of £14,725,000; at the end of 1865 to £32,775,000; at the end of 1868 to £34,200,000; to which were added in September, 1869, three more series of £475,000 each, amounting altogether to £1,425,000, which was further increased by £1,900,000 in November, 1869, although these notes were called in to be cancelled they were actually once more put into circulation, so that the total amount of the treasury bonds reached the sum of £37,525,000. This paper bears interest at 4.32 per cent., and was received in payment of customs dues on imported goods. The above figures furnish, however, but a very imperfect representation of the obligations under which the Russian Government labours. In accordance with the absolute bureaucratic system by which all general operations are conducted, even those of industry and charity, the Government took all the credit establishments in the empire under its management and guaranteeship, and made them entirely state institutions: for example, the pawnshops of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the loan and commercial banks in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Charkov, and other towns. The Government considered itself justified in disposing of the monies invested in them, so far as the establishments did not actually require them, because it had given its "guarantee" in favour of those institutions. These sums were to be repayable at any time according to promise. Under pressing embarrassment, further paper-money was issued to cover them, or rather assignats, called bills of credit. Of course a system of compulsion was required for these

bills of credit. On June 24th, 1874, they were in circulation for £124,835,952, £34,416,055 of which were covered by coin, £297,165 by Russian state paper (payment of which could easily be deferred), leaving £90,122,832 without guarantee. This paper money has not been at par since the Crimean war; in 1864 it stood at 78, rose in 1865 to 83, but fell in 1866 to 68; thus losing 32 per cent. In 1867 and 1868 the average loss was 18; in 1870 almost 19 per cent. In the year 1870 the rate of exchange at Berlin, for 90 rouble paper, wavered between 70 and 79⅛ Prussian thalers. In 1873 the average for the year at Berlin was 81$\frac{5}{16}$ thalers for 90 roubles. In Frankfort the exchange during the same year averaged 1 florin 34 kreuzers, making thus a loss of over 16 per cent.

After fruitless attempts to obtain a new loan, there appeared on August 20, 1859, a new decree of the Council of State, confirmed by the Emperor, by which all monies belonging to the Church and to charities of all kinds in the public banks, as well as all the deposits in the same, should henceforth be formally placed at the disposal of the Minister of Finance. These sums were divided into four classes; State Treasury notes at 4 per cent. were given to the most favoured, with the injunction that if the institutions were no longer able to carry on their arrangements the number of persons maintained by them must be reduced. For a second division of charity monies bank-bills at 3 per cent. only were given. Sums of a third class received only 1½ per cent.; those of a fourth class no interest at all, and among these were all the legal deposits. A Ukase was further published on September 23, 1859, by which the notes of loan, commercial, bank, and savings' funds and the 4 per cent. rentes were exchanged for 5 per cent. bank-bills, to be paid off in 37 years from 1861. It was further determined that all the owners of bank deposits who did not present themselves in order to make this exchange should hereafter receive but 2 instead of 3 per cent. as heretofore. (It was intended to compel the capitalists to invest their monies in new 5 per cent. bank notes.) All these regulations were made with the object of getting rid of the inconvenience of a debt which might be called in at any time, and exchanging it for one not so liable. In consequence of this it was necessary to take over the payment of interest on these sums and to burden the State Budget with many more millions (hence the sudden increase in the expenditure). The abolition of all the "credit establishments" which had previously existed in the State and the formation of a State bank was the result. The whole system of paper money was to be regulated by this institution. This was a new fiction; obligations of many hundred millions were thus imposed upon the bank, which was established with only a capital of £2,375,000, afterwards raised to £3,250,000.

Imperial bank notes for £35,762,124 at 5 per cent. were in circulation at the end of June, 1874, issued to replace the deposits of the old credit banks which had been abolished.* The remaining liabilities of the Imperial Bank arising out of the old credit banks, at the expenditure of the State, amounted on the 24th June, 1874, to £31,755,238.

The actual floating debt in 1875 may be thus classified :—

Treasury notes	£34,200,000

* The frequent occurrence of forged papers forms a special evil in connection with this. In the year 1869 no fewer than 19,072 notes were confiscated, of the value of £34,923, whilst the total number of false notes issued since the discovery was first made was 138,355, valued at £225,966.

Credit bills not covered	89,631,340
Imperial bank notes	35,845,457
Other obligations of the bank, incurred by the operations of the state credit	31,765,238
Total	£191,442,035

"The loans contracted during 1877 amount to more than £52,000,000 and the issue of incontrovertible paper, by depreciating the currency, and so diminishing the real return of taxation, imposes a burden of something like three millions sterling a year." Even in a rich country like France a floating debt of £40,000,000 before the last war was considered destructive to the security of the financial administration, and here in such a poor country as Russia we have a floating debt of £193,320,000.

There are, it is true, very considerable *assets* in the balance-sheet of the bank; mortgages to the amount of £15,337,586, remaining from the former credit institutions, and repayable in 15 to 37 years annuities; and £49,533,195 which the serfs have to pay in annuities for their emancipation. These £64,870,781 are no doubt worthy of consideration, but are as nothing in comparison with the floating debt, and it is a disadvantage that they cannot be made available as quickly as might be needed by the requirements of the bank. The extremely unsound and unsatisfactory condition of the bank is seen in the fact, that, against the obligations of the state to the bank, which have grown to so many hundred millions, we find a balance of only six or eight (sometimes even of four only) million roubles. The amount of property discounted on June 24, 1874, was £1,134,015. If we add to this property £672,513 cash in the treasury, and all the advances on goods, state-paper, stocks and bonds, the whole of the realizable assets of the bank on 24th June, 1874 did not amount to more than £3,589,071. This is obviously an unsound financial state.

State Debt of Finland.

This was principally, though not entirely, incurred for making railroads, 4,000,000 marks being negociated for the redemption of the fiefs in the Government of Viborg, (4 Finnish marks are equal to 1 rouble). The whole debt on January 1st, 1873, amounted to £1,909,969. To this was subsequently added a new railway loan of £810,000, and in the middle of 1874 a further one of £825,000, which raises the total to about £6,093,750.

If we put together all the details, we find the following to be the total amount of debt of the Russian Empire up to 1875 :—

(*a.*) *Direct State Debt.*

1. Actual consolidated debt	£163,800,000
2. Debt not included in great book	75,318,750
	£239,118,750
(*b.*) Indirect (secret) State debt	191,345,833
Finland debt	6,093,750
Total	£436,558333

In this statement the lowest figures have been taken

While it must be admitted that the Russian State Debt has increased in a most serious manner for many years past, and that the repetition of enormous deficits is becoming a permanent evil, yet Russia has never failed to fulfil her obligations to foreign creditors, a circumstance which has not only greatly assisted in cashing the State paper, but which procures her important advantages in the money market.

History of the Debt.

The system of paper money is an old evil in Russia. As early as the reign of Katharine II. (manifesto of December 29th, 1768), an endeavour was made to relieve the finance by this means, the pretext being the unsuitability of the copper money in circulation. The total amount of the "assignats" was not to exceed £3,250,000 (Ukase of 10th January, 1774), yet, by a manifesto of June 28th. 1786, an increase to £16,250,000 as a new maximum followed. At the death of the Empress, assignats for £25,634,375 had been issued; they lost 47 per cent. in exchange for coin. Further issues were made during the wars with France and Turkey: the amount of paper money in the year 1800 was £34,612,500; in 1810 it had reached the sum of £93,762,500. Alexander I. declared the whole property of the State to be a security for it, and gave the promise (manifesto of February 2nd, 1810), that no further increase should take place; but the three years of war, 1812-15, required £52,000,000 over the ordinary expenditure. In 1815 the exchange of the assignats was 418, that is to say, 1 silver rouble was worth 4 roubles and 18 kopecks in assignats.

An improvement in the condition of finance was attempted after the first war. The actual amount of the State debt acknowledged was not much above £20,312,500; but paper money for £135,850,000 was in circulation. Loans were contracted, first at home in 1817; 6 per cent bonds were issued at 83⅓ per cent., and the payment was only required to be in paper; then in 1818 loans were contracted abroad, 6 per cent. at 85, likewise payable in paper. In 1820 there followed a loan of silver abroad at 72 (5 per cent.), so that the Government actually received only £4,712,500 for £6,500,000 Further loans were contracted at 77 and 77½. In the year 1823, when Count Cancrin undertook the management of the finances, the amount of assignats in circulation was £96,850,000, and the exchange stood at 3 roubles, 60 kopecks for silver. An attempt was made to restore the silver standard in the year 1839; the Government determined that the silver rouble at its then value and in its divisions should form the basis of unity for circulation. The exchange of the assignats was fixed at 350, that is to say, 3½ paper roubles (11*s*, 3¼*d*.) for 2, or to equal 1 silver rouble (3*s*.2*d*.) The former bank assignats were entirely withdrawn from circulation by the creation of Imperial bills of credit, which, with a forced exchange, were to circulate equally with the silver rouble in the year 1843. They came into existence with a sum of £26,951,650, with which the £94,831,200 assignats, which were still current in 1843, had been redeemed. A State bankruptcy was thus carried through. The whole of the State property was then to form a security for the newly-created Imperial credit notes, and so to form sufficient capital for redemption. This State property was estimated by J. A. Mikschewitsch at

£629,590,753,* but the redemption fund was not sufficient. Meanwhile, the deficits in the State finance continued to exist. Some slight diminution of the paper-money was only occasionally obtained. It was reduced to £48,804,166 in the year 1849. But the issue was much increased during the Crimean war. The Ukase of January 10, 1855, instructed the Minister of Finance to cover "all the extraordinary expenditure of war" by the temporary issue of bills of credit, so as to enable the Treasury to satisfy all present demands without introducing any new taxes, or increasing the existing ones." This was necessary as the taxes had already been strained to the utmost; for instance the price of salt had been raised from 25 kopecks to 44. At the same time it was not only forbidden to export gold, but also to re-introduce paper money of the country. The mass of paper money issued in so extraordinary a manner was to be called in within three years after the restoration of Peace. In reality the amount in circulation was

1828 to 1839	£27,661,047
New Year 1850	49,006,452
„ 1853	54,184,488
„ 1854	57,904,765
„ 1855	82,754,477
„ 1856	111,519,987
„ 1857	119,485,763
„ 1860	110,480,151
„ 1862	115,959,378
„ 1867	105,550,907
„ 1868	106,838,347
„ 1869	117,716,109
„ 1870	117,290,580
„ 1871	116,319,106
„ 1872	117,684,781
Middle of 1874	127,607,946

The amount, therefore, was not diminished till long after the restoration of Peace, but was even increased again after a slight diminution had begun. The silver loan of 1862 was at length to furnish the means of restoring the metal standard. The paper money was to be exchanged from 1st May, 1862, with a loss of 10½ per cent.; afterwards at a righer rate, so that they should be at par by January 1st, 1864. A commencement was made, but just when the end seemed to be nearly reached by means of enormous sacrifices, it was clearly seen that the available means were insufficient. A decree of 19th November, 1863, again deferred the payment of the paper, the forced rate of exchange returned, and with it the variation of the standards.

* A statement in the *Northern Post* of 1865 estimated the Imperial domains in European Russia as 253 million acres worth £367,250,000, 160 million acres of land given over to the service of the Imperial serfs, £104,000,000; of public land 27 million of acres, the ownership of which was in dispute, valued at £16,250,000; for some other possessions not defined, £11,375,000; altogether, £498,875,000, as the amount of Imperial domains in European Russia.

† The confiscations of property after the rebellion of 1830 fell upon 2,372 persons in Western Guterina; those in the kingdom of Poland on 2,340 persons. The gifts which were bestowed within the kingdom alone up to the year 1837 exceeded £1,833,333. From a paper on the Russian Amnesty by Lubliner (Brussels, 1856), it appears that the confiscations amounted to the enormous sum of £25,926,833.

Military System.

LAND FORCES.—FORMATION OF THE ARMY.

Until the end of the year 1870 the nobility, large merchants, and some persons of other classes were exempted from military service.

Among those not exempted *substitution* was permitted, but very rarely. Exemption from service might be purchased by payment of £158. In 1868, it was purchasable for £31; but in and from 1869, £90 was demanded for the same in Russia Proper, and £158 in Poland.

An Ukase of November 16, 1871, adopted the principle of universal obligation to bear arms, and commanded the introduction of the system,* but only 25 per cent. of those persons who are 21 years old are to be regularly called out. Exemption by payment is abolished. Members of the educated classes may enter the army as volunteers at the age of 17; they serve for a shorter time, and obtain the rank of officers after passing an examination. The levies are so arranged by an Imperial Ukase, that a certain number are taken out of every 1,000 inhabitants, *males* only being counted, but these are reckoned from earliest infancy to old age.

The principle of universal liability to serve, although proclaimed in theory, was not practically carried out until 1874. An Imperial manifesto, a special edict, and a rescript to the President of the Imperial Council, (the Grand Duke Constantine), all three being Judicial Acts of January, 1874, command its execution. A number of exceptions to the universal decree, partly temporary and partly permanent were at once made.† Other exceptions were made subsequently.

Every Russian who has passed his 20th year is liable to serve, that is to say, he must draw lots to decide who is to enter upon active service and who is to remain free. The period of service in the army is fixed at

* By this measure (says the *Golos*,) 3,433,100 young men, until then free from military service, became liable to serve; viz., 941,700 belonging to the privileged classes (nobles, merchants, hereditary honorary citizens, and clergy); 582,700 inhabitants of Bessarabia; 201,900 inhabitants of Siberia; 146,600 inhabitants of the Government of Archangel; 445,500 Bashkirs, Mestyaks, Tepyaks and Bobyles of the Government of Orenburg; 194,700 Colonists; 35,000 Tartars, Gipsies, Armenians and other inhabitants of the Crimea; and 30,000 Armenians and Georgians of the Government of Stavropol; Armenians and Tartars of Astrakhan, mechanics and citizens of Kiev and Narwa.

† Permanent exception is made in favor of the Cossacks, who render military service of a peculiar kind; the inhabitants of Transcaucasia, Turkestan, the district of the Amour, and other Siberian countries. Exempted from military service *for life* are:—

(*a.*)—The *Russnaks*, who settled in Russia in the year 1854; foreign immigrants who have entered the union of Russian subjects on the basis of approval expressed by the Imperial Council, December 18, 1861. The Czechs, settled in the south-western provinces; foreigners settled in the kingdom of Poland by January 1, 1872, and lastly, Russians from the Governments of the interior who have established themselves on State lands in the vicinity of the fortress af Novogeorgievsk for the period of 20 years from the time of removal. The Mennonites who have settled in new colonies of the Empire, in accordance with the decisions of November 19, 1851, as well as the Mennonites who have settled on manorial lands with the approval of the Imperial Council, confirmed on December 18, 1861.

(*b.*)—For the term of 20 years, reckoned from 31st March, 1860, the Kleinbürger of three small towns; and

(*c.*)—For the term of *six years* from the day of the publication of this edict, all the Mennonites settled in the Empire, who are excluded from the privilege granted under head (*a.*) Further, three members of each of those families shall be exempt "whose fathers fell victims to their devotion to the throne and to the law during the last rebellion in the kingdom of Poland, and the western provinces." Also the officials of certain railways, to whom it was formerly promised. Lastly, certain persons in the ranks of merchants and artisans shall have their entrance into the army postponed for four years, during the time of the first five levies.

15 years, 6 with the army, and 9 in the reserve. It is, however, possible to obtain leave to retire before the expiration of 6 years, on the condition of again entering in case of extraordinary need. Certain scholastic honours carry the privilege of shortened service.

Until lately the Empire was divided into Eastern and Western, for the purpose of recruiting, and the levies were made in them alternately. In future there will be about 250 recruiting districts.

When Peter I. arranged the first recruiting, he fixed it at 1 man per 1,000 male inhabitants; even in the first quarter of this century the usual number was 2 men per 1,000. Subsequently the proportion increased enormously. During the Crimean War, by Imperial decrees following in rapid succession, repeated orders, up to 10, once even to 12, and in the Imperial Militia as many as 13 to the 1,000.

The levy for 1871 was fixed at 6 and 7.75 per 1000; for 1872, 1873 and 1874 at 6. Beside this, it was necessary to make several additional levies to compensate for previous indulgence. The Jews were called out in especially strong numbers, scarcely less so the Poles, whose country was well nigh exhausted of those capable of bearing arms. Terror reigned throughout the empire (particularly in former times,) when recruiting began, as in many parts it was neither more nor less than an unexpected seizure by night of all the young men (Branka). A bounty of about £5 was given to each person drawn in the recruiting till recent times, an amount which the owners of the serfs were formerly obliged to contribute for the equipment of their own guard. This expense was afterwards transferred to the communes which had become free.

Period of Service.

Previous to 1859 it was 22 years in the guards and 25 years among the other troops; subsequent to 1859 the term of service was reduced to 15 years. During the three last years the soldier was attached to the reserve and not to the main army. The term of active service really amounted to 10 years in 1871. The rations of the troops are bad, in consequence of the numerous frauds practised on them. Advancement was formerly impossible among the common soldiers. As the need, however, for efficient non-commissioned officers became felt in recent times, a better position has been afforded them. After a period of 12 years' service they can at once become officers, if able and willing to pass a certain examination; should they not desire the examination, an annual pension of £16 to £24 is given to them. Flogging has been abolished (at least in name) since 1863.

The Cossacks have always been allowed to choose part of their officers.

A peculiar circumstance was connected with the formerly existing serfdom. As the serf was withdrawn from the membership of his Commune, to enter the army, he was declared free. But nothing but evil resulted from this so-called freedom. If he outlived the term of military service (and this was next to impossible amid the enormous mortality of the Russian army) he found himself excluded from the benefits connected with his former Commune when he most needed them, with a broken constitution and advancing years. An Imperial order of August, 1867, therefore commanded that a sum of money should be paid to the discharged soldier from the Treasury. This sum is decided upon yearly, and was fixed at

£3 for 1867. Those who are unable to work receive a monthly pension of 10*s*. If the retired soldiers return to their former communes they receive, if it be obtainable, some land on which to settle, and wood is given them for building their houses either from the Imperial or Communal forests. The land given to these soldiers belongs subsequently to their families.

The Czar, Alexander II, announced at his coronation, that no levy should take place in 1856 and the three following years. None took place, however, for a much longer period than this, from motives of economy and also because resistance was feared among the peasants who had given themselves up to the belief that emancipation also included freedom from conscription.

The decrease of the army at last necessitated the making of fresh levies, which was facilitated by the Rebellion in Poland in 1862, which endangered the integrity of the Empire and wounded the national pride of Russia.

The formation of the Russian Army.

The Russian army is composed of regular troops, Cossacks or irregular troops, and the Imperial Militia.

The regular troops of the grand army are divided into field troops, and troops actively employed for local purposes in the Caucasus, in Finland, Orenburg and Siberia.

The grand army consists of 188 regiments of Infantry, numbering 580 battalions and 30 rifle battalions. Each battalion contain 4 companies of the Line and 1 rifle company. Strength of the battalion: war footing, 900 men; peace footing, 500. General divisions of the Infantry—3 divisions of Guards, 4 divisions of Grenadiers, and 40 Infantry divisions (1 division of Grenadiers and 5 of Infantry in the Caucasus).

Cavalry—viz., 56 regiments: 10 regiments of body Guards, 18 of Dragoons, 14 of Uhlans, 14 of Hussars. Each regiment contains 4 actives quadrons and 1 reserve squadron. Strength of the squadron—148 horses in the Guards, 132 in the Line, 137 in the Caucasus. The first rank carry lances except in the Dragoon regiments.

Artillery—48 rifled 9 lb. breech-loading foot batteries, 103 rifled 4 lb. breech-loading foot batteries, 1 mountain battery, 18 rifled mounted 4 lb. breech-loading batteries. Total, 170 batteries of 8 pieces = 1,360 guns.

Formation:—Three brigades of foot artillery guards (the artillery alone is divided into brigades), 4 brigades of foot artillery grenadiers, 10 army brigades of foot artillery, 1 Trans-Backalian artillery brigade, 1 Turkestanish, 1 brigade of guards, and 7 mounted battery brigades, &c.

Engineers, &c.:—Eleven battalions of sappers, 6 half-battalions of pioneers, &c., divided into 5 brigades of sappers; the battalion of 4 companies, 600 men; 900 in war. Each half-battalion of pioneers has charge of 52 iron pontoons.

War Strength of the Field Force.

591,804	...	...	...	Infantry.	
52,044	...	...	...	Cavalry with 35,296	horses.
70,821	...	...	...	Artillery „ 52,269	„
16,855	...	...	...	Engineers, &c. 4,672	„
731,524				92,237	

One regiment of Don Cossacks with 884 horses is attached to each division of infantry and cavalry in time of war, besides a battery of Don Cossacks*

The Local or Stationary troops consist of reserves for filling up vacancies, and troops for home servive, etc., (including 25 fortress battalions and 24 Caucasian battalions), making a total of 75,000 men and 56 guns. The total number of local troops is to be raised to 120 battalions of 60,000 men in time of peace, and 423,000 men in time of war, divided into 120 regiments, equal to 30 reserve divisions.

The reserve troops form 72 battalions of infantry and 10 rifle battalions, 56 squadrons of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, and 4 battalions of sappers.

The Cossack troops form a special part of the army's 39 battalions of foot Cossacks; 154 *polks* of mounted Cossacks (of 6 squadrons and 884 riders), and 31 mounted batteries with 8 guns—together 40,200 infantry, 139,656 cavalry, 7,770 artillery, with 248 guns and 8,340 horses.

The total peace strength of the Russian army is 793,537 men and 65,896 horses; the total available war strength is 1,800,000 men, 174,172 horses, and 1,888 guns

Fortresses

number thirty-two; beside the coast fortresses of Kronstadt, Helsingfors, Sveaburg, etc., (Sebastopol has not been re-fortified since its destruction in 1856), only the following fortresses in Poland are at all important: Zamosk, Modlinor, Novo Gregorievski, Brzesk, Liteuski and the Citadel of Warsaw. The defences at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Smolensk are of little significance Petropolovski in Kamchatka is fortified. The strong places on the Caucasian boundary, destroyed during the war, are mostly rebuilt.

Historical War Notes.

The Russian army is said to have numbered 108,000 men in 1712, under Peter I., and at his death in 1725, 196,000 men. At the time of the 7 years' war, when the Russians fought for the first time in Central Europe, their strength was reckoned at 162,750 men; 30 regiments of cavalry (6 cuirassiers, 6 grenadier, 18 dragoon regiments), 31,950 men; and 50 regiments of infantry (4 grenadier, 46 musqueteer), 130,800 men. To these were added a few regiments of militia. Catherine II. increased the army to 130 regiments of *regular* troops, numbering 312,800 men, to which were added 69,200 irregular troops, and, nominally, 60,000 garrison troops.

* The Don Cossacks are so skilful that they are available for every kind of service in the cavalry.

During the campaigns of 1805 and 1807 the Russians never numbered more than 80,000 to 90,000 men in Germany. The real strength of the allies at Austerlitz did not quite reach 80,000; 15,700 of whom were Austrians (the French reckoned about an equal number). Formidable numbers were opposed to Napoleon in 1812. The regular troops (among whom there were certainly 98,000 garrison troops and invalids) were said to amount to 539,400 men; the irregular troops to 100,000, and the national militia to 851,100. But the army at the beginning of the campaign really comprised in the *first line* only (according to the details given in 'Toll's Denkwürdigkeiten') the *First army of the West*, under Barclay de Tolly, on the Niemen: 6 infantry and 2 cavalry corps, numbering 76,800 men infantry, 17,450 cavalry, 10,000 artillery (558 guns), exclusive of from 6 to 7,000 Cossacks = 111,250 men. *Second army of the West*, under Bagration, at Slonym: 4 infantry and 2 cavalry corps (216 guns), exclusive of 4,000 Cossacks—35,000 men. *Reserve Army* under Tormassov in Wolhynia with 164 guns and a large number of Cossacks, 36,000 men; total regular troops at most, 175,000 men, and 938 guns.

Against these troops Napoleon advanced with more than 400,000 men.

In the 2nd line there were 42,500 men under Sacken. From the 3rd line the active army was strengthened by degrees with 46,000 infantry and 9,300 cavalry recruits. Beside these there were 30,000 men in Finland under Steinheil, and 53,000 men on the Danube. Thus we see that Russia was never able to bring 300,000 in the field at one time in 1812.

121,118 men fought at Smolensk, of whom 113,000 at most were troops of the line. At Borodino there were

	Russians	French
Infantry	72,000	82,000
Cavalry	17,500	26,000
Artillery	14,500	15,000
Total	104,000*	123,000
Guns	640	587

The losses in this battle were immense; those of the French 28,000, and 34 to 35,000 slightly wounded, those of the Russians 52,000, *half of the army*, 1,000 only of whom were taken prisoners. The French strength was only 95.000 men when they reached Moscow.

This campaign very nearly broke up the Russian army; the 120,000 composing the main army under Kutusow, dwindled away to 35,000; the 50,000 under Wittgenstein to 15,000; out of a reinforcement of 10,000 sent from the interior of Russia, only 1,700 reached the scene of war at Wilna.

Toll reckons thus:—The two armies of the west amounted (exclusive of the Wittgenstein's corps of 21,000)—

First Army of the West to 83,000	83,000	
The second to	35,000	
		118,000
Then received by re-inforcements		91,800
Together		209,800
There remained with the colors at Wilna, in the middle of Dec.		40,290
Consequent decrease from end of June to middle of Dec. ...		169,510

* Beside 7,000 Cossacks who were but little available, and militia not at all so.

48,335 men lay in the hospitals. Even if the greater number of these had recovered, which was clearly not the case, the loss still remained greater than the original number of the troops. A diminution of $\frac{17}{21}$ of the whole number is unprecedented. At the beginning of the year 1813 the Russians still had altogether from 70,000 to 80,000 men in the field, 35,000 of whom, at most, were rallied at one point. (According to Bernhardi, however, the Russian army, which pursued Napoleon in January, 1813, amounted only to 15000 men which is evidently an under estimate.) During the two campaigns of 1813-14 the number of the Russian troops never rose to 150,000. At Bautzen there were only 82,852 Russians opposed to nearly 100,000 French. In the campaign of 1828, against the Turks, the Russians appeared on the Pruth with 80,000 men, who were re-inforced in the next year by about 40,000 more. When the main body reached Adrianople it scarcely numbered 15,000 capable of fighting; it would have been utterly lost had not timid diplomatists hastily negociated peace. "Of 115,000 Russians who invaded European-Turkey in 1828-29, scarcely more than 15,000 returned across the Pruth."

Jomini calculates that the Russian army lost 115,000 men in these two campaigns, 100,000 of whom died of sickness. The first campaign alone carried off 40,000 soldiers; 201,108 men came into the hospitals and ambulances between May, 1828, and February, 1829. The actual pest raged with extreme violence the latter part of the time, (Bondin Géographie et statistique Médicales). The utmost exertions, as well as the support of Austria and Russia, were required to overthrow the little host which offered such heroic resistance in the Polish struggle of 1831. In the Hungarian campaign of 1849 a Russian auxiliary army of about 120,000 men appeared.

The Crimean war shewed afresh the unconquerable endurance of the soldiers, and also the deceptions with respect to the strength of the army, and the cheating practised in everything, especially in the matter of provisions. In the official accounts before the war, 1,200,000 persons were given as belonging to the military, (including 200,000 soldiers' children); but 200,000 men never came into the chief field of battle at one time. 8 levies were made in 20 months, from February 10th, 1854, to December 15th, 1855—29 men per 1,000 for the line in the Eastern half of the Empire, 41 per 1,000 in the Western half, besides 13 per cent. in both for the Imperial militia. This last brought 372,000 men under arms. (A previous estimate had spoken of 700,000.) The old troops incorporated in the reserve battalions, and the new levies produced together only 367,000 men. The number of troops in the Crimea at the beginning of 1855 was given in the official returns at 250,000, with 100,000 horses. The total number of troops in the whole Empire for which the Administration had to provide in 1855 was 845,900 men with 187,360 horses, but in 1856 the figures were 796,955 men and 183,570 horses. It was therefore no longer possible to keep up the same strength in the latter as in the former year. The losses increased enormously. According to an official statement, the Russian army, not including the irregular troops, had already lost at the end of 1854, 111,132 men, of whom 29,204 were killed, 55,304 wounded, 6,460 missing, and 16,156 died of disease. It seems, however, that these numbers, especially the last, are below the mark. In Simferopol, the chief hospital for Sebastopol, more than 40,000

men died between April, 1855, and July, 1856. A proof of how bad the nourishment was, may be seen in the fact that out of 400 recruits who left the neighbourhood of Sacnodia for the Dnieper only 78 arrived at Kiev. In Niolaiev and other places storehouses were set on fire in order to prevent the discovery of the frauds that were practised. The reserve battalion of the 14th division left Odessa one December night, and lost 200 men from exhaustion during a two hours' march over marshy land.

Official returns state that in the Russo-Turkish war just ended (1878), the losses in killed and wounded amounted to 89,304 officers and men. Among these were 10 generals killed and 11 wounded; one prince of the Imperial family, and 34 members of the higher nobility of Russia fell on the field of battle. Of the wounded, 36,824 recovered perfectly. 121 men were prisoners in the hands of the Turks when the armistice was concluded. The proportion of killed and wounded to the total engaged was very large; one out of every six men who went into action, being either injured or left dead on the field of battle. The return further shews that one out of every eleven wounded men, received into the Russian hospitals, died from the effects of the injuries received. During the whole of this last campaign it is stated that only two men were punished with death, one for the crime of desertion, the other for robbery with violence. 20,000 rewards were given in the form of decorations, promotions, or awards of money; the 8th corps, which so long held the Shipka Pass, receiving the greatest proportion.

Navy.

Before the Crimean war the navy was divided into the Baltic and the Black Sea Fleets, the former consisting of three, the latter of two divisions, containing together 45 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 20 brigs, etc. The number of sailors was computed at 42,000. The vessels were mostly bad, the manning of them equally so; the Jews among the crews were the best sailors. The Black Sea Fleet was considered by far the best division. This was destroyed by the Russians themselves in the harbour of Sebastopol. The strength of the fleet destroyed was stated in the military journal *Wojenny Listok*, to be 18 ships of the line, with 1,628 guns, 4 with 110 to 120; 12 with 80 to 100; and 2 reserve ships of the line with 80 guns. 12 frigates with 52-56 guns; 40 sailing vessels of the second class with 10 guns each; lastly, 15 war steamers, about half of them of the rank of a frigate and armed with bombs. The whole Black Sea fleet carried 3,800 guns.

In accordance with the Peace of Paris, 1856, no fleet of war was to be allowed to exist on the Black Sea; by a special arrangement between Russia and the Porte, each of these two States ought hitherto to have maintained but 6 small ships of war on the Black sea. England, France, and Austria, on the other hand, were each to have 2 such vessels at the mouth of the Danube. After Russia had for a long time far exceeded her proportion, she took advantage of the perplexity of the other great Powers during the Franco-German war to declare that she would no longer be restricted to these limits. The Conference afterwards held in London formally sanctioned the abrogation of the above-mentioned agreement by a treaty on March 13, 1871.

In 1870 the fleet in the Baltic generally included 15 ordinary armour-clad ships, and 10 monitors, carrying together 180 guns, 9,210 horse

power, and of 74,310 tonnage; and 98 steamers, not armour-clad, with 1,200 guns. Besides these, there are only flotillas. In the Black Sea, 32 vessels with 87 guns; on the Caspian, 27, and on the Sea of Aral 6 vessels; the Siberian fleet numbered 38. To these are added a number of small vessels of war on the rivers (the Vistula), and for the coast service.

The new Black Sea fleet numbered 2 ironclad corvettes, 5 screw-corvettes, 2 yachts, and a few gunboats.

In 1876 the fleet in the Baltic consisted of 27 ironclads of 184 guns, 44 war and 66 transport steamers, together 143,004 tonnage, and 23,280 horse-power. In the Black Sea, 2 ironclads, 25 war and 4 transport steamers, together 31,336 tonnage, and 4,380 horse-power. In the Caspian, 11 war and 8 unarmed steamers, 3,586 tonnage, and 1,400 horse-power.

Social. Manufacturing, and Commercial Condition.

(*a.*) *General Observations.*

Russia is in one of the most important periods of social transformation. The measure of its importance will be seen by looking at the condition of things which existed until the close of the Crimean war.

About $\frac{9}{10}$ of all the arable land belonged either to the Crown, the nobility, or charitable institutions, and almost the whole population were serfs, or at all events not free. According to a statement in the "Journal of the Ministry of the Interior," there belonged:—

Men		Women	
437,326	...	436,828	to the hereditary or personal nobility.
9,074	...	7,764	„ class of honorary citizens.
223,514	...	208,320	„ to the merchant class.
281,501	...	315,027	„ clergy of the orthodox faith.
3,043,987	...	3,104,758	were tax-free.
9,803,201	...	10,370,957	„ entirely bond servants.

The following results are based on the last census by Troinitzki, a member of the Central Committee of Statistics.

The number of serfs 23,069,631, viz., 11,244,913 males and 11,824,718 females, or 34·39 per cent. of the population. But the so-called Crown and Appanage peasants who are nominally free were not included in this. Of the serfs (according to Troinitzki) 22,558,748 were in European Russia, 506,545 in Transcaucasia, and 4,338 in Siberia. The number of serfs was largest in the Governments of Kiev, 1,121,062, and Podolia 1,041,621; in each of six others above 750,000; in 16 more above 600,000 (in the Government of Moscow 621,312, St. Petersburg 260,292.) In Smolensk and Tula 69 per cent. of the inhabitants were serfs; in Mohilev, Kaluga, Minsk, Kutais, and Podolia above 60 per cent.; in 10 others above 50 per cent., always exclusive of the Crown serfs and Appanage serfs. The number was least in Bessarabia, about 2 per cent.; 103,194 nobles, whose estates contained 286,817,403 English acres, of which 68,029,928 were uncultivated land and 218,787,075 acres were arable land, possessed 10,683,853 male serfs, who cultivated about 88 million acres of the above arable land for their own profit, and 129 million acres for their owners' benefit. In 1859 44,166 of these estates, together with 7,107,184 males, were pledged for the sum of £69,141,747, or above two-fifths of the estates and two-thirds of the serfs. Even as lately as from 1856-59 something like

60,000 souls were pledged. 12,288 males belonged to 3,703 nobles who possessed no estates at all; these were household serfs. According to the returns of Jourdier, which differ somewhat from those given above, and which we place side by side with Von Sarauw's, the division was as follows:—

	According to Jourdier.			According to Sarauw.		
	Owners.	Male Serfs.		Owners.		
With less than 21 serfs	47,465	357,946	...	42,959	41.7	per cent.
From 21 to 100 serfs	35,441	1,628,644	...	36,179	35.2	,,
From 101 to 500 serfs	19,500	3,858,085	...	20,162	19.4	,,
From 501 to 1,000 serfs	2,433	1.591,631	...	2,462	2.4	,,
Above 1,000 serfs	1 457	3,265,842	...	1,396	1.3	,,
Without landed property	5,508	15,390	...			
	111,804	10,717,538		103,158		

One single nobleman owned about 150,000 serfs; six noblemen who owned above 20,000 serfs; 23 who owned from 10,000 to 20,000.

Originally it was only the numerous house and farm servants, descendants of prisoners taken in war, who were slaves; the peasants were free farmers or servants. It was decided in 1497 not to restrict personal liberty, but in order to regulate the time for changing service, St. George's Day, November 26, in each year, was the one appointed for such change of service to take place. This was the first blow to the independence of the peasants. A Ukase of November 21st, 1601 abolished the liberty to remove at will, and bound the peasant to that spot which he had occupied on the previous St. George's day, but even this did not make him a serf.

Serfdom does not appear to have arisen out of an express law, but from the abuse of power since the time of Peter I. The lot of the unfortunate people became worse as factories were erected. For then the system was adopted of allowing the poor creatures to find employment for themselves, and to pay a certain sum annually to their owners. As the Russians are not fond of agriculture, many became shopkeepers, artisans, waggoners, boatmen, etc. Many thus acquired considerable property, for the security of which, however, they had no adequate guarantee. At last, as it appeared to foreigners, with unexpected rapidity, the question of emancipation reached Russia. The Government was forced to acknowledge that the vast empire, notwithstanding its immense size, and its endless natural resources, was wanting in the first condition of a powerful State, viz., a free and numerous peasant and citizen class. The Crimean war revealed unheard of failings and weaknesses. The bitterness caused by the oppressions of the nobles, had for a long time led to periodical local outbreaks, generally accompanied by the most horrible barbarities. According to official statements, between 66 and 80 (on an average 73), cases occurred annually, in which nobles were murdered by their serfs, and their castles burnt down.*

* Incendiary fires occur very frequently in Russia. The exasperation of uncultivated dispositions are particularly seen in this direction. The number of incendiary fires which occurred in European Russia during the 23 years, 1842-1865, is stated to be no less than 202,953, varying annually between 6,024 in 1842, and 13,713 in 1864. This increase is partly explained by the larger number of houses, and partly by the greater exactness in the record kept, but certainly also in the multiplication of the number of the incendiary fires. The losses by fire in 1860 were £4,401,496; in 1862, £5,783,155; in 1864, £5,419,105. The amount of loss in the course of these five years being £24,345,655. 12,000 fires occur, as a

In 1877 there occurred 25,724 fires, with a loss of nearly £8,000,000.

The report of the Minister of the Interior stated that all the prisons were overfull in 1855; the number of persons undergoing punishment (doubled in the last ten years) amounted to 324,391.

The emancipation of the serfs became an urgent necessity upon the accession of Alexander II. and the conclusion of peace. But the amelioration of the condition of the citizens was really first commenced by a Ukase of December 29, 1857. The leading principles being:—That the landlord should retain his right over his whole estate; that the peasants should keep their fenced-in dwellings and enjoy the right of acquiring them as their absolute property, by the payment of a sum within a fixed term. They were further to have the usufruct of as much land as was necessary, according to the local conditions, to secure their maintenance, and to pay a ground rent, either in money or labour for the same to the lord of the manor.

Great anxiety was felt with regard to the change, and it was especially feared that the Russian love of wandering, and the naturally unfavorable situation of the northern districts, might lead to the desertion and consequent desolation of many lands, and as the whole commune had to be security for the taxes, it would be impossible to raise them should this occur. The minister of the interior, therefore, gave instructions that, the abolition of serfdom should only take place gradually. The peasants must at first remain more or less attached to the soil, and only when the Government permitted them under certain conditions to exchange their place of residence would they become free. After many negotiations with the nobles and commissioners of inquiry an Imperial manifesto was issued February 19, 1861, by which the peasants became personally free, and the nobles granted them portions of land to secure their maintenance in exchange for a ground-rent which is redeemable." But as the new organization cannot at once be put into execution on account of unavoidable complications, the condition of ownership belonging to the nobility shall be maintained till a new legal arrangement can be introduced at the termination of the preparatory measures." In the meantime the serfs remained "temporarily bound by oath." All that they received in house or land they had to pay for. The right to inflict corporal punishment was transferred from the nobles to the authorities The peasants, however, obtained the right to marry without the permission of their masters; to inherit property; to make a will; to buy and sell; but they were not allowed to bequeath their land till after the expiration of nine years, or from February 19, 1870.

The redemption took place in the following way:—The amount hitherto yielded by the serfs was considered as a 6 per cent. interest, and capitalized; the person entitled to it therefore received a capital of £15, for a capital of £19 annually. The peasants had to pay 20 per cent. of this

rule, annually in European-Russia, by which 60,000 residences are reduced to ashes, and injury caused to the amount of about £4,170,000. As time goes on the evil increases rather than decreases. According to a report of the French consul at Moscow, February 18, 1874, the number of fires which occurred in the year from November, 1, 1872, to December 31, 1873, was 22,476, and the loss occasioned by them amounted to £7,217,651. Finland and the territory of the Don Cossacks is not included in this account; 864 of these fires were attributed to lightning, 5,911 to carelessness, 3,141 to incendiarism, 12,560 cause unknown. It must be stated that the year 1872 and 1873 is by no means unusual in the number of fires which occurred, but is quite in accordance with other years.

directly to their masters; for the remaining 80 per cent. the Government gave partly treasury notes, partly guaranteed certificates, both bearing interest at 5 per cent. Every 5 years one-third of the guaranteed certificates are exchanged for treasury notes, so that these certificates will all be withdrawn in the course of 15 years. The peasants on their side have to pay the Government, for the advance made by it, 6 per cent, of these sums annually for 49 years, by which means the interest and amortissement are covered. Serfdom was abolished on similar principles in the districts of the Caucasus in November, 1864, and in Mingrelia in February, 1867.

The result of the transactions connected with the redemption of the serfs, from their commencement on November 24th, 1866, to January 1st, 1873, was as follows:—79,371 petitions for ransoms sent in, and 76,416 of them ratified. The number of those who had bought their freedom amounted to 8,835,553; the area of land redeemed was 64,863,907 acres, or 101,349 square miles. The advances made to the peasants amounted to £102,122,568.

The peasants belonging to the Crown lands and appanages formerly occupied a sort of intermediate position between free people and serfs, and numbered, according to Von Sarauw, 9,257,092. It was decreed by a Ukase of 8th July, 1863, that these should join the peasant landowners within two years, and pay a suitable purchase-money, together with an annuity to their former Obruk for the space of 49 years.

The number of colonies founded in Russia with the help of the State was 421, with 287,836 individuals in 1869.

The position of the peasants in the German Provinces on the Baltic, (Courland, Livonia, and Esthoma), is very unsatisfactory Feudalism was here developed in its roughest form during the middle ages, and the period immediately succeeding, and so little have modern improvments been brought to bear, that the condition of the peasants of these provinces is decidedly worse than in Old Russia. Serfdom, it is true, has long been nominally abolished there. By Ukase of 6th June, 1816, and 6th January, 1820, the peasants became personally free, but could not inherit lands, and thus became very dependent on the mercy of their landlords. Slight modifications have been made since 1860, but how thoroughly unsatisfactory these are, may be seen from the remarks of Von Sarauw, who concludes with the observation very modestly expressed: "There still appears to be much in the condition of the Baltic Provinces which urgently demand removal. The division of land is significant; 5,924 nobles own 16,693,698 acres of land, but out of the 603,686 peasants of the male sex, only 4,342 have attained to the possession of land. In Livonia and Esthonia, only to the extent of 582,325 acres. In Courland there are only 80 peasants with landed property. In addition to the nobles, the State possesses 3,928,351 acres, or 6,138 square miles, and the Church 245,673 acres, and to the towns belong 414,839 acres. It must therefore be the interest of the nobles themselves to lend a helping hand towards a radical alteration on the basis of freedom.

Serfdom has been nominally abolished in the kingdom of Poland since 1807; that is to say, since the foundation of the Duchy of Warsaw, and the introduction of the modified *Code Napoléon.*"

The peasants were bound to render forced service in return for the cession of lands. When this was done away with, October 1st, 1861, the peasants did not possess the land as their absolute right, but

only as copyhold, liable to a ground rent in perpetuity. The last Polish rebellion ultimately incited the Russian Government to thorough measures, ostensibly as a reward to the peasants for good conduct, but really to break the power of the nobility and clergy. The decrees of March 2nd, 1864, declared that the peasants should become owners of all the lands they occupied; that they should be released from rendering any of the services which they had hitherto rendered; and that they could redemand within the space of three years all the lands which they had ever had in their possession since 26th May, 1846; that, in becoming owners of the soil, they should receive also all the buildings, cattle, implements, and crops upon it; that the hunting and fishing over the lands of the peasants should belong to the communes, as also the licenses for retail trade (the profits of these last belong, however, in the first instance to the State as partial compensation to the landlords). Instead of the imposts hitherto paid by the peasants to the landowners a land-tax was imposed, payable to the State, which amounted only to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the imposts formerly paid. The landowners were to be compensated in proportion to an estimate made; $\frac{1}{3}$ was taken off the soccage; $\frac{1}{5}$ from the profits, and the whole capitalized; for this they were to receive bonds which should pay 4 per cent. interest. By these manipulations, first deduction, then realization, only to the amount of $16\frac{2}{3}$; lastly, by reimbursement in 4 per cent. paper, an income of £162 fell to exactly £81. It was decreed that the towns as well as the peasants were to be relieved from oppressive burdens. With the exception of Warsaw, which rejoiced in its municipal independence, the land in 231 towns or boroughs was the property of private owners; in 71 it was the property of certain institutions; in 213 it belonged to the State. All these lands were loaded with oppressive feudal burdens. A ukase of October 27, 1866, removed all such obligations; the state renounced its right of property in the communes which directly belonged to it, and declared that henceforth the land should belong to the towns built upon it. Another Ukase followed this on May 1st, 1869, in the execution of which 248 small county towns were transformed into hamlets, thereby losing certain privileges.

The feudal system existed in a less oppressive form in Finland than in the Baltic provinces. In April, 1864, by the ready consent of the nobles, an Edict was issued giving to every Finn the right to acquire property of every kind, and to enjoy the privileges connected with the same.

Retrospect.

It is easy to see that in the great work of emancipating the serfs many modifications in detail were unavoidable both on account of the enormous extent of the State and the variety of circumstances and conditions to be dealt with. Of course such a colossal transformation of social conditions could not be carried out without much individual hardship and injustice, nor without making many and serious mistakes. The peasants frequently complained that the burdens laid upon them were too heavy, and in many instances they were justified in their complaints. But still taking mistakes, injustice and hardships all into consideration, together with the knowledge that there is much yet to be desired, the remark of Von Sarauw is just, viz., that there is no country the legislation of which has produced any work during the last 50 years to be compared with the Russian emancipation of

the serfs. The effects of this emancipation will prove in a high degree beneficial; the great improvement which has taken place in Russian finance since 1870 may be regarded as a direct result of the mighty change wrought by the emancipation of the serfs.

Different classes of Population.

The following return for European Russia, by Wilhelm von Lendheim, was printed in 1873.

	Individuals	Per Cent.
Hereditary nobility	591,266 ...	0.87
Personal nobility	327,764 ...	0.4
Clergy	633,185 ...	0.9
Town population	6,907,071 ...	9.9
Peasants...	56,290,541 ...	82.0*
Military	3.943,358 ...	5·3
Foreigners	148,125 ...	0.2
Various	523,231 ...	0.6
Total	69,364,541	

Differing, somewhat, from this, and entering more into detail, is the account given two or three years earlier by Von Buschen. He gives nobility, 485,487 males, 488,605 females in European Russia (not including the former Kingdom of Poland). They are least numerous in the East; most so in the districts which were formerly Polish; in Kiev 2.85 per cent., Vitepsk 3.80, Mohilev 4.19, Grodno 4.49, Volhynia 4.72, Minsk 6.03, Wilna 6.04, and Kovno 9.16 of the population.

In the Kingdom of Poland there are 450,000 nobles of both sexes; in the Caucasus 98,000; in Siberia 17,484.

Ecclesiastics—294,465 males, 316,589 females; in the Caucasus 25,984 males and 22,883 females; in Siberia 8,085 males and 8,543 females. Returns are wanting with regard to Poland. The Russian clergy are allowed to marry; all the servants of the Church are included in the title of clergy, hence the high figures.

Tradespeople—235,173 males, 230,823 females.

Artisans and Artists—Registered, 133,118 men, 127,228 females. In the Baltic Provinces the system of guilds still exists; in the rest of Russia all trades are free.

Peasants owning Land—7.3 million males, 8.3 million females, including the free proprietors in Kursk and the Crimean Tatars, &c. Emancipation has increased these numbers by about 5½ million men and 11½ million women. They are most numerous in the West, where the purchase was declared obligatory in 1863; in 1864 they received the addition of 940,000 Appanage peasants with 1 million females. Part of the peasants in Finland belong to the same class, and all those in Poland since 1864. In the Caucasus there are said to be 140,000 peasants who own land.

Crown Peasants—10½ million men and 22 million women. They are especially numerous in the North and North-east; scarcely any in Finland; about 240,000 in Poland.

* As a great number of the peasantry are among the military it should be, strictly speaking 87. instead of 82.

PEASANTS who had not in 1867 accomplished their ransom (therefore serfs) 5½ million men and 11½ million women: these are most numerous in the Baltic Provinces. This class is, however, gradually diminishing.

PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE MILITARY are reckoned at 4½ million; of whom 830,000 are in active service and the reserve; 1½ million are discharged soldiers with their families; then there are 1.7 million of the population on the banks of the Volga, Cossacks of the Ural and of Orenburg, and, until quite recently, the Bashkiers in the Government of Orenburg; these latter, consisting of 900,000 individuals, do not now belong to the irregular troops. In the Caucasus there are also about 800,000 Cossacks (of both sexes); and in Siberia above 400,000.

Communal Association.

The commune includes all its members in a very peculiar *socialistic* body. The Russian system excludes the autonomy of the separate individual: The community owns its lands under a mutual obligation of the persons belonging to the place, to pay the taxes and furnish recruits. Every male living—(females do not count in this case)—has a claim to the same share in the land. This right belongs to every boy from the time of his birth, his father occupying for him. On the other hand, the share of every person who dies returns to the community. The forests, pasture-lands, hunting and fishing, are, like the air and water never divided. In addition to the arable land, the meadows are also divided among the male members of the commune, generally by lot, and for 3 years; reserve land is usually held in trust for posterity. This system, (combined, of course, with a proportionate return,) has been in existence from time immemorial, whether the community were the free proprietor, (as in all the Cossack communities,) or only the usufructuary, (as in all the Crown lands), or only occupier, (as in the communities of serfs). The serfs generally had to pay a fixed rent-charge. Very often they were not able to raise the amounts; then came a division of the landed property. The lord of the manor took ⅓ or ¼ of the land for himself, and left the remainder to the Commune for its maintenance, for which the commune was obliged to cultivate, and even to manure and sow it, free of charge. The emancipation of the serfs has not altered these conditions. Such a village commune is very like a republic. Every man who has attained his majority has equal rights. The presidents are each chosen for three years; the local magistrates the same. The Communes determine punishments, for they have judicial authority over all their members, rich and poor. They exercise a free right of assembly, and can depose their elders or presidents. Flogging is forbidden in Russia. The Starost, however, generally one of the richest peasants, has no need to trouble himself about the Emperor and his code of laws; he orders flogging without hesitation whenever he is sure of the consent of the majority of the peasants. The Communes may expel certain members; they are taken over the boundary and are then homeless: they are mostly, under these circumstances, taken into the army, or are driven to the mines of Siberia. The system extends beyond the limits of a single village, 8 to 10 Communes often uniting to form a canton; 10 or 12 cantons form a volost or district. The existence of such peasant-republics is the first and surest sign of Russian nationality. They are found from Smolensk to Viatka; from the Onegabai to the Cossack settlements on the Don; but they are unknown in Finland, the Baltic provinces, Astrakhan, Kasan, Siberia, Kiev

Podolia, and Ukrania. Since the emancipation of the peasants, however, the idea, which is the natural consequence of it—viz., of turning the property of the Commune into private property (the first condition of a thorough cultivation of the soil), meets with constantly-increasing approbation. A communal system, founded on the principle of self-government, was granted to the Poles by a Ukase of 2nd March, 1864, the object being to break the power of the nobility and clergy, and, at the same time, to destroy their nationality.

Abolition of Monasteries in Poland.

71 of the 155 existing in Poland were secularized in 1864; 4 of the 42 convents for nuns altogether, because each institution had fewer than 8 members. 39 convents, with 674 monks and nuns, were secularized on account of the sympathy they shewed with the rebellion.

Officials and Nobility.

The officials have formed themselves into quite a separate caste, as they do not generally belong to the provinces in which they hold their appointments. On account of their supposed higher education, the people among whom they are placed hold quite aloof from them. The officials are often intensely hated on account of the work of their office, but quite as often because of their venality and corruption. Hence it arises that all regulations which emanate from the authorities meet with a peculiar passive resistance from the people, and are never forwarded by them. The official hierarchy and the nobility have allied themselves closely. In no country do we find greater contrasts of refinement and want of culture—a refinement which has produced little besides the art of laying heavier burdens, and inflicting greater extortions on the nation.

SIBERIA.

The population of this country has hitherto led a life of its own, troubling itself little about St. Petersburg and Moscow. A Polish exile wrote some thirty years ago; "This country will soon cease to be a region of terror and captivity, for it possesses all the means (with the exception of its being a very cold region), of becoming in time a land of prosperity and freedom. Siberia has no nobility, no peculiarly privileged class, very few officials, and a population which has never been in bondage, and knows how to govern itself." An additional circumstance has since been added, viz., the powerful, ever-increasing influence of the neighbouring country of North America, and its republican institutions, which reach as far as Behring's Straits, since the sale of the Russo-American colony. Among the admirers and advocates of these institutions, are those Poles who were sent to Siberia by tens of thousands after the last insurrection, and who find here more freedom and liberty than in any other part of Europe. The communication between Novo-Nikolajevsk and the rapidly growing town of San Francisco constantly increases. Professor Dr. Katchenousky, of Charkov remarked: "that the further we advance towards the east the freer and more independent do we find life and opinions among us. The principle of independence is infinitely further advanced in Moscow than in St. Petersburg, but most of all in ill-fated Siberia.

Several kinds of precious stones occur in Siberia. The amethysts, topazes, emeralds, and red tourmalines are of great beauty; zircons of extraordinary size have been found near Miask, south of Ekatarinburg. Several precious stones are brought from the Altai mountains, the most valuable of which are jasper and porphyry of great beauty. The mountains of Da-uria contain beryls, topazes, emeralds, and some other stones of less value. In the Baikal mountains, especially towards the western extremity of the lake, lapis-lazuli of a very fine quality is found. Alexandrite also occurs, and "new varieties of garnet have recently come into the market from Siberia; in colour a beautiful green, very brilliant, and unlike any stone already known." Streeter's *Precious Stones*, 2nd edit., p. 81 of 2nd part.

Intellectual Development.

The education of the people was formerly more retarded than advanced. It was a principle that the serf must not learn too much. We find from the report of the Minister of Popular Education for 1872 that the number of schools for the people was 19,658, the number of pupils 761,129, 625,784 being boys and 135,345 girls The number of colleges in which teachers were trained, 42; the number of people in training, 2,374. The report ran thus:—

"Miserable in respect of numbers, our national schools offer little that is consolatory in point of quality. An immense number of schools are fain to rest satisfied with teachers who are only half able to read and write. In 352 schools there is no teacher at all; in 3,138 schools the office of teacher is filled by persons who have had no sort of training, but are peasants who are only able partly to read and write, or inferior officials who have been dismissed from office."

In 1873 in the whole of European Russia (excluding Finland) there were but 20,376 national schools, that is, one school for every 3,568 inhabitants. There are eight universities: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kasan, Charkov, Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw, and Dorpat. Siberia possesses no high class college or university, though one is now being built.

The expenditure for education has gradually increased of late years, but it is still excessively small for so enormous an Empire.

In 1866	£1,845,599	= 2.82	per cent. of the	State expended.
„ 1867	2,031,804	3.02	„	„
„ 1868	2,292,086	3.29	„	„
„ 1869	2,515,292	3.38	„	„
„ 1870	2,613,804	3.40	„	„
„ 1871	2,773,588	3.50	„	„

Russia has the smallest proportionate number in elementary schools about 150 per 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1872, 88 per cent. of the recruits were unable to read.

The Press.

According to official returns, there were at the end of 1872 in 197 towns—

360 printing establishments.
286 lithographic establishments.

366 booksellers (11 in Baltic Provinces.)
261 lending libraries.

The Baltic Provinces take an honourable precedure in this subject, the weakest being the Government of Orenburg, with only one bookseller, the coast region of Eastern Siberia only one printing establishment, and the town district of Kertch-Yenikale but one. In the Western Provinces and in Odessa the book traffic consists chiefly of those in the Hebrew tongue. A large number of the printing establishments are carried on at the expense of the State.

There were 328 periodicals published as long ago as 1865. Of these 143 were in St. Petersburg, 31 in Moscow, 13 in Kiev, 11 in Riga, 11 in Dorpat, 10 in Tiflis, 9 in Odessa, 6 each in Charkov and Vilner, &c. The number of newspapers in 1868 was 219. Of these 117 were Russian, 30 German, 20 Finnish, 4 Hebrew, 3 Scottish, 3 French, 1 Esthonian, and 1 Armenian. Some of them have a very large number of readers; thus in 1873, independently of the *Government Advertiser*, which has 13,650 subscribers, and which all the officials must take, the *Sohn des Vaterlandes* ("Son of the Fatherland") had 11,320 subscribers; the *Exchauge Newspaper* above 10,000; the *Russian Journal of St. Petersburg* about 7,000.

The number of original works printed in the year 1855 was 1,240; in 1857, 1,425; and in 1858, 1,577, besides 284 translations, and 556 books and pamphlets in Poland. The number of volumes introduced into the country in these three years was 1,191,745—1,613,862—1,614,874, besides, 173,857 into Poland. After the appearance in St. Petersburg of the "*Advertiser* for matters connected with the Press," 110 new writings, which appeared in Russia between September 1st and December 1st in in 1872, were submitted to the censorship; 285 writings published in the German language were submitted to the Censorship of foreign writings in November of this year, of these 114 had parts struck out, and 17 were altogether prohibited.

In 1873, 2,637 books were printed of which 2,490 were in the Russian language. In 1875 (scarcely credible) there were only34 periodicals, 18 of which were newspapers.

Criminal Statistics.

The *Russian Review* has been able to furnish accurate statistics from six governments only, viz., St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kasan, Charkov, and Ssaratov, containing together a population of nearly 9,500,000 souls. The number of crimes committed in these amounted to 63,042, of which 38,742 were against property (28,688 thefts, 3,811 incendiaries, &c.), 9,118 against persons, and the rest against the State, religion, &c. Among the committed against persons were 3,700 acts of murder and manslaughter, 1,113 suicides, 1,976 severe woundings, and 109 cases of rape and assassination.

Mining and Smelting.

The *Russian Review* gives the following return of produce during the last few decades, in pûds or poods, which we have reduced to cwts.: —

	1830	1840	1850	1860	1871
			Cwts.		
Gold	122	146	467	479	771
Platinum	34	34	72	19	40
Silver	412	637	343	343	259
Copper	75,855	90,295	125,626	101,472	100,218
Cast iron	3,590,141	3,541,805	4,453,247	5,847,906	7,072,880
Iron	—	2,248,396	3,219,139	3,602,456	4,950,267
Salt	6,724,412	8,741,414	7,980,785	8,392,372	9,081,646
Sea borne and Bituminous coal	—	160,714	982,142	2,571,428	14,382,892
					Cwts.
In 1872 the coal produce was		...	...	...	2,064,473
„ 1873 „ „		...	...	...	15,956,768
„ 1874 „ „		...	...	...	17,592,218
„ 1875 „ „		...	...	...	33,517,609

In 1876, 91,320,054 pûds were imported.

In the Russian Statistics prepared for the Vienna Exhibition, we find there were 979 gold mines, 6 platina, 21 silver and lead, 76 copper, 1,174 iron, 6 zinc, 1 cobalt, 1 tin, 327 coal, 1 quartz, 6 chrome-ironstone, and 4 rock-salt mines at work in 1871, besides 697 naptha springs.

In 1875 production of salt was	... ...	12,211,521 cwts.
„ „ „ petroleum	... ...	2,724,813

It was a long time before the yield of coal reached even 964,299 cwts. The opinion of Roderick Murchison was "that he did not believe in a great future for Russia, on account of her want of coal."

Yield of Corn.

In this country, so rich in corn, there were, until quite lately no good roads; the means of communication were so few as to cause scarcity and even famine in a number of provinces, while others enjoyed a superfluity The fluctuation in the price of corn was as great as in the middle ages. The Russian Minister of Domains expressed himself strongly upon this point in 1847. He stated that at a distance of 85 miles, in the same Government, a measure of rye was worth 31*s.* 8*d.* in one part, and only 4*s.* 9*d.* in another; he estimated the consumption of corn in Russia at 21,637,500 quarters, and the export, taking the average of 10 years, at 1,803,125 quarters.

The export was carried on only by the coast provinces when the price of corn doubled and trebled that sold in the interior. The northern rivers remain frozen too long to be of any value for traffic: the Volga flows only into an inland sea; the Dnieper and other rivers are but slightly navigable, on account of rapids, or because they are choked with sand; whole governments (Kursk, Charkov, etc.) are entirely without navigable streams. The minister complained,—"The Danubian Principalities export about 649,125 quarters of corn; Egypt 1,081,875 quarters—even Turkey is

The produce of gold was at first the monopoly of the Government; from 1826 private persons were also allowed to have shares as a special privilege; since 1838 this privilege is enjoyed by the nobility, citizens holding honours, and merchants of the two upper guilds.

beginning to export fruit; but North America threatens us with the most dangerous competition. In ordinary years the freightage and insurance to London amount to from 5 to 7 shillings per quarter from the Baltic Ports; 10/- to 12/- from Odessa; 7/- to 8/- from North America, so that very little advantage is now obtained from the shorter distance."

A later statement gives the yield at 180,312,500 quarters, 43,275,000 quarters (of which, however, only $\frac{1}{5}$ is wheat) of this are required for sowing, 108,181,500 quarters for home consumption, 7,212,500 quarters for distilling brandy, and the export about 7,933,750 quarters. A commission, appointed to enquire into agricultural matters, gave the following estimate of the total cereal produce at different periods.

	Seed Corn In English Quarters	Harvest
1800-13 ...	35,197,600	... qrs. 111,793,750
1834-40 ...	—	129,103,750
1840-47 ...	40,258,091	151,269,205
1857-63 ...	45,863,566	158,675,000
1870-73 ...	47,097,688	178,870,000

The construction of rail-roads has greatly facilitated the export of corn. Instead of the 1,493,315 quarters exported in 1847 there were in 1868, 8,821,035 quarters exported. An official paper of September 1877 gives the average production as 224,308,750 quarters, of which 51,978,750 quarters are used for seed. Of the nett production 167,330,000 quarters were from European Russia; 10,458,125 quarters from the Caucasus; and the remainder from Siberia and the Central Asiatic Possessions. Of the total produce, 15,506,875 quarters are exported: and of the total exports 42 per cent. was wheat; 25 per cent. rye; 17 per cent. oats; 7 per cent. barley; 9 per cent. other grain. The exports were conveyed in the following manner:—

By the White Sea	360,625 quarters
„ Baltic	4,500,000 „
„ Black Sea and Sea of Azof	7,225,000 „
By Land	3,421,250 „

The value of the exports in 1871 was, ...	... £28,963,916
„ „ 1872 „	... 21,306,916
„ „ 1873 „	26,000,000
„ „ 1874 „	... 33,500,000

As a rule, *flax* takes the second place in the exports. Büschen estimates the value of the annual produce at £5,700,000; that of *hemp* at £3,245,833, to which must be added £2,612,500 worth of *linseed*, and £921,500 worth of *hempseed*.

The yield of *wool* in 1858 was estimated at 1,250,000 cwts.

The produce of *wine* in Bessarabia, the Crimea, Karson, and Podolia rose to more than 8,884,268 imperial gallons in 1853. Buschen reckons the worth of the wine produce at £1,838,250. One half of the wine was produced in Trans-Caucasia. 447,120 acres of land were used for the cultivation of the *sugar-beet* in 1864, the yield being 23,500,000 cwts.

In 1865, 88,630 acres of land in the European territory were planted with *tobacco*. The yield amounted to 66,124,800 lbs.; worth about £290,826; to this must be added 612,000 lbs. in the Caucasus, and 972,000 lbs. in Siberia.

Tea deserves special mention. In 1874 the import over Kiachta amounted to 166,066 cwt.; the value of which was £1,714,788. Besides this, there came over the Baikal to Irkutsk, &c., 18,710 cwts., the value of which was £243,070. While this direct means of import over Siberia has increased the indirect import over the western boundary has correspondingly declined. Of the total export of tea from Hong-Kong in 1872, which amounted to nearly 61,000,000 of lbs. or 902,903 chests, 142,706 chests were over Kiachta, Odessa, and London.

The *live stock* in 1872 stood thus :—

Horses ...	16,354,000	Horned cattle ...	23,976,000
Sheep ...	48,823,000	Pigs	10,544,000

Manufactories.

The number of these in 1864 was 15,453, with 464,610 workmen, and yielding £51,594,000 worth of goods. In 1875 one half of the workmen were unable to read.

The following figures show the state of the most important branches of trade :—

Manufactories	No.	Workmen	Value
Wool	536	92,060	£5,874,275
Cotton	423	58,118	6,130,165
Linen	599	44,420	5,307,650
Silk	326	8,957	868,291
Paper mills and writing materials	188	11,829	972.297
Tobacco	263	6,002	1,224,748
Machinery	103*	14,692	1,930,095
Sugar	432	54,980	4,921,237
Tallow	1,254	6,716	2,051,688
Stearine	13	1,761	4,069,411
Wooden goods ...	2,508	12,169	2,622,699
Brandy distilleries ...	1,446	30,990	8,281,162

According to *Timirjasey* £14,250,000 worth of the whole manufacturing produce is furnished by the Government of Moscow; between £6,000,000 and £9,000,000 by Vladimir and St. Petersburg; between £1,250,000 and £3,000,000 by Kostroma, Tver, Kiev, and Perm; between £475,000 and £1,266,660 by Livonia, Esthonia, Grodno, Jarvslan, Pyasan, Kaluga, Tula, Orel, Tschernigov, Simbirsk, and Kasan; between £158,333 and £475,110 by Novgorod, Viatka, Ufa, Nison, Pensa, Saratov, Tambov, Voronesh, Kursk, Charkov, Volhynia, Podolia, Charson, and lastly, between £79,000 and £158,000 by Archangel, Vologda, Smolensk, Minsk, Pultava, Ekaterinosslav, Tauria, Tamara, and Orenburg.

The total produce, as estimated by Buschen, was : —

Land and Sea Produce.

Fisheries	£3,720,833
Game	158,333
Forests	23,750,000

* In 1875 there were 167 manufactories of machinery.

Mines	£6,780,625
Stock-breeding	30,194,166
Silk, honey wax	1,298,333
Corn	167,833,333
Textile and oil-yielding plants	12,959,583
Sugar—beet	870,833
Tobacco	475,000
Wine	1,979,166
	£250,020,205
Industrial produce	£136,322,455
	£386,342,669

Manufacturing Industry.

Potash, turpentine, etc.	£482,916
Metal manufactures	10,766,666
Earthenwares	2,216,666
Tallow	3,166,660
Leather	8,866,666
Wool	7,125,000
Furs	237,500
Silk	2,325,000
Wax	475,000
Brandy and Beer	51,933,333
Oil	1,781,250
Linen manufactures	18,208,333
Hemp	6,333,333
Cotton manufactures	15,833,300
Paper	950,000
Sugar	3,483,333
Tobacco	2,295,833
Chemical produce	1,266,666
Carriage manufactures	870,833

Commerce.

A strictly prohibitive system existed from the year 1822. A ukase of 28th May, 1857, introduced a high protective tax in place of it; it reduced also the number of articles liable to import duty from 472 to 367, and increased the number of articles, which were duty free, to 300.

A new tariff of duty with reduced rates of taxes followed in 1869, and the beneficial effect of this soon shewed itself. The total amount of international commerce (import and export together), in the period from 1824 to 1828 was £16,941,666. That between 1844-48, was £26,916,161, and and this inclusive of Poland.

The following table includes Poland.

Year	Exports & Imports	Year	Exports & Imports
1851	£31,845,910	1863	£48,952,097
1852	34,142,664	1864	54,159,069
1854	21,485,245	1865	59,145,857
1855	19,351,075	1866	60,494,416
1856	44,778,616	1867	72,358,394

Year	Exports & Imports	Year	Exports & Imports
1857	£50,884,364	1868	£81,571,750
1858	47,588,602	1869	91,929,748
1859	51,458,149	1870*	104,715,808
1860	53,942,058	1871*	112,883,111
1861	54,512,760	1872*	120,697,500
1862	52,772,468		

Since the year 1872, the customs' department has reckoned the whole of the value upon an entirely different plan from that formerly adopted. The supposition of a fixed price has been abandoned, and the current value taken as the basis of the returns.

The result has been, imports and exports together :—

	Europe.	Finland.	Asia.	Total.
1873 ...	£120,080,000	£2,897,500	£4,876,666	£127,854,166
1874 ...	134,805,000	3,425,000	4,876,666	143,106,666
1875 ...	136,087,506	3,657,500	4,813,333	144,558,333

1876.—The value of the exports to Europe was £60,049,025 thus distributed—England £20,900,000, France £4,750,000, Germany £4,295,833, and Turkey £1,108,333; to Asia, £1,490,383.

In 1877 the bad exchange reduced the value of the imports to £53,625,000, and increased that of the exports £74,262,500; total for 1877, £127,887,500.

The inland trade is of very great importance, and is chiefly carried on by means of the annual and other fairs. Taking the average value of three years of the goods brought into 6,050 fairs in the Empire was computed at £61,655,791, of which were sold £39,208,716. The seven most important fairs are those of Nishni-Novgorod, Trbit, Pultava, Charkov, Urinpinsk, Elizabeth Grad, and Kursk. Nishni-Novgorod stands first in importance. The value of the goods brought thither for sale in—

		Goods sold.
1855 was	£9,901,396 ...	£9,025,748
1865 „	17,647,358 ...	14,673,720
1874 „	28,531,825 ...	26,094,125
1876 „	26,315,175 ...	23,769,633

Navigable Rivers.

The length of the rivers which are navigable in Russia was stated in the *Russian Review* at 21,450 miles. Of these 3,087 miles (14.4 per cent.) flow westward, 8,867 miles (41.4 per cent.) to the Caspian, 2,071 miles (9.7 per cent.) to the Sea of Azof, 3,797 miles (17.7 per cent.) to the Black Sea, and 3,233 miles (15 per cent,) to the Baltic. Kursk has no navigable river.

Railroads.

The disastrous experiences of the Crimean war showed the political and military need for railways, and brought about an improvement. In this vast empire, from 1837 to 1843, there were but 25 versts of railway

* In 1870 watches were imported to the value of £282,466; 1871, £329,966; 1872, £902,500.

† The export and import of gold and silver in 1872 amounted to £3,871,566.

(from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo). In 1844 the number rose to 938 versts; until 1857 the work remained stationary; during this year 113 versts were opened; in 1858, another 157 versts; in 1860, 240 versts; in 1861, 462 versts; in 1862, 1,221 versts; in 1868 another 1,771 versts were added. On January 1st, 1869, 6,569 versts were in working order; and at the beginning of 1873, 13,623 versts. At the beginning of of 1874 (including 590 versts in Finland), there were 15,794 versts, of which only 1,527 versts were double lines. In July, 1874, there 16,283 versts open, and 4,324 in course of construction. At the end of 1877 there were 20,132 versts open. The annual increase of railroads has lately averaged 1,780 versts. Of the 11,108 versts open in 1871, 1,111 were made at the cost of the Government. At the end of 1877 there were 20,132 versts, and 3,442 locomotives in use, 2,885 of which were made out of Russia.

The amount of traffic on the Russian lines was in—

1870... 14,373,308 passengers, and 459,235,000 poods of goods
1873... 22,809,111 passengers, and 1,204,128,337 „

The Russian railway system could only be brought into existence by the State guaranteeing the interest (after the Government had met with very unsatisfactory results in making them itself). But great frauds were practised in the construction of the private lines. The amount of interest guaranteed in 1860 was £99,020, and it was obliged to be paid in full; in 1863, 92 per cent. of the sum guaranteed; and in 1866, $63\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the sum had to be paid, or made good, by the Government. In 1869 the State had taken over an interest guarantee of the total amount of £2,953,581, and had actually to cover an amount equal to £725,019; in 1872, over 50 per cent. of the sum guaranteed by the State had to be paid by it.

The number of accidents to persons on the Russian lines of railway is less than in any other country in Europe.

Telegraph.

These were first laid down in 1853, and by the end of 1868 there were 382 stations, 24,820 miles of lines, and 47,317 miles of wire. Since then a line has been established through Siberia, from Sretensk to Charbarowka, 1,333 miles in length; this was a most difficult work, as the line passes through a wild mountainous district, covered with forests, for the length of 641 miles, and for 132 miles has no inhabitants. The total length, on January 1st, 1873, amounted to 47,967 miles of State telegraph lines, and 98,706 miles of wire, with 649 stations; 7,119 miles of railway telegraph, with 681 stations; 2,595 miles of Anglo-Indian, with 53 stations, and 1,882 miles of private telegraph lines with 23 stations, making together 59,563 miles of telegraph lines, and 1,406 stations.

The receipts in 1873 were £680,758; the expenditure, £661,066. The number of despatches forwarded was 3,264,245—2,718,196 of which were inland.

On the 1st January, 1877, there were 56,571 miles of State line and 112,659 miles of wires, 884 stations. Receipts, £896,349; expenditure, £712,570.

STATE TELEGRAPH.

	Number of Messages	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
1874	3,800,425	£763,587	£616,193
1875	4,179,316	800,660	665,383
1876	4,597,904	896,349	712,580
1878	4,710,120	1,099,148	823,956

Number of stations, 2,516

Post.

In the year 1868 there were only 1,607 post offices; in the middle of 1872 the number had risen to 2,129; in 1876, to 3,571 post offices and 6,181 letter boxes. The number of letters passing through the post in

1825	were estimated at	5,000,000
1835	„	6,000,000
1840	„	8,000,000
1850	„	12,000,000
1855	„	16,000,000

The number of postage stamps sold in 1871 ... 27,448,963
„ „ 1872 ... 35,626,115

In 1876 the number of letters were 67,800,056; averaging barely 1 per head of the population.

Banking System.

The connection between the Imperial Bank and the State has been already given. This bank had 26 branches in 1871. The amount of business done in the course of this year was altogether 12,970,560,678 roubles = £2,107,716,110 in money and effects, thus:—

	Receipts	Expenditure
Commercial operations	£1,028,865,953	£1,028,280,065
Liquidation of the office of credit	10,504,585	10,674,439
Current expenses of the Crown ...	11,171,315	11,588,601
Issue of credit notes and payment of the same by exchange ...	3,316,299	3,316,299
	1,053,858,152	1,053,859,404

One of the great evils is the persistent issue of forged bank notes. From the establishment of the Imperial Bank up to January, 1874, no less than 177,304 false notes, to the value of £343,327, were paid into the Bank.

In recent times a number of credit banks have been established: 2 in 1868; 3 in 1869; 5 in 1870; 12 in 1871, and 12 in 1872; so that there were altogether 35 large private banks, including the 2 which existed previously. There is now established in St. Petersburg a central bank, called The Russian Land-Credit Bank, which has monetary correspondence with England, France, and Germany.

There are also communal banks, the oldest of which is at Vologda, and dates from the year 1788. Twenty of these were already in existence when the Government published a normal statute for these institutions in 1862.

215 new communal banks were established during the 10 years, from 1862 to 1872, so that by the end of 1872 there were 235. These establishments are founded by the communal councils with a capital of at least 10,000 roubles, = £1,625. In founding these banks, the communes generally set apart the profits beforehand for charitable purposes, hospitals, schools, and such like; but curious exceptions to this are sometimes found. Thus, the profit of the Bank of Borowsk, in the Government of Kaluga, is to be spent on fetching a miraculous image of the Madonna from a neighbouring convent every year to the above-named place.

The Imperial statute of 1862 lays down the following general rule for the application of the funds:—10—20 per cent. in the reserve fund, ⅓ of the remainder to go into the communal fund, to be spent on public works, local improvements, &c.; the second third to be for the benefit of the schools and benevolent institutions; the remaining third to go towards increasing its capital. Many complaints are made because all the citizens of the place are obliged to give security for the obligations of these banks with the whole of their private property. The control of it certainly belongs to them, but naturally few are in a position to exercise it. Some of these institutions have extended their range of business far beyond what is right. One of them, for example, had employed 68 times as much capital as it possessed, using for this purpose that of other people. In consequence of this a decree was made in 1870 by which the employment of other money than that belonging to the bank was limited to ten times the amount of its own capital. Where this was exceeded half of the profit was to be applied to the increase of the capital. In 1870 the communal banks discounted bills for £11,777,344; they advanced on securities £2,368,214; they lent on goods £67,114; on valuables, £67,373; on houses, £462,607 and £452,207.

The profits of the above 185 establishments were applied as follows:—

For charitable purposes	£63,055
„ public works	62,642
Increase of capital	167,877
„ of reserve fund	44,460
Total profit	£338,034

Commercial Marine.

The number of sea-going vessels in 1872 was given at 2,514, including 185 steamers. In 1876, 1,936 sea-going vessels, among which were 151 steamers. According to a statement in the *Russian Review*, the whole commercial fleet of Russia and Finland is stated at 2,662 sea-going ships, of which 1,267 were in the Baltic, 923 in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, 185 in the White Sea, 267 in the Caspian, and 15 in the Pacific Ocean.

In 1877, the Russian commercial marine consisted of 3,296 sailing vessels and 248 steamers. Of these Odessa owned 305 sailing vessels and 124 steamers; Miolajev owned 366 sailing vessels, mostly coasting ones, and 5 steamers; Riga owned 191 sailing vessels and 30 steamers; St. Petersburg owned 77 sailing vessels and 24 steamers.

The traffic of the ports in 1875 was as follows:—

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Laden	Empty	Laden	Empty
In ports of the Baltic	4,177 ...	2,085	5,753 ...	307
The White Sea ...	345 ...	543	845 ...	11
Black Sea and Sea of Azov	2,250 ...	3,354	4,143 ...	1,432
The Caspian Sea ...	723 ...	50	528 ...	98
Total	7,495 ...	6,032	11,269 ...	1,848
Tonnage of outgoing vessels				2,480,135
„ „ entering „				2,206,579

Coinage, &c.

Money standard, the silver rouble; its equivalent in English is 3*s.* 2*d.* The silver rouble is subdivided into 100 kopeks.

What is now called a silver rouble (in contradistinction to the former paper money) is again nothing but paper, which loses considerably in exchange for silver, and has been completely driven out of ordinary traffic by metal coin.

The *arshine*, or Russian elle.
100 „ „ = 77.78 English yards.
100 „ „ 71.14 German metres.
The Russian foot is exactly the same as the English.
The *verst*, or Russian mile, is equal to .663 of an English mile.
Dessjatine = 2 acres, 2 roods, 32 poles.
Chetwert = 5.77 Imperial English bushels.
Vedro = 12.2989 litres.
Pood = 36 lbs. avoirdupois English, and contains 40 Russian lbs.

ITALY (Kingdom).

ITALY, which was formerly divided into 7 States, has become an entirely united State since 1870; if we exclude the two semi-sovereign dominions of San-Marino and Monaco. The kingdom is divided into 69 provinces, with a sub-division into 197 circuits (circondarii) and 97 districts (Distretti). These altogether contain 1,811 cantons (Mandamenti), and (in 1875) 8,307 parishes.

In the following survey the present administrative provinces are marked with ordinary figures (1, 2, 3, &c.), and the former political divisions, embracing these provinces, are written in italics, and with Roman figures:—

Provinces and Countries	English sq. miles	1876 Population	No. of Parishes	No. of Cantons
I *Piedmont*	11,333	3,027,596	1,487	263
1 Alessandria	1,951	715,069	344	67
2 Cuneo	2,784	645,693	263	64
3 Novara	2,532	658,201	438	51
4 Turin	4,066	1,008,633	442	81
5 Genoa	1,588	744,037	210	47
6 Port Maurice	467	130,579	107	14
II *Liguria*	2,055	874,616	317	61
7 Bergamo	1,087	381,258	306	19
8 Brescia	1,643	465,380	285	29
9 Como	1,049	500,890	518	27
10 Cremona	631	310,238	135	14
11 Mantua	961	297,166	67	15
12 Milan	1,154	1,048,446	313	39
13 Pavia	1,291	469,656	263	34

	Provinces and Counties	English sq. miles	1876 Population	No. of Parishes	No. of Cantons
14	Sondrio	1,261	116,493	78	8
III	*Lombardy*	9,077	3,589,527	1,965	185
15	Belluno	1,270	186,356	69	9
16	Padua	755	383,985	103	10
17	Rovigo	650	212,649	63	9
18	Treviso	941	375,005	96	11
19	Udine	2,514	500,335	180	18
20	Venice	848	344,838	51	11
21	Verona	1,060	383,174	113	13
22	Vicenza	1,015	385,252	123	14
IV	*Venetia*	9,053	2,769,594	795	95
23	Bologna	1,390	451,053	58	19
24	Ferrara	1,010	226,225	16	10
25	Forli	718	248,538	40	13
26	Modena	965	279,185	45	21
27	Parma	1,250	269,267	50	21
28	Piacenza	965	228,630	48	18
29	Ravenna	741	228,279	21	12
30	Reggio d'Emilia	776	248,403	45	19
V	*Emilia*	7,815	2,174,579	323	133
31	Perugia	3,718	567,131	173	31
VI	*Umbria*	3,718	567,131	173	31
32	Ancona	7,361	268,338	51	14
33	Ascoli Piceno	809	206,731	71	13
34	Macerata	1,056	241,426	54	15
35	Pesaro and Urbino	1,144	219,540	73	14
VII	*Marches*	3,745	936,035	249	56
36	Arezzo	1,277	226,003	41	12
37	Florence	2,267	787,992	78	31
38	Grosseto	1,706	107,493	20	11
39	Leghorn (Livorno)	125	119,894	5	5
40	Lucca	576	288,377	22	13
41	Massa-Carrara	687	168,444	35	14
42	Pisa	1,179	276,200	40	15
43	Sienna	1,464	207,889	37	14
VIII	*Tuscany*	9,284	2,192,292	278	115
44	Lazio (Rome)	4,599	841,140	227	52

Provinces and Counties		English sq. miles	1876 Population	No. of Parishes	No. of Cantons
IX	*Lazia* (*Latium*)	4,599	841,140	227	52
45	Aquila	2,509	347,448	127	32
46	Campobasso	1,777	371,814	134	30
47	Chieti	1,104	345,224	121	26
48	Teramo	1,283	250,711	74	18
X	*Abruzzi Molise*	6,673	1,315,197	456	106
49	Avellino	1,408	383,662	128	34
50	Benevento	687	239,278	73	20
51	Caserta	2,306	722,524	185	41
52	Naples	411	929,382	69	42
53	Salerno	2,163	560.136	159	42
XI	*Campania*	6,975	2,834,982	614	179
54	Bari	2,292	641,604	53	37
55	Foggia	2,952	329,637	53	28
56	Lecco	3,292	516,977	130	42
XII	*Puglia* (*Apulia*)	8,536	1,488,218	236	107
57	Potenza	4,120	522,772	124	45
XIII	*Basilicata*	4,120	522,772	124	45
58	Catanzaro	2,306	420,872	152	37
59	Cosenza	2,840	453,618	151	43
60	Reggio-Calabria	1,514	366,282	107	28
XIV	*Calabria*	6,660	1,240,772	410	108
61	Caltanisetta	1,454	245,130	28	19
62	Catania	1,969	524,305	64	34
63	Girgenti	1,490	308,435	41	24
64	Messina	1,767	438,930	99	29
65	Palermo	1,963	655,729	76	35
66	Siracusa	1,427	311,786	32	22
67	Trapani	1,213	252,190	20	15
XV	*Sicily*	11,287	2,736,505	360	178
68	Cagliari	5,255	405,544	258	58
69	Sassari	4,140	252,935	110	33
XVI	*Sardinia*	9,395	658,479	368	91

Households.

The number of families or households amounted at the last census to 5,675,151. There were 5,063,943 houses, of which 4,139,481 only

were occupied. The population according to sex in 1876, was 13,980,158 males and 13,789,317 females; the preponderance of males therefore, 190,841, a rare occurrence in Europe.

Movement of the Population.

Since the year 1866, the keeping of the civil register has been entrusted to civil officials, throughout all parts of the State, and the results are, consequently, much more satisfactory. We commence the tables with the year 1867.

Year	Marriages	Per 1000	Births	Per 1000	Born dead	Deaths	Per 1000
1867	170,456	13.4	927,396	36.6	—	866,855	34.2
1868	182,743	14.3	900,416	35.3	—	777,224	30.5
1869	205,287	15.9	952,134	37.0	—	713,832	27.7
1870	188,986	14.6	951,495	36.7	—	773,169	29.8
1871	192,839	14.9	960,020	37.0	—	778,669	30.0
1872	202,361	15.0	1,020,686	37.8	29,546	827,498	30.7
1873	214,906	15.8	985,188	36.3	28,351	813,973	30.0
1874	207,997	15.2	951,658	34.9	26,991	827,253	30.3
1875	230,486	16.8	1,035,377	37.7	29,830	843,161	30.7
1876	225,453	16.2	1,083,721	39.0	33,069	796,420	28.7
1877	214,972	15.3	1,029,037	36.7	—	787,817	28.1

Abnormal Marriages in 1876.

There occurred 2 marriages between males of from 15 to 20 years of age and females of from 50 to 55 years; and 20 males of the age of 20 to 25 married women between 50 and 55; 12 between 55 and 60 years; 4 between 60 and 65, and 4 over 70, and on the other hand, men over 70 married, in 9 instances girls of from 15 to 20, and in 18 instances young women of from 20 to 25.

Of children born alive in 1876, 558,308 were boys and 525.413 were girls, that is, 106 boys to 100 girls. Of the number born alive, 47,253 were illegitimate, and 28,981 were foundlings, equal together to 7.03 per cent.; in Lombardy only 2.85 per cent.; in the Marches 15.52; in Rome 18.61 per cent. The number of children who died the first year of their lives was 220,070.

Of the number of deaths 87 were returned in the register as 100 years old, 49 being women. Of violent deaths there were 9,463, (2,242 being women). Of these 1,024 were suicides, (170 women); 6,935 were from fatal accidents. 1,504 were murders, and 7 executions.

Emigration.

According to "Carpi," the number of those who left the country secretly in 1870 was 110,458; in 1871, 122,478; in 1872, 146,265; and in 1873 151,151. Many of these remain in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, in the hope of winning a fortune and then returning to their country. Those who went to Trans-Atlantic lands in 1870, amounted, according to "Ellena," to 25,000; in 1871 to 30,000; in 1872 to 35,000; and in 1873 to 45,000. In 1876 the number of those who emigrated, not including those who did so secretly, was estimated at 108,771, the total number of Italians in foreign lands being 477,000. About 115,000 are

from Liguria and 104,000 from Piedmont. There are about 118,500 settled in France; 18,000 in Switzerland; 11,000 in European Turkey; 6,400 in Austrian-Hungary; 4,000 in Germany; 4,400 in Egypt and Barbary; 147,600 in South and Central America (68,000 being in the Argentine Republic); 70,000 in the United States.

Nationalities.

Italy enjoys more than most other nations the very important advantage of possessing a population which entirely belongs to the same nationality. Of other than Italian origin there are 134,435 French, 20,392 Germans, 5,546 English, and 113,383 individuals speaking other languages. In the districts of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, there are 119,369 speaking a French dialect, and in the provinces of Novara and Turin, 3,649 speaking a Burgundian dialect. The number of Albanians in the south of Italy, and in Sicily is 55,453; Greeks, 20,268; Slavs, 27,000. The Albanians or Arnauts are descendants of those who in the years 1461, 1532, and 1744, took refuge in Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily. They are generally but erroneously called Greeks. The Albanian language is not a modern Greek dialect as some supppose, but a distinct Aryan tongue, probably representing the old Illyrian of the Balkan peninsula.

Creeds.

The inhabitants are almost entirely Roman Catholics. The census of 1861 for the kingdom of Italy, exclusive of the States of the Church, returned only 64,005 who were not Roman Catholics. Of these 32,932 were Evangelical, many of whom were the Waldenses so cruelly oppressed in former times; 29,233 Jews, and 1,840 members of other religious sects.

In 1871 there were 26,662,580 Roman Catholics, 58,651 Protestants, 35,356 Jews, and 44,567 either members of other religious sects or no religion at all.

Communes or Parishes and their Population.

There are altogether 8,382 communes; of these 10 have more than 100,000 inhabitants; 12 have from 50,000 to 100,000; 25 from 30,000 to 50,000; 52 from 20,000 to 30,000; 261 from 10,000 to 20,000; 729 between 5,000 and 10,000; 442 between 4,000 and 5,000; 858 between 3,900, and 4,000; 1,399 between 2,000 and 3,000; 2,351 between 1,000 and 2,000; 1,410 between 500 and 1,000; 515 between 300 and 500, and 242 have a less number. The meaning expressed by the word community or parish is very varied. In many parts of the kingdom it comprises extensive districts of several square miles,* involving figures which can only mislead. Thus the Commune Capâunori, near Lucca, has 43,313 inhabitants, but they are scattered over a district of 64 English square miles; in the district itself there were in 1861 only 482 souls. There are 8 cities with a resident population of more than 100,000 and 6 with from 50,000

* The average area in Apulia is 36 English square miles, in Tuscany 33.3, in the Basilicata 33.2, in Sicily 31.3, in Sardinia 25.5, in Piedmont it is 7.5, in Lombardy 4.6, while the average throughout the kingdom is 13.6

to 100,000; 25 with 25,000 to 50,000, and 157 with 10,000 to 25,000. The following gives the resident population of the towns and that of the parishes.

The towns are grouped according to the old political divisions in which they are situate.

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
PIEDMONT.		
Turin	192,443	212,644
Alessandria	29,102	57,079
Asti	19,466	31,725
Novara	14,827	29,516
Casale Monferrata	20,456	27,514
Verulli	20,623	27,349
Cuneo	11,423	21,447
Pinerolo	11,832	16,730
Fossana	7,272	16,544
Moudoir	11,958	16,643
Savigliano	9,544	16,150
Saluzzo	9,796	15,446
Chieri	8,986	15,033
Tortona	8,620	13,504
Bra	9.150	13,500
Carmagnola	3,830	12,799
Novi Ligure	8,903	12,162
Beilla	9,611	11,935
Alba	6,555	10,296
Acqui	8,331	10,083
LIGURIA.		
Genoa	130,269	161,669
Savona	19,664	24,851
Spezzia	15,636	24,127
San Pier d'Arena	15,568	16,756
Voltri	5,943	13,255
Chiavari	8,414	11,521
San Remo	9,017	10,691
Rapallo	5,352	10,406
LOMBARDY.		
Milan	199,009	261,985
Brescia	38,906	38,906
Bergamo	34,555	37,363
Cremona	30,508	30,508
Pavia	29,520	29,618
Mantua	26,687	26,687
Lodi	18,537	25,685
Monza	17,431	25,228
Como	24,350	24,350
Vigevano	14,096	18,436
Viadana	5,985	15,343

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
Voghera	11,903	15,089
Rusto Arsizio	9,448	12,909
Varese	8,404	12,605
Treviglio	8,575	11,883
Codogno	8,775	11,368
Abbiategrasso	4,826	10,039
VENETIA.		
Venice	128,094	128,901
Verona	65,876	67,080
Padua	52,011	66,107
Vicenza	26,944	37,686
Udine	22,004	29,630
Treviso	18,547	28,291
Chioggia	19,841	26,336
Vittorio	10,533	16,029
Belluno	5,770	15,509
Adria	9,834	14,138
Legnago	3,514	13,355
Bassano	7,769	13,254
Feltre	6,570	12,435
Rovigo	7,974	10,749
Castelfranco Veneto	4,883	10,607
Este	5,743	10,007
EMILIA.		
Bologna	89,104	115,957
Ferrara	33,327	72,447
Ravenna	21,774	58,901
Modena	30,854	56,690
Reggio in Emilia	19,131	50,657
Parma	44,915	45,511
Faenza	23,752	36,299
Cesena	17,594	35,870
Piacenza	34,908	34,908
Rimini	9,747	33,886
Imola	18,189	28,398
Lugo	8,664	24,895
Cento	5,223	19,180
Carpi	5,110	17,724
Argenta	3,805	16,242
Budrio	7,036	16,219
San Giovanni	4,678	15,295
Bagnacavallo	3,885	14,865
Mirandola	3,059	13,170
Finale in Emilia	4,456	12,984
Castel Franco	6,616	12,460
Brisighella	5,285	12,281
Castel San Pietro	4,876	13,330
Medicina	3,757	11,355
Borgo San Donnino	4,359	10,855

UMBRIA.

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
Perugia	16,708	49,503
Citta di Castello	6,588	24,088
Gubbio	8,353	22,757
Foligno	8,471	21,686
Spoleto	7,493	20,748
Rieti	12,905	15,968
Arisi	6,225	15,159
Ferni	12,419	15,037
Todi	4,747	14,934
Orvietto	7,423	14,455
Narni	4,453	10,759

MARCHES.

Ancona	35,111	45,741
Ascoli Piceno	11,373	22,937
Senigaglia	11,173	22,197
Macerata	11,195	19,831
Fano	8,591	19,734
Pesaro	12,375	19,691
Recanati	6,408	19,572
Fesi	13,472	18,912
Fermo	15,862	17,886
Osimo	4,853	17,086
Urbino	10,194	16,194
San Severino	4,666	14,182
Camerino	5,422	11,880
Tolentino	4,289	11,229

TUSCANY.

Florence	166,463	167,093
Leghorn	89,462	97,096
Lucca	21,286	68,204
Pisa	41,796	50,341
Prato	15,924	39,594
Arezzo	11,154	38,907
Cortona	3,973	26,263
Siena	22,965	24,425
Carrara	10,848	23,827
Cascina	2,774	19,604
Massa	4,786	18,031
Camajore	6,755	16,914
Empoli	5,949	16,439
San Miniato	2,785	16,187
Galluzzo	2,901	14,133
Sesto Fiorentino	4,868	13,437
Volterra	5,796	13,402
Pietrasanta	4,656	13,227

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
Fiesole	3,879	13,180
Montepulciano	2,813	13,160
Massa Marittima	5,766	13,052
Pistoja	12,966	12,966
Pescia	6,122	12,700
Poutremoli	4,473	12,628
San Casciano	6,862	12,388
Borgo San Lorenzo	4,192	12,086
Viarreggio	9,983	11,374
Pontassieva	5,141	10,951
Fucecchoi	5,755	10,746
LATIUM.		
Rome	229,356	244,484
Viterbo	16,326	20,637
Velletri	14,798	16,310
Civitavecchia	10,484	11,640
Veroli	3,419	11,036
Frosinone	7,714	10,161
ABRUZZO AND MOLESE.		
Chieti	14,321	23,602
Teramo	9,635	19,721
Lanciano	15,432	17,340
Aquila degli Abruzzi	13,513	16,607
Salmona	12,583	15,019
Campobasso	13,345	14,090
Ortona	7,126	11,884
Agnone	7,377	11,073
CAMPANIA.		
Naples	421,803	448,335
Caserta	14,583	29,451
Salerno	20,611	27,759
Castelamare	22,437	26,385
Torre del Greco	18,950	23,611
Aversa	19,734	21,176
Sessa Aurunca	6,130	20,708
Cava de Tirenni	6,397	20,612
Avellino	18,260	20,492
Benevento	17,370	20,153
Maddaloni	17,587	18,767
Gaeta	18,385	18,385
Torre Annunziata	15,321	17,970
Santa Maria Capua	16,785	17,896
Afragola	17,541	17,889
Ottajano	4,111	17,776
Pozzuoli	11,751	15,736

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
Sarno	10,923	15,382
Ariano di Puglia ...	12,742	14,347
Acerra	12,858	13,633
Nocera inferiore ...	8,519	13,149
Capua	12,174	13,145
Teano	6,540	12,993
Cassino	9,882	12,639
Pagani	12,208	12,492
Gragnano	7,814	12,278
Resina	11,132	12,175
Sora	5,100	12,074
Portici	9,777	11,792
Giuliano in Campagnia	10,751	11,772
Arpino	5,836	11,535
Nola	10,771	11,395
San Giovanni a Tedui	10,898	11,116
Pontecorvo ...	10,020	10,759
Caivano	10,081	10,682
Frattamaggiore ...	10,486	10,486
Scafati	8,123	10,462
Augri	7,264	10,332
Marigliano... ...	5,182	10,215
Pomigliano d'Arco	8,758	10,045

PUGLIA (APULIA).

Bari delle Puglie ...	49,421	50,524
Foggia	34,181	38,138
Andria	32,676	34,034
Barletta	27,444	28,163
Taranta	27,546	27,546
Molfetta	26,516	26,829
Corato	26,018	26,220
Brintonto	23,087	24,978
Trani	24,026	24,388
Lecce	21,083	23,247
Monopoli	13,800	19,993
Franca Villa Fontana	17,457	19,052
Terlizzi	18,175	18,261
Martina Franca ...	13,440	18,102
Monte San Angelo .	14,902	17,242
San Severo ...	16,545	17,124
Altamura	17,004	17,108
Ostuni	14,422	16,295
Ruvo di Puglia ...	15,055	15,083
Canosa di Puglia ...	14,458	14,905
Fasano	12,190	14,809
S. Marco in Lamis...	14,540	14,540
Gravina	14,194	14,443
Lucera	13,064	14,014

	Town Population	Parish or Commune Population
Minervino Murge ...	13,630	13,844
Brindisi	13,194	13,755
Celie Messapico ...	12,582	13,096
Gioja del Colle ...	12,442	13,094
Mola di Bari ...	11,775	11,976
Palo del Cole ...	11,887	11,960
Conversano ...	10,012	10,656
Galatina	9,377	10,344
Nardò	8,171	10,220
Spinazzola	9,900	10,078
Putignano	9,293	10,074
BASILICATA.		
Potenza	18,513	18,513
Avigliano	11,336	15,982
Matera	14,262	14,312
Melfi	11,225	11,648
Rionero in Volture...	11,520	11,520
Luria	10,696	10,696
San Fele	9,965	10,536
CALABRIA.		
Reggio di Calabria	29,854	35,235
Catanzaro	18,781	24,901
Cosenza	14,522	15,962
Rossano	14,818	14,881
Nicastro	10,418	13,181
Cittanova	12,137	12,177
Acri	9,486	10,717
Corigliano	10,481	10,572
Caulonia	6,491	10,125
Palme	8,699	10,025
SICILY.		
Palermo	186,406	219,398
Messina	71,921	111,854
Catania	83,496	84,397
Acireale	26,692	35,787
Marsala	17,666	34,202
Trapani	28,052	33,034
Siracuse	20,035	22,179
Caltagirone ...	22,639	25,978
Caltanissetta ...	21,464	26,156
Ragusa Superiore ...	21,495	21,546
Canicatti	20,908	20,908
Alcamo	20,890	20,890

	Town Population		Parish or Commune Population
Girgenti	19,603	... ...	20,646
Barcellona Pozzo del Golfo	14,471	... ...	20,464
Castel Vetrano ...	19,499	... ...	20,420
Partinico	20,098	... ...	20,154
Sciacca	18,896	... ...	19,209
Piazza Amerina ...	15,923	... ...	18,252
Vittoria	17,528	... ...	17,921
Monte San Guiliano	6,143	... ...	17.496
Giarri	9,990	... ...	17.414
Comiso	16,694	... ...	16,694
Noto	14,767	... ...	16,590
Corleone	16,150	... ...	16,304
Monreale	13,496	... ...	16,211
Licata	15,867	... ...	15,968
Paterno	14,790	... ...	15,778
Favara	15,197	... ...	15,233
Terranova	14,686	... ...	14,911
Nicosia	14,544	... ...	14,789
Aderno	14,613	... ...	14,673
Bronte	14,567	... ...	14,589
Castrogiovanni ...	14,148	... ...	14,511
Saleme	11,631	... ...	14,096
Palma de Montechiaro	13,458	... ...	12,497
Gangi	12,921	... ...	13,057
San Cataldo ...	12,727	... ...	12,899
Biancavilla... ...	12,494	... ...	12,631
Partanna	12,467	... ...	12,467
Milazzo	7,744	... ...	12,060
Lipari	6.047	... ...	12,020
Leonforte	11,913	... ...	12,010
Mazzarino	11,599	... ...	11,951
Avola	11,842	... ...	11,912
Augusta	11,382	... ...	11,897
Agira	11,438	... ...	11,876
Bageria	11,061	... ...	11,651
Riesi	11,525	... ...	11,548
Aragona	8,892	... ...	14,424
Castelamare del Golfo	11,160	... ...	11,280
Mistretta	11.003	... ...	11,218
Racalmuto... ...	10,903	... ...	11,012
Sicily	10,724	... ...	10,887
Niscemi	10,633	... ...	10,750
Lentini	10,221	... ...	10,578
Naro	9,947	... ...	10,366
Cefalù	10,017	... ...	10,194
Troina	10,033	... ...	10,193
Grammichele ...	10,058	... ...	10,192
Pietrapezzia ...	9,909	... ...	10,149
Palazzo Acreida ...	9,954	... ...	10,132

SARDINIA.

Cagliari	33,039	...	...	33,039
Sassari	30,542	...	...	32,674
Tempo Pausania ...	5,003	...	...	10,096

The City of Rome includes an area of 5¼ square miles. There are 347 Catholic and 8 Protestant churches. In the year 1198, under Pope Innocent III., there were only 35,000 inhabitants. In 1377, when the pope returned from Avignon, there were only 17,000; in 1513, under Leo X., there were 40,000 inhabitants; in 1521 the number increased to 90,000. Under Clement VII. there were 165,047; and in 1793, 166,948. In 1809 and 1813 a great diminution occurred—viz., to 136,268 and 117,882. The number rose again in 1823 to 136,269, and in 1830 to 147,235. At the accession of Pope Pius IX. (1846) there were 180,199,

In 1869, 6,400 of the inhabitants of Rome belonged to the religious orders, exclusive of 5,210 nuns; 4,682 were Jews, and 637 belonged to other than Catholic bodies.

Territorial Changes.—Italy at the end of 1858.

	English Square miles	Population	State Expenditure	Debt
1. Sardinia	29,235	5,167,542	£5,760,000	£26,000,000
2. Lombardo-Venezia	17,562	5,173,054	3,480,000	6,240,000
3. Duchy of Parma...	2,402	500,000	400,000	520,000
4. „ Modena.	2,338	605,000	400,000	480,000
5. Grand Duchy of Tuscany ...	8,568	1,807,000	1,600,000	4,720,000
6. States of the Church, including San Marino	15,499	3,130,000	3,240,000	14,640,000
7. The two Sicilies ...	42,883	9,117,000	5,520,000	21,200,000
Total	118,487	25,499,596	£20,400,000	£73,800,000

The union of the former States into one "Kingdom of Italy," began in 1859. By the Peace of Zurich, November 16th, 1859, Austria was compelled to cede the greater part of Lombardy to Napoleon III., who made over the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia. Popular rebellions in various parts of the country led to the following annexations:—Emilia, Parma, Modena, and Romagna), on March 18th, 1860; Tuscany, March 22nd; the Marches, Umbria, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, on December 17th in the same year. The King was obliged by the Treaty of March 24th, 1860, to cede his inheritance of Savoy, as well as Nice, to France. The title "Kingdom of Italy" was first used March 17th, 1861. The war of 1866 which brought nothing but defeat to the land and sea forces of Italy, yet led to the acquisition of Venice by the Treaty of Peace concluded October 3rd, 1866. The war between France and Germany in 1870, and the fall of Napoleon released the French Government from the obligations which it had undertaken for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope, and on September 20, 1870, the Italian troops occupied Rome, after a short struggle with the Papal Troops. On October 2nd, the people of the Papal Dominions declared unanimously in favour of Union with the King of Italy.

Historical Notes.

SARDINIA.

The French took Savoy and Nice at the beginning of the great Revolution; 1798, occupation of Piedmont; 9th December, formal renunciation of it by the King. The country hitherto provisionally administered was incorporated with France September 11, 1802. The island of Sardinia alone remained to the King.

The republic of Genoa, at first transformed into a Ligurian republic, was incorporated with France in May, 1805. The Congress of Vienna re-instated the King in Piedmont, and also gave him Genoa and the neighbouring Fiefs; the second Peace of Paris restored to him the part of Savoy which had at first been withheld.

PARMA.

The hereditary Prince, made King of Etruria in 1805, ceded Parma, which Napoleon united with France. Parma was assigned, by a Treaty of the Great Powers, made April 10, 1814, to Marie Louise, Napoleon's second wife, but without right of succession. After her decease in 1847 the little State returned into the possession of the former Duke's family, to whom Lucca, previously a Republic, had been given since 1815.

MODENA.

Subsequent to 1796 this country was united with the Cis-Alpine Republic, but restored in 1814.

TUSCANY.

The Grand Duke (of the House of Austria) ceded his claims upon Tuscany to France in exchange for Salzburg and Wurzburg. Napoleon turned Tuscany into the Kingdom of Etruria, and imposed upon it the hereditary Prince of Parma as ruler, until he incorporated it with France in October, 1807, when the Emperor's sister Eliza (the wife of Bacciochi, who had been made Prince of Piombino) was Governor General, with the title of Grand Duchess. Its restoration took place in 1814.

STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Previous to the French Revolution these contained about 16,792 English square miles with 2,200,000 population. The counties of Avignon and Venaissin, in France, formed part of them. The population, however, of these two counties rebelled against Papal rule, and union with France was the result. By the Peace of Tolentino, February 19, 1797, the Pope was also obliged to yield Romagna to the Cis-Alpine Republic. In consequence of the assassination of the French ambassador, Duphot, at Rome, French troops entered the capital on the 11th February, 1798, and the rebellion of the people ended by the proclamation of the Roman Republic. Towards the end of the year the *Papal* rule was re-established, by means of Neapolitan, Russian and *Turkish* troops, In 1809 Napoleon incorporated the Marches with his "Kingdom of Italy," and on May 17th, four days before the Battle of Aspern, he further decreed the incorporation of Rome itself with the French Empire. The Pope was carried by force into

France. In 1814 restoration took place with the loss of Avignon and a tract of land on the right bank of the Po. The risings of 1848 caused the Pope to fly to Gaeta (November 24th). On the 8th of February, 1849, the National Assembly decreed the restoration of the "Roman Republic." After a glorious struggle, Rome was taken on July 3rd by the French troops, sent for the purpose of re-establishing the Pope. The States of the Church embraced about 15,903 English square miles, inhabited according to the census of 1853 by about 3,124,668 souls.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

In January, 1799, after the entrance of the French troops into Naples, the *Repubblica Partenopea* was proclaimed, but it was overthrown by force of arms in June. On December 27, 1805, Napoleon's order of the day, issued from Schönbrunn, was,—"The Bourbon House of Naples has ceased to reign." The Emperor first nominated his brother Joseph, King of Naples; then in July, 1808, his brother-in-law, Murat (Joachim I.)

The old King maintained his position in Sicily with the aid of the English. Murat joined the Allies at the end of 1813, and upon Napoleon's return to France from Elba in 1815, he endeavoured to conquer a larger State for himself, but was defeated by Austria. The restoration of the Bourbons took place in May, 1815.

Finance.

A State newly-formed by means of force cannot at once restore the balance between revenue and expenditure, unless ample contributions of war flow in from foreign countries, This is more especially the case when the State, with whom the change originated, is already hampered by ruined finances, and when the population of the country in general is poor, like that of Lower Italy and the Islands. If to this be added the outlay for a very large standing army, much extravagance, a not unfrequent want of honour in the administration, and lastly internal disturbances—the results cannot but be unfavourable.

The statements of the Budget, therefore, lose a great part of their value; they serve, at best, to indicate starting points for the future administration.

In order to, somewhat, conceal the bad state of financial affairs, the Budget has been divided into an ordinary and an extraordinary. The results from 1861-70 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1861	£18,332,907	... £19,886,205	... £38,219,112
1864	22,612,424	... 18,352,068	... 40,964,492
1868	29,059,460	... 14,964,159	... 44,023,619
1872	46,334,858	... 5,529,097	... 51,863,955

EXPENDITURE.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1861	£24,206,930	... £8,283,968	... £32,490,898
1864	33,384,119	... 8,003,724	... 41,387,843
1868	38,812,076	... 8,889,589	... 47,701,665
1872	48,372,632	... 8,306,603	... 54,679,236

The permanent increase in the ordinary revenue is not of a satisfactory nature. The growth is for the greater part not caused by a larger yield from the old taxes, but by new imposts, and from the enlargement of the territory. In no year have the ordinary receipts covered the ordinary expenditure, and many items mentioned as "extraordinary" belong to the ordinary budget. The extraordinary receipts were produced mainly by the sale of State property, and by contracting new debts. Affairs have somewhat improved of late, but the figures are still excessively high. Increased taxation has only tended to increase the arrears of taxes. Endeavours have been made again and again to help by the sale of State lands, by anticipating the taxes in return for reduction of them, and by fresh issues of treasury bonds. There has been, in addition to all this, an increase of duty on salt and tobacco, on postage, and the imposts on colonial goods, on petroleum, and even on corn. The grist tax is found particularly oppressive. The produce of the tobacco monopoly was pledged for sums advanced under very oppressive conditions. The notes of the Italian Bank received a forced exchange at the outbreak of the war in 1866. Notes were issued of the miserable value of 10*d.* and even 5*d.* One very unsatisfactory source of revenue increased considerably, viz., lotteries. It rose from £1,409,968 in the year 1862 to £2,412,262 in 1868, and to £3,231,676 in 1869.

The whole circumstance is the more striking because all the States which were incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, except Piedmont, had enjoyed a well ordered system of Finance.

The account for the year 1876 gave the revenue and expenditure under three heads:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Current administration ...	£46,684,335	£47,832,742
Capital from taxation ...	3,396,070	3,413,396
Post	4,707,936	4,717,936
Total	£54,788,341	£55,964,074
		54,788,341
Deficit		£1,175,733

Under the revenue we have the following part detail:—

Ground tax	£7,199,331
Income tax	6,931,452
Grist tax	3,298,167
Succession duty	994,426
Registration duty	2,033,471
Stamps	1,507,332
Railway tax	511,608
Customs	4,035,240
Food tax	2,780,592
Tobacco tax	3,410,754
Salt tax	3,197,322
Post	979,227
Telegraph	329,599
Lottery	2,850,543

Of the expenditure the intangible (Spesa intangibile) absorbed	£31,993,538
Civil administration	14,735,398
Military	9,235,138

The budget for the year 1878 estimated the revenue thus:—

1. Ordinary revenue at	£47,541,614
2. Extraordinary revenue	661,049
3. Special loans, etc....	8,820,693
Total	£57,023,356
Total expenditure as £56,507,290	

REMARKS ON THE REVENUE.

The actual land tax increased by about 30 per cent. between the commencement of the State as a Union and 1868. It was not an equal tax, being much higher in many parts of the country than it had been under former governments. This tax yields most in Lombardy, where it averages 9*s.* 8*d.* per 2½ acres; 5*s.* 1*d.* in Parma and Piacenza; 4*s.* 11½*d.* in Modena; 4*s.* 9*d.* in the Romagna; 3*s.* 7½*d.* in Naples; 3*s.* 4½*d.* in the Marches; 3*s.* 4*d.* in Piedmont and Liguria; only 1*s.* 11½*d.* in Sicily; 2*s.* 1¾*d.* and 2*s.* 1½*d.* in Tuscany and Umbria, and 1*s.* 1½*d.* in Sardinia.

The net proceeds of the house tax in 1866 were £10,096,383, but had increased to £12,608,394 in 1873. Farm buildings are free of this tax.

The duty on moveable property (imposta sulla richezza mobile) is, in a strict sense, an income tax. The farmers, as such, are exempt from it, in so far as they do not manufacture their produce and carry on trade. All who deal in commerce are subject to it. On the other hand, the manufacturing duty (patent duty), in Piedmont, the family tax in Tuscany, the manufacturing and trade taxes in the provinces, which used to belong to Austria, and the poll tax in Modena, are all abolished. This "imposta sulla richezza mobile," introduced in the year 1864, is an imitation of the English income tax, though with many and considerable modifications. At first, only a small fixed sum was obtained from the lowest incomes. The minimum of the normal liability to the tax was fixed at £16. It was at first a so-called contingent duty, then a repartition tax, and at last it became a capitation tax. Originally the coupons of the State debt were left free; subsequently they were included in the taxation. A comparison of results has therefore, been very difficult amid these continual changes.

The following are the different categories from the decree of August, 1870, according to which the tax is levied.

A. includes the produce from outstanding capital. Upon this the tax is levied.

B. Those incomes which are obtained by the union of capital and labour, such as silk, and the proceeds of herds. Six-eighths of these are liable to the tax.

C. Incomes derived from manual labour alone. Five-eighths of these pay the tax.

D. Stipends, pensions, and such like, rated at half,

The results under these heads were in 1872 as under :—

	Category A.	Category B.	Category C.	Category D.	Total.
	£7,211,390	£7,992,838	£3,008,805	£731,993	£18,945,026
Per cent.	38.1	42.2	15.8	3.9	100.

The Grist Tax (la Tassa sulla Macinazione dei Cereali) was introduced at the beginning of the year 1869. It is calculated by means of the "Contatore"—a machine which counts the revolutions of the mill wheels. Few other taxes have excited so much bitterness from the first, and this bitterness has been increased by the defects in the counting machine. The gross yield, which was only £703,296 in 1869, rose in the following year to £1,078,291 ; in 1871 to £1,783,428 ; in 1872 to £2,364,399 ; and in 1876 to £3,298,167. This gave a tax of 7½*d.* per head of the population in 1869, 11*d.* per head in 1870, 1*s.* 10*d.* per head in 1872, and 2*s.* 5*d.* per head of the population in 1876.

Lands in Mortmain.

As in France, these lands are burdened in Italy with a special tax, as an equivalent for the loss sustained by the Treasury in the transfer duty.

The list of expenditure requires no special explanation except on one point, viz., that since 1871 there occurs the item "Permanent annuity to the Papal See," £129,000, free of all duty ; but the Pope having refused his sanction to the levying of this tax, it was merely noted in the budgets for the 3 years, 1871-3.

Provincial Budgets.

The provinces of Italy possess a very considerable power of self-administration, and with this privilege a corresponding amount of obligations entailing great expenditure. Thus it happened that the expenditure rose from £844,559 in 1862, to £3,517,345 in 1872, and has since increased four-fold.

This increase undoubtedly arises in a great measure from the addition of Venice and Rome to the State, and still further from the internal development which is going on.

In 1876 the financial statement was as follows :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	£247,254	£2,017,818
Extraordinary ...	563,487	1,247,308
Special	148,471	176,003
Contributions of taxes	2,476,624	—
	£3,435,836	£3,441,129

Under expenditure appear—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
The Provincial debt ...	£73,432	£270,523
Administration	317,063	39,764
Public education	156,716	37,904
Charity	597,673	46,854
Sanitary works	11,972	1,221
Public security	135,988	10,776
Public works	640,665	649,791

The insignificance of the sum expended for education is especially striking. The item charity includes about £320,000 for Foundlings. The public works consist above all in road-making, bridge-building, harbour, and water works.

Communal Budgets.

The expenditure of the communes has increased no less than in the provinces. The revenue in 1863 (without Venice or Rome, of course) was £9,000,000. In 1876 the figures stood thus :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Town communes	£11,682,410 ...	£11,683,067
Country communes ...	7,858,040 ...	7,899,361
Total	£19,540,450	£19,583,428

Notes on the History of Finance.

The ordinary receipts in Piedmont were long ago insufficient, whilst the other then existing States arranged their finances on a satisfactory footing, after the fluctuations caused by internal disturbances.

THE TWO SICILIES.—Great exertions were made to cover the extravagancies of Queen Caroline at the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. At the beginning of the Napoleonic dominion the finances were in a state of utter ruin. A land tax was resorted to for aid. After the Restoration in 1815, fresh confusion arose, which was increased by the Revolution suppressed in 1822, and by subsequent repeated rebellions.

States of the Church.

The Papal Finances were ruined from the time when the regular contributions from other Catholic countries began to fail. The amounts yielded by the "Peter's Pence" have been given from 1861 to 1868. The official papers give no fixed amount for the subsequent years, but make a general statement only.

1861	£567,360	1865	£257,400
1862	376,080	1866	237,560
1863	281,880	1867	452,480
1864	233,280	1868	440,000

Public Debt.

From the foundation of the present kingdom to the present year, the capital of the debt, and the sum required for the payment of the interest due on it, have gone on steadily increasing year by year as may be seen in the following table :—

	Capital of Debt.	Interest.
1870	£352,611,280 ...	£16,550,000
1871	358,028,960 ...	16,418,600
1872	384,887,840 ...	17,551,360
1873	390,304,520 ...	17,838,880
1874	391,509,720 ...	17,817,446
1875	397,392,680 ...	17,934,600
1876	430,767,960 ...	19,687,960
1877	451,719,600 ...	19,621,712

In order to obtain money, debts have been incurred in every possible

direction. Consolidated loans, annuities, and ordinary loans of longer or shorter duration, with and without special security, with payments of simple interest, and with premiums, have been resorted to. Recourse has even been had to a forced paper currency. The "corso Forzoso," or notes having a forced currency, ran up from £22,000,000 in 1870, to £35,000,000 in 1874, and to £37,600,000 in 1877.

In July, 1874, the Italian Government had sold annuities for £2,400,000 to the houses of Rothschild in London and Paris, representing capital to the amount of £48,000,000. Many valuable national estates have been alienated, and the price of them likewise dissipated. Crown lands to the value of £11,080,000, and church lands, £16,740,000, by the end of 1872.

Immediately after the foundation of the State the Italian Government regarded it as a political duty to obliterate every difference between the debts of the various parts of the new kingdom, and, before all things, to facilitate the taking up of new loans. Thus, in July, 1861, there appeared a decree by which the alteration of all former bonds into new 5 per cent. bonds was ordered for the purpose of the "unification" of all the State debts. This regulation affected the creditors of the former states in very unequal degrees, though generally very seriously. The market price of the older bonds had formerly been very various, but all had been higher than the exchange of the new paper.

The amount of debt which the kingdom took as belonging to the former Roman territories, and after agreement with the Pope in December, 1866, amounted annually to £293,333 in annuities, and £530,411 in unredeemable debt, thus representing a capital debt of £16,474,888, at 5 per cent. To this was added, after the complete abolition of the states of the church, the debt which remained upon the rest of the Papal dominions. As a remedy for these burdens, there were the old domains and ecclesiastical lands. The yearly value of the latter was estimated at £3,050,648, though afterwards the estimate was reduced to £2,697,786. With the proceeds of the sale of these lands the State undertook the burden of maintaining the clergy.

The value of the lands now remaining to the State is about £45,800,000. Of these lands a considerable part is inalienable.

Army.

The basis of the present military organization of Italy is that which obtains in Germany—viz., universal liability to serve. When the system shall have been carried out in all its details, which will not be effected until 1882, it is expected that the army will amount to 500,000 men of the first-class, and 140,000 of the reserve. There is an annual levy of from 70,000 to 80,000 of the youths of Italy of 18 to 21 years of age for the standing army. The time of service is three years in the Infantry and five in the Cavalry. The original supernumaries, who are not enrolled in the regular army, are numbered in the second-class, forming the reserve, after which follows the obligation to service in the provincial militia. In the Reserve the time of service is nine years. Every* native of the

* The number of those who avoided the fulfilment of their military duties amounted in the six years (1867-72) to 63,860, or 4.13 per cent. of all levied. In November, 1870, Ricotti, the then Minister of War, issued a circular to all the authorities charged with the levy, and to all the military surgeons, from which we find that in one single circle ("Circondario") more than 20 conscripts had cut off a toe to avoid the levy; and in another circle 48 conscripts had cut off fingers for the same object.

kingdom is liable to military service either in the standing army or in the Reserve. But if young men are able to pass a good examination, their time of service is reduced to one year upon the payment of £60, and £80 placed in the Military Fund.

The Formation of the Army.

Infantry: 80 regiments of the Line, and 10 of reigments of Rifles each regiment consisting of 3 battalions of 4 companies.

Cavalry: 20 regiments of 6 squadrons each.

Artillery: 10 regiments each with 10 batteries of 8 guns and 3 companies, beside 25 companies of fortress Artillery.

Engineers: 2 regiments each having 4 companies of Pioneers, and and 16 companies of sappers.

In case of mobilization the army is formed into 10 army corps, each of 2 divisions, 30,000 combatants strong.

The national militia is composed of 232 battalions of infantry, each of 4 companies; 15 battalions of cavalry; 60 batteries of artillery, and 10 companies of engineers.

STANDING ARMY, (Esercito permanente), September, 1877.

Infantry, including 42,557 Bersaglieri (Rifles) and 7,551 in Alpine companies	515,438
Cavalry	28,218
Artillery, 59,932. Engineers, 11,228 ... ... =	71,160
Carabinieri (Gendarmes)	18,983
Military schools 3,723; sanitary companies 3,909 ... =	7,632
Invalids and veterans	1,175
Reserve depôts	232
Discipline companies, 1,395. Houses of Correction, 1,905 ...	3,300
Officers in active service	11,423
Pensioned officers	2,054
	659,615

STRENGTH OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE ARMY IN DECEMBER, 1878.

Description of Troops	Peace Footing	War Footing
Infantry of the line	118,850	303,122
Bersaglieri (sharpshooters)	14,727	36,175
Cavalry	16,165	25,769
Artillery	17,202	35,364
Engineers	3,104	3,667
Military train...	2,454	9,605
Carabinieri	19,628	19,628
Administrative troops	4,463	8,215
Military students	2,964	2,964
	199,557	444,509

These are exclusive of 15,110 officers.

Fortresses.

In the old provinces of the mainland, Alessandria, Casale, Genoa and smaller ones. In Lombardy, Pizzighettone, Pavia and three forts.

Mantua-Venezia: The quadrilateral of Verona, Mantua, Peschiera and Legnago; Venice, Chioggia, Palmanova and Osopo. In Central Italy, Civita-Vecchia, Ancona, Ferrara, Piacenza, Bologna, Reggio; Castelle at Leghorn, Sienna, Volterra, Pistoja, Florence, Rome, (Castle of St. Angelo), and four smaller ones, and the island of Elba; Porto Ferrago and Porto Longone. In Lower Italy, Gaeta, Capua, Civitella dell Tronto, Pescara, Citadelle of Naples. In Sicily, Messina, Syracuse and the forts of Palermo. In the island of Sardinia, Cagliari and Sassari.

By enactment of March, 1874, the sum of £3,196,000 extra were ordered to be spent in fortifying the country; viz., £644,000 for the fortification of the frontier, £800,000 for works within the peninsula, £944,000 for coast defences, £400,000 for magazines and other military buildings, and £400,000 for the arming of fortified places.

Navy in 1876 *and* 1879.

The navy of Italy consisted of 18 ironclads carrying 32 guns, 58,881 horse-power, and 97,542 tonnage,(including 3 turret ships, 4 frigates of 1st, and 6 of 2nd class, 1 battering ram, 2 corvettes, 1 gunboat and 1 torpedo-vessel. 19 sea and station vessels, carrying 132 guns, 11,409 horse-power. 22,779 tonnage; 10 advice boats of 31 guns, 12,847 horse-power, and 13,042 tonnage; 11 steam tugs of 14 guns, 3,338 horse-power, and 3,875 tonnage; 2 screw steamers of 360 horse-power and 484 tonnage. Total, 66 vessels, 339 guns, 93,063 horse-power, and 147,345 tonnage.

The navy was manned in 1876 by 1080 officers, 8,213 sailors in service, and 21,311 on unlimited furlough. The marines consisted of 1,532 soldiers. There are three seaboard departments: Spezia, Venice and Taranto. The principal harbour of war is La Spezia, on which more than £2,000,000 have already been spent, and yet the works are far from complete.

In 1879 the Italian Navy consisted of:—

16	Ironclads with	124 guns
9	Frigates	280 „
20	Corvettes	167 „
12	Gunboats	47 „
29	Transports	58 „
86	vessels	676 guns

The navy was manned by 11,200 sailors, 660 engineers and working men, 1,271 officers. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 205 officers and 2,700 soldiers.

Wrecks.

ITALIAN VESSELS.

Year	Of which in Foreign Seas No. Vessels	Total Tons	No.	Of which under Foreign Flags Total Tons	Lives Lost
1870	165	23,957	59	16,877	210
1871	173	23,318	60	15,722	98
1872	197	23,681	47	13,886	72
1873	176	35,195	83	28,678	75
1874	178	31,437	82	25,070	189

Year	Of which in Foreign Seas Total No. Vessels	Tons	Of which under Foreign Flags Total No.	Tons	Lives Lost
1875	150	32,558	77	28,151	178
1876	117	20,936	45	16,568	115
1877	166	29,663	58	22,509	75
1878	138	28,839	64	23,878	47
ON ITALIAN COASTS.					
1870	135	12,762	29	5,682	43
1871	140	15,505	24	7,909	21
1872	168	19,633	18	9,838	55
1873	127	11,330	34	4,813	53
1874	113	8,236	17	1,869	72
1875	92	9,264	19	4,857	52
1876	83	6,736	11	2,368	37
1877	128	14,457	20	7,303	51
1878	89	8,140	15	3,179	44

Social Condition.

a. GENERAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION (Last Census).

In agriculture and stock breeding	8,565,547
Woods and forests	86,272
Fishing and hunting	48,568
Mining industries	38,178
Trade	199,901
Transports	271,052
Moveable and immoveable property	765,099
Service	473,834
Army and navy	145,304
Public offices	136,929
Religion	148,883
The Law	25,986
Sanitary works	54,409
Education	52,577
Fine arts	41,151
Literature and science	14,145
Acrobats, strolling minstrels, hawkers, etc.	22,782
Without permanent occupation, such as road-sweepers, water-carriers, grave-diggers	650,141
Without definite employment	11,773,208

The degree of wealth or poverty of the population may be seen in the list of those subject to the income tax. In 1871, out of 631,582 inhabitants subject to the tax, no fewer than 548,210 are returned with incomes of less than £40, and only 83,372 with incomes of larger amounts. The total incomes of the 548,210 amounted only to £6,828,941; while the incomes of the 83,372 amounted to £12,116,086. In 1875 there were 559,374 persons with incomes of less than £40, and 78,246 with larger incomes. There were of this last class 48,990 with incomes varying between £40 and £80; 121 with incomes varying between £1,600

and £2,000; 31 with incomes between £4,000 and £5,000, and 31 with incomes over £40,000.

The wealth is unequally distributed over the whole of Italy—the poorest portion being Lower Italy:—

	Inhabitants	No. subject to the income tax	Amount of incomes subject to the tax
Upper Italy	9,847,007	263,675	£8,312,142
Central Italy	6,558,077	163,539	6,681,395
Lower Italy	10,396,070	204,368	3,951,490
	26,801,154	631,582	£18,945,027

Clergy.

There are no fewer than 45 archbishops and 185 bishops, the number of the clergy being 7 per 1,000 of the population. According to a law of 28th June, 1866, the monastic establishments were suppressed. Independently of the secular clergy, there were at that time 82 different orders, and 2,382 monastic estates, 658 of which belonged to the mendicant orders. The detail is as follows:—

(*a.*) Orders with property, 63, and 1,162 religious houses, wherein were 5,687 monks and 12,481 nuns and lay sisters.

(*b.*) Mendicant Orders, 10 male orders, with 1,209 religious houses and 18,856 monks; 3 female orders, with 43 convents and 1,372 nuns. To these must be added those of the incorporated province of Rome—311 monasteries, with 2,375 monks; and 163 convents, with 2,183 nuns. The number of the suppressed clerical corporations was 2,169. Under the new Italian Government a great part of the property confiscated from the monasteries has been devoted to education.

Education.

By a decree of November 15th, 1859, primary education was made compulsory and free: the carrving out of this decree was, however, very deficient through the want of suitable teachers. It was shewn in 1861-62 that the proportion in every 1,000 inhabitants who could neither read nor write was as follows:—

	Males	Females
In the old provinces and Lombardy ...	461	574
„ Central Italy	641	750
„ Naples and Sicily*	835	938

When these results of the census became known, when it was found that there were 17,000,000 of Italians (7,889,238 males and 9,110,463 females) uneducated, a cry of indignation and shame was heard throughout all the educated classes of the Peninsula. The census of 1871 shewed that the number of the so-called "analphabetists" (unlettered) was 19,500,000, but the population had increased at the same time both by annexation and natural causes.

* Even in Palermo, capital of Sicily, out of the 191,425 inhabitants, there were 142,313 who were unable to read or write; and among the 57,177 children under 15 years of age, no fewer than 52,950 could neither read nor write. From this it may easily be understood how few in the interior of the island had received any instruction.

The following comparative statement will shew the per centage of the analphabetists in the various districts :—

	1861.	1871.			1861.	1871.	
Piedmont ...	57.43	50.09	per cent.	Abruzzo ...	89.15	85.87	per cent.
Liguria ...	69.79	62.17	„	Campania ...	85.33	72.44	„
Lombardy ...	58.68	53.32	„	Puglia ...	88.61	86.56	„
Emilia ...	80.37	75.08	„	Basilicata ...	91.22	89.58	„
Umbria ...	85.90	82.65	„	Calabria ...	90.46	87.05	„
Marches ...	85.14	81.56	„	Sicily ...	90.13	87.22	„
Tuscany ...	77.78	72.44	„	Sardinia ...	91.04	87.98	„
				Average ...	78.29	73.27	per cent.

Of the male population in both periods who could not read, 72.63 and 67.75 per cent. ; of the female population, 83.97 and 78.89 per cent. Of the young people between 12 and 18 who were unlettered the percentage was 72.02 in 1861 and 64.80 in 1871—the boys 67.79 and 61.11, while the proportion of girls was 76.07 and 68.42 per cent.

In 1872 there were 30,975 elementary schools, with 30,663 male and female teachers, of whom, however, 6,190 had not yet passed the examination ; the maximum number of pupils was stated to be 1,378,666, the minimum number 976,289. There were also mixed public schools, with 174,723 scholars and 3,266 teachers, of whom 1,094 were uncertificated. Also 7,874 private schools, number of teachers 8,203, of whom 4,700 were uncertificated ; number of pupils, 132,626 boys and 161,001 girls. There were 1,293 mixed private schools, with 25,212 boy pupils and 31,077 girl pupils. There were 9,809 evening schools, with 375,947 scholars, also 4,743 Sunday schools.

In 1877 the infant schools were attended by	147,978	children.
„ elementary schools „	1,934,069	„
„ gymnasia and lyceums „	44,868	„
In normal and town schools	6,775	students.
„ technical schools	19,876	„
„ technical special schools	11,969	„
„ universities	8,748	„
„ other high schools	2,024	„
„ clerical schools	3,459	„
„ academy of fine arts	4,096	„
„ conservatoire of music	898	„
Total	2,184,760	

There are 21 universities—8 belonging to the first class, and the remainder to the second class.

First Class.—Naples	with	2,453	students.
„	Turin „	1,234	„
„	Padua „	974	„
„	Pavia „	652	„
„	Rome „	559	„
„	Bologna „	511	„
„	Pisa „	470	„
„	Palermo „	333	„

Second Class.—	Genoa	388
„	Modena	223
„	Parma	184
„	Catania	152
„	Siena	141
„	Messina	79
„	Sassari	70
„	Cagliari	54
„	Macerata...	52

The free universities of the provinces are Ferrara, with 67; Perugia, 67; Urbino, 60; and Camerino, with 25 students.

The marriage register has shown very little improvement in education since 1866, notwithstanding all that this Government has done for it.

The proportion in every 100 persons married who were not able to sign the marriage papers were as follows:—

	1866	1868	1870	1872	1874	1875	1876
Bridegrooms ...	59.06	58.91	58.54	56.22	54.48	54.32	52.35
Brides	78.97	78.43	77.48	75.28	74.37	74.76	72.95

In the levying of the troops the proportion appears rather more favourable. Out of the youths of 21 years of age, drawn for military service, the following percentage could neither read nor write in the years—

1863	1866	1870	1872	1876	1877
65.46	64.27	60.49	56.74	51.80	51.99

Literature.

In 1863, 4,243 works were published independently of periodicals: 685 were on literature, 608 on education, 460 on theology, 286 on political economy, statistics, etc.,251 on history, 239 on jurisprudence, 232 on politics, 228 on medicine, and 226 on arts and science.

In 1872 there were 1,116 newspapers and periodicals published, of which 396 were political, 100 agricultural, 71 religious (63 Romanist, 7 Protestant, 1 Jewish), 58 educational, 55 on fine arts, etc.

Of the total 1,116, 1,087 appeared in the Italian language, 14 in French, 6 in English, 2 in German, 1 in Armenian, 6 in Italian dialects. The number of subscribers to the periodicals was 1,089,105.

In 1877, 5,743 books were published. The value of the export and import of books and papers was as follows in 1876 and 1877:—

	1876	1877
Export	£204,064	£271,682
Import	301,556	298,244
	£505,620	£569,926

Criminal Statistics.

In the year 1867, 2,626 murders, or 11 in every 10,000 inhabitants. The number of murders increases as we go from north to south—thus, in Venetia, there were 1.59 per 10,000 inhabitants; in Calabria, 30.78 per 10,000.

In 1872, 67,868 arrests took place, 2,019 of which were for murder or manslaughter, 873 for attempted murder or assassination, 2,482 for highway robbery, 10,389 for wounding, 15,341 for theft, 406 for incendiarism, 1,577 for resistance to the laws, 197 for absconding, and 34,584 for other crimes.

The greatest number of arrests was furnished by the circle of Florence —viz., 13,873; the smallest, Cagliari—viz., 2,307.

In 1874 there were 3,438 murders, 31,474 wounded, 3,954 robberies.

In the first nine months of 1879 there were no fewer than 2,900 murders, or attempts at murder, committed in the kingdom, being an average of 10⅔ a-day. During the same period there occurred 1,900 cases of highway robbery, the perpetrators of which entirely escaped justice to the number of 800.

An interesting report has just been issued (1880) by the Statistical department of Italy showing the social status of the prisoners in the penal establishments. The number in confinement is as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	3,543	177	3,720
Commercial	620	11	631
Sedentary trades	508	113	621
Active trades	994	16	1,010
Domestic servants	876	87	963
Fishermen and boatmen	63	—	63
Vagabonds and prostitutes	48	16	64
Soldiers and sailors	57	—	57
Ecclesiastical	12	—	12
Students	6	—	6
Liberal professions	170	—	170
Living on their means	115	33	148
Officials	133	—	133
Total	7,145	453	7,598

Material Condition—Agriculture.

56,852,227 acres of land are subject to taxation, and 9,872,730 are tax free. Of the former—

Arable land	20,662,399
Vineyards	4,619,168
Olive groves	2,223,768
Chestnut woods	1,224,611
Woods and forests	9,031,310
Rice ground	574,692
Cotton	85,388
Tobacco	8,202
Corn Crops	19,389,289

The produce is estimated thus:—

Wheat	bush.	142,422,513
Maize	„	85,520,420
Rice	„	26,999,915
Barley	„	18,417,542

Oats	bush.	19,369,809
Lentils, beans, etc.	„	5,267,520
Peas and vetches	„	8,619,768
Potatoes	„	19,387,167
Hemp	lbs.	105,509,470
Flax	„	25,667,070
Wine	galls.	5,970,037
Oil	„	734,830
Chestnuts	cwts.	5,129,626
Olives	bush.	9,310,375
Cotton	cwts.	354,827
Tobacco	„	90,300

The corn grown is insufficient for the consumption: an average amount of 14,676,480 bushels is required after deducting the exports, In Tuscany a better quality of corn, "grano gentile," is regularly exported, and an inferior corn is imported.

Live Stock, 1876 (No later returns issued).

	Horses	Mules	Asses	Goats
1874	477,906	219,456	498,766	—
1876	657,544	293,868	501,580	1,688,478

	Cattle	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
1874	—	—	—
1876	3,489,125	6,977,104	1,553,582

Mining Industries.

The average yield throughout the years 1867 to 1870 was worth £4,382,800, and employed 106,580 workmen. The most important were those of;—

	Yield in Cwts.	Value	Workmen
Iron	1,675,535	£820,000	820,000
Copper	260,000	64,800	2,500
Lead	645,000	332,000	4,900
Zinc	600,000	176,000	4,700
Gold	—	49,200	750
Sulphur	2,200,000	1,040,000	19,000
Lignite and petroleum	1,725,000	126,000	3,450
Salt	3,500,000	80,000	4,500
Marble*	900,000	420,000	5,500

In 1873 the value of the mining industries was £2,245,214:—

	Tons	Value	Workmen	Exported Tons	Exported Value
Sulphur	280,211	£1,381,398	22,817	202,376	£1,214,256
Lead	33,283	293,345	5,100	21,411	256,988
Zinc	79,047	216,144	3,657	56,593	180,097
Iron	260,199	132,729	1,814	161,949	97,169

The exports of minerals were valued at £1,870,720; the imports at £5,216. Total number of workmen 36,643. Fatal accidents 62, 36 of

* Besides what is used in the country.

which occurred in the sulphur mines. Sicily yields large quantities of sulphur. In 4 months, from January 1st to April 30th, 171,698,875 lbs. were sent from the Sicilian Ports, of which 40,128,715 lbs. were for places in Italy; 43,972,244 lbs. for France; 28,323,568 for Great Britain; and 11,623,441 lbs. for America.

Commerce.

Some of the principal articles imported and the value of them for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 :—

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Coal	£1,610,560	£1,861,400	£1,595,440	£1,590,280
Coffee... ...	... 1,357,960	... 1,308,840	... 1,173,160	... 1,091,920
Coral (rough)...	... 1,279,040	... 702,920	... 542,880	... 316,920
Cotton, raw ...	... 1,375,640	... 1,373,640	... 1,643,360	... 1,619,320
Cotton yarn ...	... 1,661,840	... 1,787,160	... 1,665,160	... 1,081,640
Cotton tissues unbleached... ...	153,240	... 146,800	.. 126,920	... 132,520
Cotton tissues bleached	485,040	... 461,600	... 443,080	... 519,120
Cotton tissues colored	675,600	... 575,600	... 450,440	... 347,080
Cotton tissues printed	1,300,080	... 1,204,320	... 1,073,840	... 910,160
Fish of all sorts ...	833,080	... 824,480	... 812,080	... 732,440
Fresh Fruit	105,000	... 115,720	... 123,640	... 105,040
Grain, wheat ...	... 3,111,240	... 3,683,320	... 2,524,400	3,663,280
Hides... ...	... 1,472,200	... 1,390,520	... 1,346,800	... 1,063,560
Horses	284,280	... 336,880	... 133,200	... 219,000
Indigo... ...	... 366,440	... 354,640	... 260,080	... 240,560
Olive oil	438,440	... 98,160	... 250,640	... 65,200
Mineral refined oil	... 542,360	... 700,680	... 898,560	... 566,440
Silk	... 1,388,200	... 4,878,040	... 1,552,760	... 2,306,080
Silk manufactured	... 1,069,960	... 1,238,040	... 897,880	... 563,520
Sugar refined ...	... 1,617,120	... 1,695,360	... 1,494,440	... 915,080
Sugar raw	757,040	... 1,045,520	... 1,422,120	... 1,338,920
Tobacco leaf ...	... 1,270,160	... 1,282,480	... 1,055,120	... 755,120
Wool	... 1,118,080	... 1,387,240	... 1,337,800	... 1,124,640
Yarn, linen and hemp...	766,960	... 597,640	... 606,240	... 817,800
Gold and silver and Precious stones ...	—	... —	1,843,680	... —

Some of the Principal Articles of Export and their Value.

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Cattle	£649,040	£1,067,080	£1,873,720	£2,051,440
Swine	69,640	288,120	310,880	229,680
Cotton ...	147,280	73,440	54,320	267,960
Drugs	251,160	261,440	297,200	232,120
Dyeing stuffs ...	637,480	690,400	167,560	465,760
Eggs	344,680	988,280	841,360	1,095,920
Fresh fruit ...	1,319,320	1,248,960	1,357,600	960,280
Almonds ...	288,200	559,040	158,880	549,240
Barley and Malt	1,004,480	1,076,880	727,400	642,680
Wheat... ...	579,360	807,280	842,920	591,720
Oats	44,320	87,360	48,240	94,480
Hemp and Flax.	1,151,920	1,104,320	823,320	1,341,880

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Horses ...	£19,960	£23,000	£30,960	£68,960
Lead ore ...	221,600	269,880	286,320	280,080
Meat	306,800	319,040	467,160	417,640
Olive oil ...	5,930,720	4,877,400	1,175,200	3,496,080
Rags	166,280	116,640	161,680	90,640
Rice	1,018,760	747,560	872,040	865,920
Silk	9,941,480	14,430,000	7,113,880	9,018,440
Silk waste ...	1,013,360	989,360	846,800	828,560
Silk manufactured	467,000	615,400	416,600	447,640
Sulphur ...	801,760	1,129,480	1,001,400	1,047,960
Wine in casks...	704,400	996,440	425,640	420,040
Zinc ore ...	206,400	226,600	254,600	149,640
Gold silver and precious stones	—	—	1,858,228	—

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Imports	£99,845,000	£108,876,000	£94,704,000	£87,963,000
Exports	84,936,000	100,750,000	78,255,000	78,121,000
Total	£184,781,000	£209,626,000	£172,959,000	£166,084,000

The trade returns for 1879 show a general and satisfactory increase of about 8 per cent. over 1878.

Under the heading of hemp and flax, there is a considerable increase in the import of rope and cordage from Scotland and Germany; the export of raw and hackled hemp and flax has increased by 102,328 cwts., principally to France. The import of raw cotton has increased by 1,279,107 cwts., but the import of cotton goods has considerably decreased; this is due partly to the high tariff, but principally to the satisfactory development of manufacturing power, which is on the increase. The import of raw wool has increased, though that of woollen goods has decreased, again showing the increased power of Italians to help themselves.

In consequence of the bad silk harvest, there has been an increase in the import of raw silk from China and Japan (59,035 cwts.), and 39,357 cwts. of cocoons. The thrown silk trade of Italy has not been flourishing of late, partly arising from the changes of fashion, and partly from the increased competition of China and Japan.

Value of Trade with Foreign Countries.

	1875		1876	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Russia	£1,855,840	£987,200	£1,395,000	£1,383,760
Germany	1,492,480	945,360	1,603,560	823,960
Holland	790,200	463,800	733,520	509,280
Belgium	514,680	249,000	262,720	422,800
Great Britain ...	11,909,080	5,603,360	12,376,840	5,356,480
France and Algeria	14,794,000	15,702,280	17,127,640	21,892,680
Spain and Portugal	96,240	348,400	288,360	393,640
Austria	9,385,600	7,664,400	10,610,920	7,403,200
Switzerland ...	1,441,120	4,351,680	1,324,680	6,058,880
Greece	385,840	495,600	206,640	400,640

	1877		1878	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Turkey	£1,218,440	£528,640	£2,496,640	£244,160
Egypt	486,600	546,600	464,400	351,160
Tunis and Tripoli...	274,160	107,520	222,520	135,680
United States ...	1,719,720	1,163,400	1,979,360	822,040
America, Central ...	661,720	96,080	232,840	525,120
America, South ...	1,202,400	1,868,920	1,512,600	1,706,800

	1877		1878	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Russia	£1,136,280	£798,080	£2,140,040	£708,440
Germany	1,008,080	664,600	1,579,240	833,960
Holland	685,560	375,440	502,880	400,000
Belgium	481,120	336,880	610,720	260,200
Great Britain ...	11,860,840	5,027,720	9,483,400	3,875,520
France and Algeria	13,282,880	16,755,600	10,915,560	19,571,680
Spain and Portugal	211,640	487,400	174,160	562,880
Austria	9,500,920	6,198,840	7,862,480	6,934,680
Switzerland ...	1,120,280	6,058,880	1,340,760	3,957,040
Greece	251,120	325,520	225,560	550,160
Turkey	2,225,480	340,760	1,616,440	593,720
Egypt	471,560	396,200	368,040	310,400
Tunis and Tripoli ..	170,640	119,360	283,640	119,800
United States ...	1,594,520	1,087,160	2,169,440	1,459,840
America, Central...	381,520	106,720	1,119,600	1,109,360
America, South ...	2,031,120	1,739,840		

Shipping.

In 1876 there were 208,631 individuals engaged in a seafaring life, including 30,788 coast fishermen, and 16,189 shipwrights. The number of sailing vessels was 10,903 with a tonnage of 1,020,488. The vessels are mostly small. There were 142 steamers of 57,881 tons. Liguria alone had 1,824 sailing vessels, and 81 steamers. The Ligurians are considered in Italy as the Phœnicians of the Mediterranean. The harbour traffic in 1876 was

(*a.*) VESSELS WHICH MAKE LONG VOYAGES.

	Vessels	Tonnage	Including Sailing Vessels	Tonnage
Entered	15,920	3,534,455	12,588	1,372,356
Cleared	16,493	3,819,855	12,896	1,497,623
Total ...	32,413	7,354,310	25,484	2,869,979

(*b.*) COASTING VESSELS, "CABOTAGIO."

Entered	84,822	8,826,703	68,487	2,287,435
Cleared	84,510	8,554,353	68,485	2,202,212
Total ...	169,332	17,381,056	136,972	4,489,647

1877.

Sailing vessels, ...	10,742	... Tonnage ...	1,010,130
Steam „ ...	151	... „ ...	58,319
Total ...	10,893	... ...	1,068,449

		1878.		
Sailing vessels	...	8,438	... Tonnage ...	966,137
Steam „	...	152	... „ ...	63,020
Total		8,590		1,029,157

The most important harbours are :—

1. Genoa. ... 4. Palermo. ... 7. Brindisi.
2. Naples. ... 5. Venice. ... 8. Catania.
3. Leghorn ... 6. Ancona. ...

Railways.

These embrace the upper Italian lines, the Roman, the Southern, (including the Sicilian), the Sardinian, the Turin-Cirié, and others.

	1875	1876	1877*
Total length of State Lines—miles	951	... 2,208	... 3,292
„ Companies „	3,820	... 2,638	... 2,704
Cost of Construction ...	...£91,833,000	£95,685,000	£97,989,036
Total number of passengers ...	27,951,146	28,076,067	28,055,467
Weight of goods carried—Tons	7,228,000	7,150,500	7,486,200
Receipts from passengers ...	£2,731,000	£2,725,000	£2,748,573
„ Goods ...	3,058,000	3,306,000	3,355,058
Total expenses	£3,905,640	£4,051,000	£4,116,760
Accidents—			
Passengers killed	10	... 1	... —
Passengers wounded	56	... 38	... —
Employés killed	76	... 84	... —
Employés wounded	436	... 435	... —
Others killed	90	... 85	... —
Others wounded	79	... 57	... —
Total killed	176	170	152
Total wounded	389	530	408

Special mention should be made of the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels. The former was constructed in concert with France, and is 40,081 feet long. The St. Michael's entrance lies 3,964 feet above the sea; there is a difference of 435 feet in elevation between the two ends, the rise being on the French side. The middle of the tunnel reaches an absolute elevation of 4,213 feet—the heat here reaches 21⅓° Reaumir. A still greater engineering triumph is the St. Gothard tunnel constructed in concert with Italy and Switzerland, and completed March, 1880. Its length is 112 feet over 9¼ miles; breadth, 21¼ feet; yet it was finished in

* None later. Even 1877 are not quite complete.

seven years and five months—4½ years less than the time taken to make the Mont Cenis tunnel. The average daily progress was 18 feet; number of borings, 320,000; dynamite used in blasting, 9,642 cwts; drills consumed 1,650,000; débris removed, 1,450,000 cartloads. The temperature during construction, 80° to 85° F., which with defective ventilation, foul air, caused by the perpetual explosions of dynamite, and other causes, produced a species of disorder known as "Tunnel trichinosis affecting 70 to 80 per cent. of men engaged on the works and very fatal to boys. It also attacked the horses, who died off at the rate of 25 per cent per month.

Road Making.

During the year 1878, 8,514 miles of parish roads were constructed by the State at a cost of upwards of £963,588. The following provinces have participated in this improvement:—Piedmont, 381 miles; Liguria, 315 miles; Lombardy, 177 miles; Venice, 146 miles; Emilia, 694 miles; Marches, 481 miles; Tuscany, 468 miles; Umbria, 411 miles; Latium, 339 miles; Abruzzi, 1,171 miles; Campania, 970 miles; Apulia, 347 miles; Basilicata, 191 miles; Calabria, 1,148 miles; Sicily, 840 miles; Sardinia, 369 miles.

In addition to these Government roads, 19,510 miles have been made, or are in course of construction, by the various communes at a cost of £4,666,059. A good deal of this money has been paid by provincial grants and extra taxes, and the remainder will be met by a loan. The whole scheme of provincial roadmaking amounts to a total of £16,592,806, so that there still remains an outlay to come of £11,926,747.

Telegraph.

In January, 1878, the length of the line was 15,918 miles, and the length of wire, 50,050 miles. The length of the submarine cable is 110 miles; this is the property of the State. The number of offices open to the public was 2,223. The number of messages forwarded was—home service, 4,577,685; international service, 369,290; in transit, 210,524. Total receipts, £302,820; total expenses, £268,668.

Post.

There passed through the post in the year—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers	Other Packages	Post Offices
1875	115,489,027	8,888,888	64,979,370	48,870,168	3,010
1876	119,658,500	6,666,660	65,282,000	54,789,000	3,120

Banks.

Banks which issue notes are the National Bank (Banca Nazionale), £8,000,000 capital; National Bank of Tuscany, £1,200,000 capital; Credit Bank of Tuscany, £400,000; Roman Bank, £600,000 capital, the Bank of Naples £1,560,000, and the Bank of Sicily, £368,000. A new law concerning the issue of paper money was decreed in 1879.

Savings' Banks.

At the end of 1877 there were 354 savings' banks. 880,022 deposit books, and deposits amounting to £22,962,192. To these must be added 3,090 post office savings banks, with 144,294 books and £258,558 deposits.

Semi-Independent States.

San Marino (Republic.)

The area of this State is little more than 21 English square miles, and a population of 7,816. Revenue and expenditure, £4,800. Debt none. The militia consists of about 1,000 men.

Monaco (Principality.)

Since the cession of territory to France in 1861, it is limited to the town district of Monaco and Monte Carlo, and contains 5,741 inhabitants, of whom 2,667 dwell in the town.

SWITZERLAND (Free State).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

AREA, 15,977 English square miles, and population, according to the census of 1870, 2,669,147. A calculation in the middle of 1876 gives it as 2,759,854.

The country is divided into 22 Cantons, three of which, however, are sub-divided, making in all 25, which are united into one Confederate State.

Cantons	Area Sqr. miles	Of which are productive	Population in 1876	According to Creeds: Protestants	Catholics	Other Christians	Jew
Zurich ...	665	623	294,994	263,730	17,942	2,610	504
Berne	2,659	2,078	528,670	436,304	66,015	2,747	1,400
Lucerne ...	579	528	133,316	3,823	128,328	79	98
Uri	415	184	16,900	80	16,018	1	8
Schwytz ...	373	254	49,216	647	47,047	4	7
Unterwalde, Upper	183	154	15,009	358	14,055	—	2
Unterwalde, Lower	112	84	11,983	66	11,632	—	3
Glarus ...	266	173	36,179	28,238	6,888	7	17
Zug	92	74	21,775	878	20,082	17	16
Freiburg ...	644	567	113,952	16,819	93,951	15	47
Solothurn ...	302	277	77,803	12,448	62,072	101	92
Basle (city)...	13	11	51,515	34,457	12,301	496	506
„ country	162	156	55,548	43,523	10,245	228	131
Schaffhausen.	113	108	38,925	31,466	3,051	180	24
Appenzell outside Rhode	100	97	48,879	46,175	2,358	171	82
Appenzell within Rhode	61	54	11,907	188	11,720	1	—

Cantons	Area Sqr miles	Of which are productive	Population in 1876	According to Creeds Protestants	Catholics	Other Chaistians	Jews
St. Gall ...	779	661	196,834	74,573	116,060	190	192
Graubünden, or Grisons..	2,773	517	92,906	51,887	39,843	35	17
Aargau ...	541	517	201,567	107,703	80,180	449	1,541
Thurgau ...	381	322	95,074	69,231	23,454	531	84
Tessin, or Ticino ...	1,087	726	121,768	194	119,350	40	36
Waadt,orVaud	1,244	1,053	242,439	211,686	17,592	1,812	610
Neuenburg...	311	220	102,843	84,234	11,345	931	671
Geneva ...	107	89	90,352	43,639	47,868	771	964
Valais ...	2,025	930	100,490	900	95,963	20	4

Of foreigners dwelling in Switzerland, there were in 1870, 150,907, of whom 62,228 were French; 57,245 Germans; 18,073 Italians; 5,872 Austrians; 36 Hungarians; 2,297 English; 1,599 Russians; 1,404 Americans; 492 Belgians; 349 Spaniards; 260 Dutch; 216 Scandinavians.

Area of the Principal Lakes.

Lakes	English sq. miles	English sq. miles
Geneva	221	of which only 131 belong to Switzerland.
Constance ...	206	,, 70 ,, ,,
Neuchatel ...	91	,, 16 ,, ,,
Lago Maggiore...	82	,, ,, ,,
Lucerne ...	40	,, ,, ,
Zurich	34	,, ,, ,,
Lugano	19	,, ,, ,,
Thun	18	,, ,, ,,
Bienne	16	,, ,, ,,
Zug	14	,, ,, ,,
Brienz	10	,, ,, ,,
Morat	10	,, ,, ,,
Wallensee ...	8	,, ,, ,,

Number of Houses Occupied.

In 1870 there were 387,148, with 2,395,902 habitable apartments; number of households, 557,018; population:—1,304,833 males; 1,364,314 females. According to civil position:—husbands and wives living together, 799,346; actually divorced, 40,892; separated, 8.546; widowed, 172,297; single, 1,648,066. 1,442,301 of the population have the right of domicile in their native place, 781,263 in other places than their own native commune, yet within the same canton. 294,036 foreigners have right of domicile or are naturalized in the canton in which they live. Persons without a home number 640.

Movement of the Population.

In 1871 there were 19,514 marriages, 77,998 deaths, 81,629 births. Of these 4,643 = 5.69 per cent. were illegitimate. If Basle and Geneva are excluded, owing to the peculiar circumstances existing there, the largest number of illegitimate children are born in Lucerne, viz., 10.11 per cent., and the smallest number in Tessin, only = 0.82 per cent.

The average number of illegitimate births in the years 1867-71 in the various Cantons was as follows :—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Zurich	(5.5)* 5.0	Appenzell ex. Rhodes	(3.5) 4.0
Berne	(5.8) 6.6	Appenzell within Rhodes	(1.6) 1.7
Lucerne	(5.4) 11.5	St. Gall	(3.2) 4.0
Uri	(2.8) 2.0	Grison	(4.0) 3.8
Schwytz	(2.5) 3.5	Aargau	(4.1) 6.4
Upper Walden ...	(2.1) 3.9	Thurgau	(4.2) 4.1
Lower Walden ...	(2.8) 3.3	Tessin	(4.7) 0.6
Glarus	(1.5) 1.3	Vaud	(5.4) 6.2
Zug	(2.1) 3.8	Valais	(4.6) 3.8
Freiburg	(5.9) 3.1	Neuchatel	(3.8) 4.8
Soleure	(5.6) 7.4	Geneva	(10.4) 12.2
Basle (city)	(11.9) 9.0	In the whole of Switzerland ...	— 5.8
Basle (district) ...	(3.9) 6.0		
Schaffhausen	(4.3) 5.9		

By a law of the Confederacy passed on Dec. 24, 1874, the custody of the civil register was put unconditionally into the hands of the government. Up to that time it had been principally managed by the clergy, this was exclusively so in the outlying Cantons.

In 1876, there were 22,376 marriages; 90,786 births, 46,744 male, 44,042 female (born alive); 3,809 stillborn, viz., 2180 male, and 1,629 female; 66,819 deaths, 35,120 male, 31,699 female; 1,775 were violent deaths, of which 540 were suicides, murders, 109. The number of divorces was 1,102.

The percentage of illegitimate births in 1876 is somewhat less than in 1871.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants to countries beyond the sea, with the exception of those from the Cantons of Uri, Soleur, Vaud, and Geneva (of which the returns are wanting) was 22,358 from 1868 to 1872. Of this total it seems that 21,269 went to North America; 3,933 to South America; 550 to Central America; 600 to Africa; 70 to Asia, and the remainder to Australia.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1868 ...	2,810 ...	1,085 ...	1,112 ...	5,007
1869 ...	2,898 ...	1,100 ...	1,208 ...	5,206
1870 ...	1,964 ...	778 ...	752 ...	3,494
1871 ...	2,078 ...	930 ...	844 ...	3,852
1872 ...	2,633 ...	1,094 ...	1,172 ...	4,899
1873 ...	...	...	...	4,957
1874 ...	...	...	...	2,672
1875 ...	...	...	...	1,772
1876 ...	...	...	...	1,741

In this year the returns of Freiburg are also wanting.

* Figures within brackets are for 1876.

Nationalities

(Classified in households, according to language.)

384,538 of German.
133,575 of French.
30,079 of Italians.
8,778 of Romanic.

French is the language almost universally spoken by the inhabitants of Vaud, Geneva, and Neuchatel; in this last, however, there are only 17,045 French households, against 2,628 German; in Valais there are 13,459 French households, against 6,378 German; in Freiburg 16,682, against 6,056 Germans; in Berne 16,643, against 83,688 Germans.

The canton of Tessin or Ticino is chiefly Italian. It contains 26,320 Italian households, against 108 Germans and 16 French. In the Grisons 9,347 households are German, 8,740 are Romanic, 3,024 are Italian, and 291 French. Switzerland reckons among her 3,052 communes 1,695 German households in 19 cantons; 945 French in 6 cantons; 291 Italian in 2 cantons; and 118 Romanic in 1 Canton. German is exclusively spoken in 17½ Cantons, containing 509 communes. French is exclusively spoken in 3 cantons with 509 communes (Vaud, Neuchatel, Geneva.) Mixed languages are spoken in 5 Cantons, containing 1,447 communes (Berne, Freiburg, Valais, Grisons, Tessin, or Ticino.

Communes.

At the census of 1870, out of the 3,052 communes four had a population of more than 25,000; 8 had between 10,000 and 25,000; 31 had between 5,000 and 10,000. There were also 251 communes, with more than 2,000 inhabitants each.

(*a.*) Chief towns of the cantons:—

Geneva, 46,783 inhabitants (with the outlying communes equivalent to suburbs, 68,165); Basle, 44,834; Berne 36,001; Lausanne, 26,520; Zurich, 21,199 (with the outlying communes 56,695); St. Galle, 16,675; Lucerne, 14,524; Neuchatel, 13,321; Freiburg, 10,904; Schaffhausen, 10,303; Herisau (outer Rhodes), 9,729; Chur, 7,552; Soleur, 7,054; Schywtz, 6,154; Lugano or Lauis in Tessin, 6,024; Glarus, 5,516; Aarau, 5,449; Sion in Valais, 4,895; Zug, 4,227; Liestal (Basle district), 3,873; Sarnen (Upper Walden), 3,720: Appenzell, 3,686; Frauenfeld (Thurgau), 2,936; Altorf (Uri), 2,724; Stanz, 2,070.

b. Other towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, and a few besides of importance:—

La Chaux de Fonds ...	19,930	St. Imier...	5,714
Locle	10,334	Sumiswald	5,550
Winterthur	9,404	Wattwyl	5,494
Plainpalais	8,828	Puntrut	5,341
Biel	8,113	Wahlern	5,290
Vevey	7,887	Horgen	5,199
Einsiedeln	7,633	Burgdorf...	5,078
Altstadten	7,575	Wald	5,055
Aussersihl	7,510	Teufen	4,765
Riesbach...	6,844	Thun	4,623
Tablat	6,578	Zofingen	3,916

Köniz	6,386	Morges	3,877
Langnau	6,214	Bex	3,864
Wädensweil	6,049	Rorschach	3,493
Yverdon	5,889	Nyon	3,417
Eaux-Vives	5,875	Baaden	3,412
Carouge	5,871	Payerne	3,259
Uster	5,808	Romanshorn	3,141

Historical Notes.

The various Cantons became united at the dates which follow:— 1. The Cantons, Urie, Schwytz and Unterwalden in 1308; the latter subsequently was sub-divided into Upper and Lower Walden. 2. The Cantons which first joined the Confederacy were Lucerne in 1332, Zurich 1351, Glarus in 1352, Berne in 1353, and Zug 1362. This formed the basis of the confederacy. 3. Freiburg and Soleure joined in 1481, Schaffhausen in 1501, Basle in 1501 (divided subsequently into town and district), Appenzell in 1513 (divided in 1597 into inner and outer Rhodes); this forms the league of 13 old Cantons. The new Cantons, St. Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Vaud, Grisons and Tessin all joined either in 1798 or 1803. The *newest Cantons*, Valais, Geneva and Neuchatel in 1815.

Before the time of the French Revolution the 13 places scarcely occupied 9,567 English square miles, with a population of 970,000, and formed little more than a nominal Confederacy. Various small States attached themselves, while retaining a condition of semi-independence, either to the Confederacy or to separate Cantons. There were the associated places, many of which again separated themselves from the Confederacy. Others were called "Associates of the Confederacy," with the privilege of sending delegates to the Diet; such were the Abbey of St. Gall and the towns of St. Gall and Bienne; others were considered as confederates or co-allies; such were the Grisons, Valais, the town of Mulhausen (in Alsace), the Principality of Neuchatel, the town of Geneva, and part of the Bishopric of Basle; still lower were reckoned the mere "Protected Associates" such as the Abbey of Engelberg, the Parish or Commune of Gersan, and the other part of the Bishopric of Basle. To these were added the "united subjects," or districts which were subjected by war, and which belonged to one or more of the 13 Confederate States.

Of the 13 districts, 7 had an aristocratic, 6 a democratic form of government; in 4 of the former, viz., Berne, Soleure, Freiburg and Lucerne an aristocracy of race or patriciate governed; in 3, viz., Zurich, Basle and Schaffhausen an aristocracy of citizens or townsmen.

The democratic Cantons of Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zùg, Glarus and Appenzell had subjects outside their own immediate circuit, and who lived in the united governments; for ex. Uri possessed the Levine Thal; Schwytz possessed the March, Küssnacht and Einsiedeln; to Zùg belonged the Bailiwicks of Hünenberg, Cham, Steinhausen, Risch and Walchwyl; to Glarus belonged the Lordship of Werdenberg. Unterwalden and Appenzell had no possessions.

The most important united lordships were the Thurgau (the present Canton of Tessin(, the Valley of the Rhine, which was in the possession of the eight old districts, and Appenzel; Vaud, and part of the Aargau, which was subject to the Bernese; and the independent allies again owned

subject districts; Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna. The Frickthal belonged to Austria. The French Revolution effected an entire change. The inhabitants of the Bishopric of Basle proclaimed a separate Republic in 1702. In 1793 France seized upon Pruntrut (in Bern), and in 1797 it took possession of Erguel. The inhabitants of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio to whom equality of rights was refused by the League united themselves with the "Cisapline Republic" (Italy). Vaud separated itself from Berne in January, 1798, and became the Canton of Leman. After the Bernese had been overcome by the French troops the Confederation was dissolved, and a united State, called the Helvetian Republic, was formed; this was divided into 18 Cantons, but not independent ones. Berne was sub-divided into four, viz.:—Berne, Oberland, Aargau, and Leman. Baden, Thurgau, Lugano, Bellinzona and Valais were changed into Cantons; while on the other hand Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Zug were united into one Canton called Waldstätten. Appenzell, St. Gall, and the Rhine Valley formed the Canton of Säntis. Geneva and Mühlhouse were incorporated with France. This centralization was unwelcome to the Swiss. Disunion was encouraged on the part of France. In February, 1803 the "Act of Mediation" was proclaimed by Buonaparte. The Cantons were again established with about their former area (Vaud, and Aargau were, however, still separated from Berne). They were again permitted to manage their own internal affairs, whilst the general affairs were referred to a diet to which each of the larger Cantons sent two members or deputies, and the smaller cantons one. Neuchatel and Valais were united by Napoleon to France, thus there were 19 Cantons. The Congress of Vienna endeavoured to restore the old state of things; the constitution of 1815 decreed the sovereignty of the Cantons, the number of which was increased by three, Geneva, Valais, and Neuchatel. The former Bishopric of Basle was united with the Canton of Berne. Sardinia ceded the small district of Carouge to Geneva on account of its proximity. Austria gave the dominion of Räzuns to the Grisons, and the Frickthal, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden to Aargau. Mühlhouse was retained by France; and the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio by Lombardy.

The establishment of an aristocratic oligarchical Government could not be acceptable to the Swiss. The movement which passed over Europe in 1830 was made use of to transform the Constitution of most of the Cantons in a democratic sense. The district of Basle was then separated from the town. A perpetual struggle was carried on between the two opposing elements. Seven Cantons at length formed a "special confederacy," viz., Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Vallais, and Freiburg. This was destroyed by force of arms, November, 1847. The Swiss wisely took advantage of the disturbances of the year 1848 to reconstitute their country.

Neuchatel shook off the Prussian yoke, and a new confederate constitution was formed, September 12th, 1848, by which, without injuring the autonomy of the Cantons in their internal affairs, the national strength was united in all essential matters. The organs through which the nation announces its will are the National Council and the Council of the States, which together choose 7 men, the "Bundesrath" (Confederate Council), as the highest executive authority. Each Canton sends 2 representatives to the Council of the States, without respect to its size; each half Canton sends one representative. The National Council, on the other hand, is composed

of representatives chosen at the rate of 1 for every 20,000 of the population. After a quarter of a century, the gradual changes in their condition led the Swiss to desire a modification in the constitution of their confederacy; and as a simple majority of the citizens is sufficient in Switzerland to carry a resolution, a new constitution of the confederacy was proposed by a decree of January 31st, 1874, with regard to the representation of the people. This being sanctioned by the voice of the people on the 19th of April, the new constitution was announced on May 29th, 1874. This rests upon the same democratic basis as the former constitution, the public organs are also unchanged, but the power of the confederacy over the separate Cantons is moderately increased, and the principles of freedom are more extended and developed in various directions.

Finance.

BUDGET OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of 1848 provided special revenues for the Confederacy, instead of the uncertain payments in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The customs form the chief source of revenue. The postal administration was given over to the Confederate authorities, but the compensation which the Cantons receive for giving up this source of revenue is generally equal to the net proceeds; in like manner the Cantons draw nearly £100,000 from the customs, in compensation for their former special custom dues. To this must be added the yield of the sale of gunpowder (a monopoly). The Constitution of 1874 has retained these sources of income, and has expressly added to them the proceeds of the telegraphs, and half the gross yield of the tax paid by the Cantons for exemption from military service. The Confederacy levies no direct taxes. Under "extraordinary circumstances" contributions are made by the cantons in proportion to their power of taxation. When this new system of 1874 began to work, it was found necessary to increase the tariff imposts which had hitherto been the smallest in all Europe.

1877 was an unfavorable year; the expenditure greatly increasing, and the revenue diminishing. The finance of 1877 stood thus:—

Revenue.

1. Proceeds of real estate	£4,218		
Invested capital, interest on working capital, and loans	16,019	=	£20,237
2. Royalties and Administrations—Military Department:—			
Including £56,875 for laboratories and cartridge manufacture, also £10,626 for buildings; £5,804 for horse breeding institutions; £15,012 for cavalry horses, and half the amount of the military redemption money; £26,000 and £35,376 from the regimental clothing works		=	149,684
Finance and Customs:—			
Including powder factories, £29,963: the Mint, £121,412; customs, £650,128. ...		=	801,303

Post and Telegraph Administration :—			
Including post, £579,797, and telegraph, £79,419 ... ... =			659,216
3. Miscellaneous receipts and indemnities ...			1,127
Total			£1,631,567

Expenditure.

1. Debt—Sinking fund	£18,800		
Interest...	53,096	=	£71,896
2. Cost of general administration :—			
National Council	£7,130		
Council of the States...	509		
Confederate Council	3,420		
Confederate Chancellorship	13,494		
Confederate Tribunal...	5,847	=	30,400
(3) The Departments—(*a*) Political Department :—			
Including the Embassy in Paris, £2,000; those of Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, each £1,200; consulates, £3,013 ... ... =			11,083
(*b*) Home Department :—			
Including statistical bureau, £1,955; public works, £68,635; polytechnic, £17,656; contribution towards horse-breeding, £960; contribution to Swiss societies, £2,754 ... =			91,960
(*c*) Justice and police department...			1,648
(*d*) Military department :—			
Including administrative officials, £14,831; education, etc., £275,337*; clothing, £82,194; arms, £42,072; cavalry horses, £45,268; contributions for officers' equipment, £7,557; support to volunteer shooting unions, £5,669; war material, £39,530; staff bureau, £4,880; stables, £530; constructive works, £10,566; laboratory and cartridge manufacture, £59,936; manufacture of arms, £33,265 ... ... =			621,555
(*e*.) Finance and Customs Department :—			
Including powder, mint, and administration of customs			212,069
(*f*) Railroads and trade department :— ...			13,643

* This was for the instruction of the Engineers, Artillery and Cavalry; for rifle corps and for Infantry, as well as for a special course of instruction to officers, and for the central school.

(g) Post and telegraph department :— Including post, £557,776 ; telegraph, £79,150	636,926
Total ordinary expenditure	£1,691,180
Unforeseen expenditure....	924
Total	£1,692,104
Deficit £60,537	

This is a very small amount for the administration of a State with more than 2½ million inhabitants. At the same time it must not be overlooked that on the one hand many expenses are left to the Cantons, and on the other that the gross sums are here entered with a completeness such as is nowhere else the case ; even the mere current profits (revenues of the post, &c., in the Cantons) are here given. If we consider only the net amounts by way of comparing this country with others the accounts will stand as follows :—

Net Revenue	£645,852
Net expenditure...	719,317

The highest salary paid until recently was that of the President of the Confederacy amounting to £400. Each of the other six members of the Confederate Council received £340. In 1874 the salaries of the six members was raised to £480 each, and the annually changing President received an addition of £60. In the political department £120 are set apart for representation. Nothing is expended for orders.

Debt.

This has been, as a rule, contracted by Switzerland, either for real acquisitions, or for the actual defence of the country. For example, the loan of 1857 (which has been already repaid) was for extraordinary outlay for new arms required on account of the dispute about Neuchatel and the loan of 1870 and '71 was required for the maintenance of neutrality.

At the end of 1866 the liabilities only amounted to £152,400; £40,000 of which was for the reserve fund of the mint, while the assets reached the sum of £568,166.

In February, 1867, however, a loan of £480,000 was contracted for defraying the expenditure for arms, and re-establishing the cash balance of the treasury for the Confederacy. The outlay for arms was thus divided; three-quarters of the cost of alteration of weapons, and the purchase of new breach-loaders was borne by the Confederacy, one quarter only being paid by the Cantons.

The maintenance of considerable masses of troops for the preservation of neutrality during the Franco-German war caused an expenditure of nearly £360,000.

On December 31, 1877, the debt was £1,306,800. The interest of the debt, and mint reserve fund £55,758 ; the sinking fund £61,200, making the liabilities £1,423,758. The assets being £1,460,564.

Finance of the Cantons.

According to a calculation of Max Wirth the gross revenue of all the Cantons in 1868 was £1,724,649; the net Revenue, £1,228,462; towards which the direct taxes contributed £499,893; the indirect £179,675; and the State property, £126,444.
The gross expenditure was £1,788,684; the net £1,295,487; of this £187,502 was expended for education; £180,356 for the army, and £232,727 for public works.

Max Wirth classifies the revenue and expenditure of the Cantons for the year 1869, thus:—

REVENUE.

	Gross	Nett
1. Interest on capital	£189,166	£65,430
2. From forests	65,934	41,406
3. Other domains	26,848	19,607
4. State industry	118,986	17,520
5. Royalties and monopolies	266,722	194,856
6. Direct taxes	525,360	499,893
7. Indirect taxes	193,938	179,675
8. Fees and imposts	172,575	166,282
9. Fines	39,746	9,949
10. Sundries	125,370	33,837
Total	£1,724,645	£1,228,455

EXPENDITURE.

	Gross	Nett
1. Debt	£335,219	£160,610
2. Central administration	111,094	109,430
3. Military	207,015	180,356
4. Justice	78,070	76,721
5. Prisons	65,626	39,207
6. Police	86,010	77,159
7. Sanitary affairs	6,235	6,114
8. Forests, agriculture	77,294	21,522
9. Administration of Finance	162,629	30,379
10. Public buildings	256,807	232,727
11. Education	213,402	187,502
12. Religion	94,019	91,896
13. Charity	82,370	71,410
14. Miscellaneous	11,888	10,447
Total	£1,787,678	£1,295,480

If we compare the above figures with the corresponding results of 1850 and the succeeding years, we at once perceive great changes. The debt has largely increased in consequence of the construction of railroads in many of the Cantons, There were still 6 Cantons in the year 1862 in which no direct taxes were levied, though in 1868 not one canton was free from such. The indirect taxes had been considerably reduced in accordance with democratic

demands. The only direct taxes* in most of the Cantons is a property tax and a small income or personal tax; only in a few districts of French Switzerland (Geneva, Vaud, Freiburg, and the Bernese Jura,) is there a separate land tax. The salt royalty furnishes the chief part of the indirect taxes; it serves as a monopoly of the Cantons, and the clear revenue obtained from this source in 1869 was £150,000. The sale price of it is generally from ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb., only 1½*d.* in a few of the Cantons. The consumption of salt throughout the Cantons in 1869 was 733,700 cwts.

Various Cantons levy duties on wine and spirituous drinks, as well as on other articles of consumption besides salt. These imposts must, in accordance with the new confederate constitution, cease with the year 1890 at the latest. A considerable part of the revenues of the Cantons has hitherto been furnished by the payments made by the confederation for the redemption of the postal and customs systems. Both items will be wanting in the future. The cantons also levy stamp duty, transfer duty, inheritance duty, duty on men-servants (only in Geneva), and here and there a duty on horses and dogs kept for pleasure. The industry-tax is only an impost levied on farms.

The sum expended for education is greater than appears in the above figures, because the amounts belonging to special foundations must be added to it. In the year 1871 the outlay for education made by the Cantons alone, exclusive of the communes, foundations, and polytecnics, was £195,194, of which £83,244 was for primary, £45,446 was for secondary, and £66,504 for higher education. The sum expended by the State and the communes for education was £272,000; school money and voluntary contributions yielded £28,000, making the total expenditure for educational purposes £495,194.

The salaries of officials are still very small, although not so small as formerly. Previous to 1860 the President of the Council of Zurich received £160, now £220; each member of the Council received £140, now £200. This stands highest, and serves as an example.

Communal Property.

This amounts to nearly £24,000,000, including the capital for education, charity, and religion. The receipts are computed at £1,680,000 and the expenses at £1,600,000.

The city of Geneva has unexpectedly acquired considerable property by becoming heir to the exiled Duke Charles of Brunswick. The total net amount of the inheritance, after deducting £149,590 for costs, &c., was £758,586. It was applied as follows:—For the hospital, £116,000;

* Dr. Steiger, in his report for 1860, says that Zurich levied direct taxes first in 1832 Schwytz and Zug in 1848; Glarus since the last century (this land tax was fixed after the great fire at 3 per cent.); Freiburg levied direct taxes first in 1848. The town of Basle has long collected income tax; the Basle district the same, but not every year; Appenzell within Rhodes since 1811 at 5 per cent., of which 2 per cent. has been for the maintenance of the poor; Appenzell without Rhodes since old times; Schafihausen since 1834; Argau levied no taxes until 1855. Thurgan has levied taxes since the establishment of the canton, even when the budget showed a revenue exceeding the expenditure. Grisons formerly covered its expenses by the so-called "representatives' portion," which means that each district paid a fixed sum for every representative chosen; this yielded the canton sums varying from £2,400 to £2,800. This tax was changed in recent times to the present form. Vaud has levied taxes from the time of the formation of the canton; Tessin since 1856; Geneva has levied a land tax from remote times; Neuchatel since 1850.

interest of State debt, £277,550; Hypothéc Fund, £40,000; Bank of Geneva, £20,000; slaughter-houses, £54,200; theatre, £48,000; Clock-makers' School, £35,400; various purchases of land, £29,804; buildings, £76,890, &c.

Debt of the Cantons and of the Communes.

According to a representation of Kaufman in Basle, August, 1876, the debt of the cantons is above £16,000,000; that of the communes, £2,744,960. The Canton loans are borne in the following proportions by the various cantons:—

Zurich, £560,000; Berne, £1,752,000; Lucerne, £192,000; Uri, £600; Schwytz, £44,800; Glarus, £50,400; Freiburg, £1,740,400; Soleure, £98,400; Basle town, £470,800; Basle district, £48,800; Aargau, £80,000; Thurgau, £146,800; St. Galle, £653,200; Grisons, £40,000: Tessin, £336,000; Vaud, £382,000; Valais, £350,400: Neuchatel, £106,800; Geneva £664,400.

The communal loans are borne by Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Schwytz, Glarus, Freiburg, Basle-town, Schaffhausen, Aargau, Thurgau, St. Galle, Vaud, and Neuchatel. Geneva discharged its debt from the Brunswick inheritance.

Military System.

The defensive system of Switzerland has been from time immemorial founded on the basis upon which all other States have endeavoured lately to establish theirs, viz., by making the whole nation capable of bearing arms. This principle has not been carried out to its full extent, although it is more perfect than in any other State except Prussia. The new Confederate Constitution has afforded the means of completing what is wanting.

The constitution, whether old or new, tolerates no standing army.

The period allowed for the instruction of recruits was undoubtedly too limited. It extended only to 28 days for the infantry, to 35 days for Jägers and sharp-shooters, for artillerymen and engineers to 42 days, and, lastly, for dragoons 60 days.

The time now is 45 days for the infantry, 60 for the cavalry, 55 for the artillery, and 50 for the engineers. The extension of a preliminary military education for youths has also been attained under the new Confederate Constitution. In 1873 there were 83 middle schools, the cadets in which numbered 7,869. The new Confederate Constitution has also determined that "the disposal of the Confederate army shall belong to the Confederacy. The Cantons shall control the defensive forces of their own districts, in so far as they are not restricted by constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederacy. Military instruction and the arming of the troops are entirely the affairs of the Confederacy. The choice of dress and their equipment and maintenance belong to the Cantons; the cost of these is, however, repaid to the Cantons by the Confederacy, according to a scale fixed by the latter. No orders shall be worn in the Swiss army (nor in the civil service), nor shall any titles bestowed by foreign governments be considered valid."

The following was the state of the Confederate army in December, 1873.

	Under Arms	Reserve	Militia Landwehr	Total
Engineers ...	1,285	1,062	890	3,147
Artillery ...	8,716	5,653	4,586	18,955
Cavalry ...	1,940	1,019	1,734	4,693
Sharp-shooters	6,239	3,577	4,269	14,085
Infantry of the line...	65,573	39,188	53,996	158,767
Hygienic dept.	441	123	104	668
Staff				895
Total				201,210

The formation of the army is as follows:—

Active army, 99 battalions of Infantry of the Line. Sharp-shooters, 8 battalions of 4 companies of 185 men. Engineers, 8 battalions of 393 men in 3 companies. Artillery, 48 horse batteries with 160 men; 2 mountain batteries with 170 men; 12 parks with 160 men; 8 train battalions with 214 men; 10 companies siege artillery of 122 men; 2 artillery companies of 160 men. Cavalry, 24 squadrons of dragoons of 124 men, 12 companies, guides 43 men.

LANDWEHR (MILITIA).

The infantry, cavalry, and engineers are formed in the same way as the active army. The Landwehr artillery has 8 horse batteries, with 160 men; 15 siege companies of 122 men; 8 park columns of 160 men; 8 train battalions of 214 men, and 2 companies of 160 men.

Out of these troops 8 army divisions are formed, each with 2 infantry brigades comprised of 2 regiments of 3 battalions each; 1 battalion of sharp-shooters; 1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons; 1 artillery brigade consisting of 3 regiments of 2 field battalions and 2 park columns; 1 train and 1 engineer battalion.

The strength of the organized troops on the 1st of January, 1878, was—

	Active	Military Landwehr
Staff	597	133
Infantry	97,198	76,668
Cavalry	2,693	2,500
Artillery	15,515	7,642
Engineers	2,596	1,661
Sanitary troops	1,007	110
Administrative	481	5
	120,087	88,719

The active and reserve can both be mobilized at any moment.

War Notes.

Towards the end of the last century there were about 50,000 Swiss in 29 regiments of mercenaries in the service of France, Spain, Sardinia,

Rome, Naples, and Holland; 20,500 of these were in the pay of France alone. Nearly 700,000 Swiss were enlisted in the service of France between 1474 and 1774.*

In 1830 there were two regiments of Guards and four regiments of the Line in this position. Military compacts with foreign powers have been forbidden by the Constitution since 1848. The last to be set aside was that with the king of Naples (1860). Switzerland was obliged to supply her "Mediator" with an auxiliary force of 16,000 men for the Russian campaign of 1812—a body which, though composed of Militia, shewed itself no less useful in war than the standing armies of other nations.

Although the Swiss forces were by no means so well organised at the time of the war of the "Sonderbund" (1847) as they are at present, yet there were, within a few weeks, brought into the field by the 13½ Confederate cantons 98,861 men and 172 guns, and by the 7 "Sonderbund" cantons 39,580 men and 74 guns, making together 138,441 men and 246 guns. In addition to this number the "Sonderbund" had then 46,976 men in the "Landsturm." Neuchatel and Inner Rhodes took no part whatever in the struggle. The cost of this war, not including private losses, was estimated at £620,000.

Social Condition.

Switzerland presents the rare picture of a State which, possessing only a population of something over two and a half million, and divided in parts by high mountain chains, yet contains members of three great civilised nations. They are not chained together by a despotic power, but united by the firm conviction that this relation is more to their advantage than would be a union with their great parent nations.

As each Canton regulates it own internal affairs, according to its own judgment, every variety of condition is met with. Nothwithstanding, the principle is everywhere recognised, that the nation shall govern itself according to its own judgment and requirements.

All officials, even the judges, are chosen from among the people, and this only for a fixed period, generally of three years. There are, therefore, no official castes, no high salaries, no pensions; and yet peace and order rule here in a higher degree than in any other country.

The Confederate Constitution of 1848 has had a very beneficial effect in many ways; among others in the restriction of the clannishness of the cantons; it has created a universal right of State citizenship, by which the Swiss enjoy equal rights in all the cantons, as well as the right of free settlement; it abolished inland tolls; it instituted equality of coinage, measures, etc.

In 1874 the Confederate Constitution issued, among others, the following regulations:—"The Cantons are to provide sufficient primary education, which shall be entirely under State direction. The same shall be compulsory and free in the public schools. No one shall be compelled . . . . to participate . . . . in religious instruction. The parents or guardians shall control the religious education of every child until the

* Switzerland is said to have drawn about £24,000 in military pay between the years 1740 and 1750. The Swiss now regard their manufacturing industry as the most important source of gain.

completion of its 16th year. Capital punishment is abolished. Laws and decisions of the Confederacy, which are not of an urgent nature, shall be laid before the people for their acceptance or refusal."

Occupations of the Population.

The results of the census of 1870 are classified according to the scheme adopted in Italy.

1.	Those occupied in farming and breeding of cattle ...	543,208
	" " the forests	4,803
	" " fishing and hunting	1,176
	" " mining and smelting	3,454
2.	" " *industries	489,059
3.	" " commerce	48,990
4.	" " transport and conveyance	42,240
5.	" " on their own estates	26,447
6.	" " in personal service	114,452
7.	" " offices (officials)	10,743
8.	" " religion	5,423
9.	" " jurisprudence	2,137
10.	" " sanitary matters	5,740
11.	" " education	13,085
12.	" " fine arts	6,990
13.	" " literature and science	544
14.	Those maintained by others and those without any definite occupation	1,350,650

There are above 7,000 elementary schools, and about 400,000 scholars, which gives one school to 380 inhabitants, each school averaging 57 children. Previous to the new Confederate institution primary or elementary education had been introduced into most of the cantons. In a few of the smaller cantons, specially in Freiburg and Valais, education is very deficient. In 1873 there were 275 secondary or middle schools, 60 being in the canton of Zurich alone.

There are 13 normal schools for the education of masters, and 3 for the education of mistresses. The number of gymnasia and industrial schools belonging to the cantons is 47, with about 500 teachers and 7,000 pupils. For higher education there are the three universities of Zurich, Berne, and Basle in German-Switzerland; and the three academies of Geneva, Lausanne, and Neuchatel in French-Switzerland. There is also the Confederate technical high school, the polytechnic at Zurich.

In the year 1870 there were no fewer than 2,004 public libraries; 241 printers, with 230 steam-presses, and 207 hand-printing presses; 412 newspapers and periodicals appeared in 1872, and in 1875, 434. Of the 412, 266 were in the German language, 118 in French, 16 in Italian, 5 in Romanian, 1 in English, and 6 in German and French. In 1875 the number of political journals was 375.

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* Of these 35,000 men and girls are occupied in the manufacture of watches; half of these working in their own homes and half in the factories; the number of the factories being 17.

Monasteries.

In the year 1871 there were 33 monasteries and 55 convents, with 546 monks and 2,020 nuns. Those containing the largest number of inhabitants were in Schwytz, Zug, St. Gall, Freiburg, Valais, Appenzell (Inner Rhodes), and Lucerne. The erection of new monastic buildings is forbidden by the new constitution, so also is the revival of those already dissolved.

Agriculture.

Like England, so rich in manufacturing industry, Switzerland also regularly draws a considerable part of her food from abroad. According to an official calculation, the excess value of the provisions imported over those exported was in—

		Per Head of Population
1868	£3,900,000	£1 12 4½
1869	3,008,000	1 4 11¼
1870	3,712,000	1 9 3¼
1871	4,468,000	1 14 10¼
1872	6,884,000	2 13 8½

This summary embraces the following articles :—Kitchen salt, corn, flour, potatoes, fruit, rice, butter, cheese, coffee, chicory, sugar, meat, bacon (salted and smoked), wine, brandy, beer, delicacies and tropical fruits. Only in one article—viz., cheese—does the export exceed the import (by about £1,100,000).

Cultivation of the Vine

This is very important—99,908 acres are planted with vines, 20,800 of these acres being in Tessin or Ticino, 16,250 in Vaud; 15,000 in Zurich, 10,000 in Valais, 7,500 in St. Gall, 6,600 in Aargau, 5,600 in Thurgau, 3,600 in Neuchatel, and 3,500 in Schaffhausen. There are only six Cantons in which the vine is not cultivated. The value of the total produce is estimated at £1,200,000.

The forests embrace an area of 1,917,656 acres.

Live Stock.

In 1876 there were—

100,935	Horses.
5,258	Mules and asses.
1,035,930	Head of cattle.
334,515	Pigs.
367,549	Sheep.
396,055	Goats.

Industries.

The system of free trade prevails in mercantile affairs; thus causing harmony between the trade, and the political condition of the country. It must be remembered that the Confederacy is most unfavourably situated; it is far from the sea, it is distant from the most important marts of commerce, it is surrounded by States protected by high rates of customs, and necessarily more or less excluded from its markets, and added to all these

drawbacks the rate of wages is very high, and coals, which are so important in manufactures, are wanting. Notwithstanding all this the Confederacy has outstripped all the States, by which she is surrounded, in her manufacturing industry.

The chief branches of industry are, 1st. Cotton, which in Switzerland forms a fully developed system from spinning to weaving, yarn making, finishing, and dyeing. The number of spindles in 1873 was 2,059,000. Out of 57,500,000 lbs. of cotton chiefly American and some Egyptian, 52,500,000 lbs. of yarn are produced, mostly of fine quality, some being as fine as No. 500. The average number of fineness is 45. This manufacture extends over the whole north of Switzerland: the Cantons of St. Gall, Zurich, Aargau, and Zug are especially occupied in this manufacture. 2nd. Silk; piece goods being manufactured principally in the Canton of Zurich, and ribbons in Basle. 3rd. Watches* in Neuchatel, Berne, Geneva, and Vaud; the average number of watches made annually being

350,000	gold watches	£840,000
800,000	silver ,, ...	640,000
500,000	metal ,, ...	280,000
4,000	complicated watches	80,000
Total 1,654,000		£1,840,000

4th. Straw-plait in Aargau. 5th. Embroideries in St. Gall and Appenzell. 6th. Cheese in the centre of Switzerland. Although a mountainous country, Switzerland imports more cattle than she exports. The import of butter is also larger than the export.

The need of money caused a revision of the Customs tariff in 1873 by which the import duties were increased. The tariff was, 1st, according to the number of head of cattle; 2nd, According to the value of the goods taxed: and, 3rd, according to the weight. In 1876 and 1877, the trade stood thus:—

	Imported		Exported.	
	1876	1877	1876	1877
Head of cattle	289,696	360,595	105,782	169,192
Taxed according to value	£103,436	£35,823	£247,332	£215,159
	double cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
According to weight ...	21,650,544	19,679,494	2,226,990	2,222,849

The transit trade in 1876 amounted to 24,382 head of cattle, = 1,620,469 cwts. In 1877, 20,845 head of cattle, = 1,860,233 cwts.

A survey of the transit trade of 1877 gives in cwts:—

	Imports	Exports
1 Articles duty free	7,082,982 ...	1,313,708
2 Articles of consumption, drinks and tobacco	10,611,956 ...	706,652
3 Constituent parts of animals, leather and leather ware	205,016 ...	108,904
4 Ore, metals, and metal wares	1,726,252 ...	494,874
5 Textile fabrics	794,020 ...	526,266
6 Paper, books and writing material	80,518 ...	66,818

* The manufacture has suffered lately from the rise of American competition.

7	Drugs and dyes	1,038,254 ...	172,172
8	Wood and wood wares	3,861,994 ...	140,250
9	Glass and pottery wares	1,003,582 ...	222,148
10	Clay, chalk, slate, and stone	1,733,360 ...	293,770
11	Asphalte, plants, and bark	11,137,160 ...	376,288
12	Miscellaneous articles	83,894 ...	23,848

The trade with the United States is very important. The value of the exports was in

1864	£1,490,265
1868	1,652,199
1870	2,767,609
1872	3,179,244
1876	2,139,357
1877	2,070,415

Of the figures for 1876, £1,064,438 was for silk and silk wares; £583,220 for embroideries; £192,392 for watches: £29,621 for cotton and woollen fabrics; £99,113 for straw and horsehair plaits; £73,934 for cheese. In 1877 the export of watches sank to £119,072.

Railways.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, 863 miles of single line and 141 of double line were being worked in 1874, exclusive of 3½ miles of tram, As far back as the year 1861, when there were only 629 miles at work, there were 49 tunnels open, the length of which was 10½ miles, therefore, $\frac{1}{80}$ of the lines was subterranean.

	Length of railway miles	Passengers carried	Total receipts	Accidents Killed	Accidents Wounded	Goods carried tons
In 1874 ...	1,004	17,509,395	£2,086,000	58	23	4,408,416
„ 1875 ...	1,257	21,318,988	2,331,000	64	68	5,052,259
„ 1876 ...	1,456	23,815,207	2,428,000	68	84	5,669,364
„ 1578 ...	1,592	—	—	...	—	—

The St. Gothard Tunnel, 9⅓ miles in length, was finished March 1st, 1880.

Telegraphs.

Switzerland possessed 3.628 miles of telegraph lines and 8,800 miles of wire in 1873, the cost of which was £66,858, the number of offices, 834. Switzerland began by charging at the low rate of 10*d.* for a simple inland message, and even this was reduced to 5*d.* on January 1st, 1868. The returns of 1869 and 1873 as compared with 1866 were as follows:—

	Inland	International	Transmitted	Total
1866 ...	383,159 ...	223,618 ...	62,140 ...	668,917
1869 ...	951,337 ...	308,905 ...	109,182 ...	1,369,424
1873 ...	1,641,075 ...	550,880 ...	230,048 ...	2,422,009

The receipts in the year 1873 amounted to £68,463, the expenses to £70,024, the deficit was therefore £1,561.

At the end of 1877 there were 4,294 miles of line and 11,682 miles of

wire; the number of offices, 1,150; the number of messages, 2,722,408, (in 1876, 2,918,858); revenue, £79,418; expenditure, £79,150: net surplus, £268.

Post.

At the end of 1873 there were 734 offices and 1,862 receiving houses, besides 21 agencies in foreign countries. Letter postage is 1*d.*; unpaid letters, 1½*d.*; local postage, ½*d.*; newspapers, ¾*d.* The number of letters in 1872 was 55,925,334 = 20.9 per head of the population; newspapers, 35,971,448.

At the end of 1877 there were 799 offices.

Steamboats.

In 1869 there were 70 steamboats on 9 lakes, viz., 22 on Lake Constance (15 of which, however, were foreign); 13 on the Lake of Geneva; 13 on Lake Zurich; 11 on the Lake of Lucerne; 6 on the Lake of Thun and Brienz; 2 on Lake Neuchatel; 2 on the Lake of Zug; and 1 on Lake Lugano. In 1872 there were 86 steamboats on these lakes.

Savings' Banks.

		1835	1862	1872
Number of depositors	...	60,008	355,291	542,162
Amount of deposits	...	£671,572	£5,276,065	£11,553,457
Average for each depositor	...	£11	£14	£21

At the end of 1872 there were 22 scrip-banks which had on an average notes of the value of £1,670,474 annually in circulation.

In 1878 there were 34, with a note circulation of £3,342,000. By the regulation of the new constitution no monopoly can be granted for the issue of bank-notes, nor can the acceptance of notes be enforced by law.

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY.)

This Principality lies between Switzerland and the Vor Arlberg. It was separated from Germany in consequence of the events of the year 1866. It embraces an area of 68 English square miles, with a population of 8,320. The actual property of the Prince in Silesia and Moravia is said to extend over 2,211 English square miles, inhabited by over 350,000 persons, and producing a revenue of £140,000.

Finance.

In consequence of the treaty existing with Austria with respect to customs and monopolies, the administration of finance is conducted by Austria, which pays annually about £1,700 for the produce thereof. The taxes yield £500. There is no State debt. Instead of a civil list, the proceeds of the domains belong to the Prince. The expenditure for the army has ceased since 1866.

BELGIUM, (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

Provinces	English Sqr. Miles	Population 1876
Antwerp	1,094	538,381
Brabant	1,269	936,062
West Flanders	1,250	684,468
East Flanders	1,158	863,468
Hainault	1,437	956,354
Liége	1,118	632,228
Limburg	933	205,237
Luxemburg	1,707	204,201
Namur	1,413	315,796
Total	11,379	5,339,185
In 1878	... ...	5,476,668

Nationalities.

Of the total population in 1876, 2,256,860 spoke French, 2,659,890 Flemish, 38,070 German, 340,770 French and Flemish, 22,700 French and German, 1,790 Flemish and German, 5,490 spoke the three languages, 7,650 only foreign languages, 2,070 were deaf and dumb.

Creeds.

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. There are only 12,000 Protestants, and about 3,000 Jews, and these mostly in the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant.

These 9 provinces contain 41 arrondissements, 303 administrative cantons, and 2,572 communes or parishes. In 1876 there were 4 communes with more than 100,000 inhabitants; 13 between 25,000 and 100,000; 15 between 15,000 and 25,000; 25 between 10,000 and 15,000; 102 between 5,000 and 10,000; 205 above 3,000; 245 over 2,000; 731 over 1,000; 775 above 500, and 460 communes with less than 400 inhabitants.

Towns with more than 10,000 *Inhabitants in* 1876.*

ANTWERP, (Province).

Antwerp,† 150,650; Malines, 39,020; Borgerhaut, 18,637; Lierre, 16,103; Turnhout, 15,743; Boom, 12,078; Gheel, 10,265.

BRABANT, (Province).

Brussels, 161,816, with 8 suburbs, 308,420; Molenbeek-St.-Jean, 37,294; Schaerbeek, 34,177; Louvain, 33,917; Ixelles, 31,992; St. Gilles, 27,782; St. Josse-ten-Noode, 26,492; Anderlecht, 18,615; Laeken, 16,147; Tirlemont, 13,296; Etterbeek, 10,014.

WEST FLANDERS, (Province).

Bruges, 45,097; Courtrai, 26,389; Ostend, 16,823; Roulers, 16,133; Ypern, 15,515; Menin, 11,337; Poperingue, 11,300; Thielt, 10,209.

EAST FLANDERS, (Province).

Ghent, 127,653; St. Nicholas, 25,165; Alost, 20,982; Lockeren, 17,400; Renaix, 14,089, Zele, 12,578; Hamme, 10,778.

HAINAULT, (Province).

Mons, 24,310; Tournay, 32,145; Jumet, 20,102; Gilly, 17,136; Charleroi, 15,943; Montigny-sur-Sambre, 12,653; Quaregnon, 12,138.

LIEGE, (Province).

Liége, 115,851; Verviers, 37,828; Seraing, 24,315; Huy, 11,774; Dison, 11,439; Herstal, 11,126.

LIMBURG, (Province).

Hasselt, 11,361; St. Trond, 11,253.

LUXEMBURG, (Province).

Arlon, 6,690.

NAMUR, (Province).

Namur, 25,066.

Population of the Kingdom in former years.

1831	3,785,814
1846	4,337,196
1856	4,529,560
1866	4,829,320
1876	5,336,185
Annual increase in the 1st period	0.42 per cent.
„ „ „ 2nd „	0.64 „
„ „ „ 3rd „	0.62 „

* Chief town of the province always mentioned first.

† Including fortifications 182,000.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Still Births	Illegitimate	Total Births
1870	164,572	7,577	—	172,149
1871	158,760	7,250	—	166,010
1872	167,377	7,558	—	174,935
1873	170,708	7,783	—	178,491
1874	173,978	7,750	12,096*	181,728
1875	175,552	7,749	12,204	183,301
1876	176,915	7,930	12,567	184,845
1877	175,077	8,045	—	183,122

Year	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Births to a Marriage	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Persons	Births	Deaths
1870	118,359	35,263	—	—	13.9	32.3	23.3
1871	145,746	37,538	—	—	14.7	31.0	28.5
1872	120,129	40,084	—	—	15.5	32.3	23.2
1873	112,873	40,598	—	—	15.5	32.5	21.5
1874	109,595	40,328	120	—	15.1	32.6	20.5
1875	122,480	39,050	126	—	14.5	32.5	22.7
1876	116,787	38,228	135	4.48	14.3	32.6	21.9
1877	114,269	36,964	—	—	13.7	32.3	21.1

Emigration and Immigration.

From 1841 to 1866 the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants by 49,953. From 1867 to 1876 the immigrants exceed the emigrants by 44,703.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Immigrants	16,708	15,789	15,792	16,762	15,372	14,446	15,075
Emigrants	13,171	11,040	7,981	8,217	10,157	13,124	11,847

The number of emigrants from the Port of Antwerp alone:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Emigrants	126	—	1,408	6,294	5,316	4,735	7,374	5,082

Territorial Changes.

The formerly *Spanish*, afterwards Austrian Netherlands, embraced at the end of the last century, an area of about 8,632 English square miles, with a population of 2,250,000. The Bishopric of Liége formed a separate State with 220,000 inhabitants.

The country fell into the hands of France by the Peace of Lunéville; it was divided into 9 departments, viz., Lys, Scheld, Jemappes, Dyle Nethen, Sambre, Ourthe, Lower Maas, and Forêts. This district was united with Holland, uuder the title of Kingdom of the Netherlands, by

* 13.4, 13.4 and 13.1 per cent.

the "Congress of Vienna." The struggles at Brussels from September 21st to 27th 1830, led to the separation of the two countries. November the 30th 1830, the independence of Belgium was proclaimed by the National Congress. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen King, June 4th, 1831.

Finance—Budget for 1879.

REVENUE.

DIRECT TAXES—	
Land tax £891,520; personal tax £625,000; patents £240,000; tax on mines £20,000	£1,776,520
INDIRECT TAXES—	
a. Customs	736,000
b. Excise—On foreign wine £117,000; on home-made brandies £604,500; beer and vinegar £393,120; sugar £130,800	1,245,420
c. Registration dues	2,118,600
d. Stamping and miscellaneous receipts £9,400 ...	9,400
Rivers and canals £68,000; railway £3,720,000; telegraphs £88,000; post office £248,904; packet boats between Dover and Ostend £32,000	4,156,904
Capital and revenue from domains, forests, prisons, pilotage, etc.	404,040
Miscellaneous receipts	130,526
Gross total ...	£10,577,410

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on public debt	£3,119,609
Endowments	187,979
Ministry of Justice...	636,046
„ Foreign Affairs	82,924
„ Home Affairs	372,250
„ Public Education	570,183
„ Public Works	3,369,614
„ War	1,761,600
Military affairs	136,400
Financial affairs	609,684
Arrears and losses	47,483
Total expenditure ...	£10,893,772

The Budget brought into the Second Chamber, on November 27, 1879, for 1880, estimated the expenditure at £11,055,003, and the revenue at £10,939,602. A conversion of rentes (of the whole 4½ per cent. into 4 per cent.) will reduce the expenditure by £94,044, but this will still leave a deficit of £20,357.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1870.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	1870	1871	1872
Taxes direct and indirect ...	£5,195,630	£5,193,371	£5,426,374
Post office, tolls, &c. ...	358,732	346,405	315,214
Railways, telegraphs, Crown lands, &c.	2,068,740	2,695,140	2,718,138
Repayments	78,475	73,402	74,376
Sale of Crown lands			
	£7,701,577	£8,308,318	£8,534,102
Extraordinary revenue :—			
(Sums raised by loans &c.) ...	596,204	1,957,519	1,063,509
Total	£8,297,781	£10,265,837	£9,597,611

	1873	1874	1875
Taxes direct and indirect ...	£5,709,537	£5,783,923	£5,855,984
Post office, tolls, &c. ...	303,847	318,931	320,754
Railways, telegraphs, Crown lands, &c.	2,988,620	3,546,610	3,527,545
Repayments	79,137	87,452	134,818
Sale of Crown lands... ...	38,928	68,300	102,089
	£9,120,069	£9,805,216	£9,941,190
Extraordinary revenue :—			
(Sums raised by loans, &c.) ...	4,523,377	2,830,077	1,207,272
Total	£13,643,446	£12,635,293	£11,148,462

	1876	1877	1878
Taxes direct and indirect ...	£6,040,934	£5,676,320	£5,345,480
Post office, tolls, &c.... ...	323,798	233,256	223,240
Railways			
Telegraphs		397,080	48,000
Crown lands, &c.	3,714,717	3,606,000	3,645,200
Repayments	124,698	71,774	
Sale of Crown lands, &c. ...	76,329		899,880
	£10,280,476	£9,984,430	£10,161,800
Extraordinary revenue :—			
(Sums raised by loans, &c.)...	2,784,355	——	——
Total	£13,064,831		

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary :—	1870	1871	1872
Public Debt	£1,707,235	£1,905,138	£1,950,630
Civil list	174,715	172,275	171,544
Minister of Justice and Public Worship	584,828	580,621	578,945

	1870	1871	1872
Minister of Foreign Affairs ...	152,760	171,082	174,977
Minister of Home Affairs ...	527,188	562,257	588,574
Minister of Public Works, &c.	1,592,178	2,041,292	2,373,655
Minister of War	2,364,665	1,760,223	1,583,638
Minister of Finance	532,323	541,809	557,447
Remitted taxes	37,863	33,584	56,115
	£7,673,755	£7,768,281	£8,035,525
Extraordinary expenditure:—			
Railways, telegraphs, &c. ...	1,002,554	1,758,967	2,043,455
Total	£8,676,309	£9,527,248	£10,078,980

State of the Public Debt.

	1870	1871	1872
Total Consolidated Debt ...	£27,315,236	£29,879,000	£29,487,000
Floating Debt, Treasury Bonds			
	£27,315,236	£29,879,000	£29,487,000
		1873	1874
Total Consolidated Debt		£38,677,000	£39,254,629
Floating Debt, Treasury Bonds			583,400
		£38,677,000	£39,838,029
		1875	1876
Total Consolidated Debt		£39,243,685	£41,099,473
Floating Debt, Treasury Bonds		1,000,000	778,000
		£40,243,685	£41,877,473

Public Debt.

Included in the ordinary debt is the sum of £8,798,385, at 2½ per cent., which Belgium was obliged to take over from Holland when she attained to independence. The remainder includes the sums required for productive purposes—construction of railroads, roads, and canals. The Franco-German War cost Belgium a considerable sum for the maintenance of her neutrality. In August, 1870, the Chambers granted an extraordinary credit of £608,800 for the maintenance of the army, £89,000 for the further fortification of Antwerp and Dendermonde; and, lastly, £20,000 for the equipment of the Civil Guard. A further credit of £398,274 was granted in September, and again in January, 1871, one more of £139,000.

Financial affairs suffer under the system of supplementary credits. While under Dutch Government Belgium was obliged to furnish half the general expenditure, averaging rather over £3,520,000. The country is certainly in a better condition now than formerly under Dutch rule. Between 1830 and 1861 Belgium expended £1,680,000 for learning and art, £400,000 for the erection of religious edifices, £2,160,000 for public education, £160,000 for the military school, £560,000 for prisons, £3,080,000 for roads, £480,000 for bye-roads, £5,140,000 for rivers and canals, £7,640,000 for State railroads. In 1869 the State expended £21,332,951 for railroads, canals, and high roads.

The military system involves great expense. The cost of building the fortifications of Antwerp, originally estimated at £1,957,080, rose to £3,200,000, ⅛ of which was born by Antwerp alone. One great step towards progress was made in the abolition of local dues (octrois). These octrois existed in 78 towns, and the net proceeds thereof amounted in 1859 to £435,042. In order to render the abolition of these dues possible the State granted to the communes concerned therein 42 per cent. (subsequently 40 per cent.) of the gross yield of the post, 75 per cent. of the duty on coffee, and 36 per cent. (subsequently 34 per cent.) of the excise on spirituous liquors. On the other hand, the excise on these liquors and on sugar was increased. The salt tax was abolished in January, 1871.

Provincial Finance.

In 1875 the revenue amounted to £473,254, the expenditure to £422,438. Under the first appeared proceeds of provincial property, £2,402; assessments, £285,377; State subsidies, £8,723; and from other sources, £176,752. The provincial debt of 1875 was £590,259. The expenditure of the separate provinces in 1875 was as follows:—

Antwerp	£32,566
Brabant	77,788
West Flanders	40,368
East Flanders	30,674
Hainault	125,258
Liége	48,365
Limburg	11,279
Luxemburg	19,596
Namur	36,544
Total	£422,438

Finances of the Communes.

There has been no returns since 1860 except of the Commune of Brussels. In 1876 this Commune had a revenue of £2,050,498; and an expenditure of £2,044,402.

Army.

The Belgian Army is destined only for the defence of the territory, and the neutrality of the State. Since 1869 there has been an annual levy of 12,000; of these 11,000 belong to the active army and 1,000 to the reserve. The standing army is formed by conscription to which all are liable after nineteen years of age, but substitution is permitted by law; the price of such substitution is fixed every year by a decree. The law of 1873 established recruiting by voluntary enlistment. The legal period of service is eight years; two thirds of this period are as a rule allowed on furlough. The "Garde Nationale" is not included in the standing army; it is bound to supply in time of war 30,000 men to defend the independence of the country.

The formation of the army was as follow in 1876:—

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry.—19 regiments (1 carbineers, 3 chasseurs, 1 grenadier, 14 regiments of the line) ...	1,820 ...	70,737

	Officers	Men
Cavalry.—8 regiments (2 chasseurs, 2 pioneers, 4 lancers of 4 squadrons each (active), and 1 reserve	364 ...	7,924
Artillery.—7 regiments (with 36 mounted batteries, 4 horse batteries, and 48 fortress batteries)	376 ...	15,234
Engineers.—1 regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies	75 ...	2,685
Other Corps.—Gendarmerie, staff, train, administrative	597 ...	6,544
Total	3232	103,124

Of this total, 40,590 soldiers are under arms; 62,534 are unpaid; the normal strength in time of peace being 45,970 men, with 10,107 horses, and 204 cannon. The effective force of the "Garde Nationale" in 1877 was 29,833 men.

In 1879 the number of soldiers under arms amounted to 40,590 rank and file.

Fortresses: The principal one is Antwerp, greatly strengthened and enlarged; those next in importance are Charleroi, Tournay, Ypres, Ghent, and Namur.

Social Conditions.

Agriculture is excellent. More than a million persons, or about one fourth of the population, are maintained by it. Unfortunately the Government has not caused any agricultural returns to be taken since 1866, they propose to do so, however, this year (1880). We give the year 1866 as a guide.

	1866 Acres.	1866 Crops produced Bushels.
Total area, 7,280,362 ...	—	—
Woods and forests	1,073,452	—
Wheat	700,348	11,203,189
Spelt	158,930	5,370,130
Barley	107,734	3,665,643
Oats	567,465	23,363,805
Rye	713,741	17,561,936
Beans and peas	93,632	2,169,820
Buckwheat	52,944	1,276,797
Mixed corn	87,652	1,972,327
Total	2,482,446	66,583,647

	1866 Green and other crops.	1866 cwts.
Potatoes	423,351	33,868,741
Beetroot	44,136	—
Flax	140,901	466,796
Bare Fallow	133,111	—
Grass under rotation ...	438,581	—
Meadows and permanent pasture	903,538	—

The Live Stock in 1866.

Horses	283,163
Cows	738,732
Other cattle	503,713
Sheep and lambs	586,097
Pigs	632,301
Goats	197,138

Mining and Smelting Industries.

Next to England, Belgium is the oldest coal-producing country. The extent of the layers of coal, the density of the population, the importance of its manufactures, the number of its lands, and, lastly, the high development of its railway system, have united in placing Belgium in the 5th rank of coal-producing countries. Notwithstanding this, the conditions are not all favourable, as the coal lies very deep, and is difficult to obtain. In 1866 155 coal mines were being worked; they extended over more than 212,545 acres, and employed 86,721 persons, of whom 741 per 1,000 were men, 76 women, 128 boys, and 55 girls under 16 years of age in the subterranean workings, while those who worked above ground were 674 men in every 1,000, 138 women, 95 boys, and 93 girls; there were 857 steam engines, with 61,254 horse power. The quantity of coal produced in 1866 was 12,774,662 tons, of the value of £6,041,262. Of the number of tons 8,987,136 were consumed in Belgium. The mines in Hainault supplied 9,851,424 tons of the total, and those in the province of Liége only 2,564,551 tons. The cost of producing was estimated at £5,115,148, of which £3,091,183 was paid in wages. The remaining mines employed 10,686 persons. The number of accidents which occurred in 1866 was 259, by which 220 persons were killed and 78 injured.

The number of smelting works was 431, 335 of which were for the production of iron; they employed 20,799 workmen.

COAL MINES.

Year	No. of Mines	Produce in Tons	Value
1866 ...	155 ...	12,774,662 ...	£6,041,262
1870 ...	— ...	13,697,110 ...	5,945,392
1871 ...	166 ...	13,733,000 ...	—
1872 ...	— ...	15,658,948 ...	8,342,360
1875 ...	— ...	15,011,331 ...	8,833,604
1876 ...	278 ...	14,329,578 ...	7,764,746

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS MINES OTHER THAN COAL.

	1870		1875		1876	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Iron ore	654,332	£232,218 ...	365,044	£136,924 ...	269,206	£98,319
Sulphur	28,665	24,820 ...	30,747	32,286 ...	23,588	22,626
Zinc ...	57,099	97,088 ...	42,504	115,096 ...	37,713	102,200
Lead ...	13,380	98,904 ...	10,567	80,194 ...	12,422	68,083

FOUNDRIES, IRON WORKS, ETC.—PRODUCE AND VALUE IN 1876.

	Works	Tons	Value
Steel	3 ...	75,258 ...	£625,651
Copper	5 ...	2,592 ...	246,900
Lead	6 ...	7,375 ...	155,550
Zinc	21 ...	70,369 ...	1,605,566
Alum	1 ...	2,640 ...	14,977
Glass	76 ...	— ...	1,575,410
Furnaces	31 ...	490,508 ...	1,325,274
Casting	175 ...	80,759 ...	630,977
Rod-iron factories... ...	55 ...	399,138 ...	2,854,745
Tin plates and wire ...	56 ...	17,076 ...	229,544

NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Coal mines	108,543
Iron mines	4,248
Quarries	25,643
Foundries	37,705
	176,139

Manufacturing Industries.

Manufactures have reached a high degree of perfection. The abundance of coal and the numerous railroads and canals have done much to promote manufactures and commerce. So far back as between 1835 and 1860 the exports increased five-fold. The yield of coals, too, between 1830 and 1860 increased from 2,513,000 tons to 9,610,895, and in value from £1,266,000 to £4,285,000. The produce of the smelting works represented a value of £2,080,000 in 1838 and £5,184,000 in 1860. The horse-power of the steam engines was 25,312 in 1838, but in 1860 it was 161,809; in 1876, 539,864.

The glass manufacture in Hainault is very important; there are here 57 glass works, occupying 7,370 workmen. About 250,000 persons live by the manufacture of linen. There are 320,000 spindles and 5,000 looms; the annual consumption of raw flax amounts on an average to 1,571,429 cwts. The number of beet-sugar factories is above 150, with 33,000 persons employed, and 45 steam-engines. An annual consumption of 300,000 tons of coal, and 2,500 tons of coke, are required for its manufacture, and 109,915 acres are cultivated with the beet. The large yield of beet-root sugar during the last two years in Belgium has had a great effect upon the import of cane sugar.

Commerce.

IMPORTS.

The value of the principal articles imported since 1870—

	1870	1871	1872
Animals	£1,459,320	£1,513,400	£2,027,640
Coffee	1,246,960	1,533,440	1,705,680

	1870	1871	1872
Cotton	1,444,960	2,529,160	2,289,640
Grain of all kinds ...	3,590,240	9,464,760	5,064,640
Iron ores and pig iron ...	877,480	911,720	1,429,280
Manure	1,038,960	557,960	1,070,240
Meat	67,520	261,320	769,280
Metals and minerals ...	1,338,680	1,228,240	1,889,960
Petroleum, etc.	1,507,560	1,665,480	1,956,520
Oleaginous seeds. ...	1,010,040	1,659,160	1,160,920
Tallow	652,160	1,165,680	1,505,640
Vegetable filaments, flax, hemp, etc.	2,595,520	2,458,960	2,702,880
Wine	605,120	866,360	863,920
Wood for building* ...	750,840	1,027,960	1,657,320
	£107,240,000	£148,652,000	£143,929,000

The total amount of imports (general and special) was—

	1873	1874	1875
Animals	£2,160,480	£1,771,320	£1,997,440
Coffee	2,168,560	1,807,320	2,147,240
Cotton	1,441,520	1,612,120	1,335,720
Grain of all kinds ...	8,863,160	9,460,520	7,306,640
Iron ores and pig iron ...	1,553,840	1,287,500	1,289,800
Manure	249,160	975,000	1,307,960
Meat	1,868,520	631,240	291,160
Metals and minerals ...	1,836,320	1,514,840	1,659,000
Petroleum, etc.	1,966,240	1,470,960	1,510,880
Oleaginous seeds ...	1,072,160	884,560	1,221,800
Tallow	1,297,800	1,082,160	848,880
Vegetable filaments, flax, hemp, etc.	2,582,040	2,296,480	2,974,120
Wine	857,600	762,880	1,041,600
Wood for building ...	1,905,040	1,953,680	1,836,120
	£153,902,000	£142,042,000	£145,035,000

The total amount of imports, general and special, was—

	1876	1877	1878
Animals	£1,984,560	£2,743,600	£2,533,920
Coffee	2,460,640	1,953,400	1,925,720
Cotton	1,204,000	1,111,760	1,281,800
Grain of all kinds ...	10,138,500	9,989,400	11,554,200
Iron ores and pig iron ...	1,448,880	1,437,160	1,578,720
Manure	1,606,200	1,406,280	1,719,280
Meat	773,920	1,055,080	1,823,960
Metals and minerals ...	1,674,280	1,817,920	2,253,120
Petroleum, etc.	1,796,360	2,018,920	1,656,000

* The receipt of wood for 1878 may be thus summed up.—201,354 planks, 6,696,033 oak and deal planks and battens, 122,974 American planks and battens, 9,032 pine beams, 51,773 beams, square and round.

	1876	1877	1878
Oleaginous seeds ...	1,446,840	1,134,280	1,205,160
Tallow	1,119,840	1,102,600	1,034,480
Vegetable filaments, flax, hemp, etc.	2,645,800	3,088,440	2,830,080
Wine	960,480	836,760	812,120
Wood for building ...	1,756,160	1,555,320	1,665,000

The total imports, general and special, were—

£156,359,000 £151,312,000 £154,269,000

EXPORTS.

Value of the principal articles—

	1870	1871	1872
Arms	£562,720	£502,960	£527,920
Butter	568,040	469,160	580,040
Candles	478,920	796,680	639,400
Coal	905,480	2,206,800	3,409,920
Glass & glass wares... ...	629,040	505,000	681,120
Iron, wrought, wire and rails	1,448,400	1,412,600	2,087,040
Linen and hempen goods ...	1,298,640	1,331,400	1,246,720
Machinery	925,520	996,160	1,581,320
Paper and paper hangings...	770,400	647,120	860,720
Stone, rough and hewn ...	524,080	431,080	647,840

The total amount of exports, general and special, was—

£250,316,000 £246,019,000 £340,728,000

	1873	1874	1875
Arms	£570,640	£669,200	£702,920
Butter	607,480	628,480	584,360
Candles	569,800	594,320	473,360
Coal	4,007,360	3,278,000	3,251,160
Glass and glass wares ...	1,259,440	1,566,780	1,601,960
Iron, wrought, wire and rails	2,266,280	2,419,120	1,974,960
Linen and hempen goods...	1,123,120	1,447,240	2,255,760
Machinery	1,937,400	1,882,120	1,900,560
Paper and paper hangings...	703,200	643,480	715,960
Stone, rough and hewn ...	1,660,320	1,565,840	1,611,080

The total amount of exports, general and special, was—

£344,384,000 £336,128,000 £347,184,000

	1876	1877	1878
Arms	£619,400	£540,800	£557,240
Butter	605,800	555,120	636,800
Candles	355,560	563,440	578,680
Coal	2,756,520	2,109,000	2,555,840
Glass and glass wares ...	1,540,520	1,511,280	1,582,520
Iron, wrought, wire and rails	1,811,200	1,903,480	2,144,440

	1876	1877	1878
Linen and hempen goods...	1,807,280	1,800,800	1,700,120
Machinery	1,764,800	2,624,800	1,579,320
Paper and paper hangings...	803,280	843,520	839,160
Stone, rough and hewn ...	2,025,640	2,158,600	1,944,280

The total amount of exports, general and special, was—

£324,924,000 £312,284,000 £291,660,000

The principal countries with which Belgium traded, and the value of the imports and merchandise therefrom :—

IMPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Russia	£1,734,840	£2,546,680	£2,519,040
Sweden and Norway ...	481,360	856,080	936,720
Denmark	229,800	841,120	316,960
Hanse towns	534,760	672,440	405,160
Other parts of Germany ...	4,332,760	8,537,320	6,337,000
Holland	5,657,840	6,828,800	6,578,960
Great Britain...	6,352,480	9,315,360	9,213,600
France	9,325,680	9,895,120	12,622,080
Spain	358,000	381,040	580,000
Italy	213,680	239,680	210,440
Switzerland	106,169	46,200	63,520
British India	297,680	662,600	720,040
United States	1,676,880	3,495,600	3,239,680
Brazil	344,120	244,560	962,760
Uruguay	1,209,080	1,636,480	1,403,200
Rio de la Plata	1,988,280	2,532,720	3,084,640
Chili and Peru	917,840	427,000	714,920

	1873	1874	1875
Russia	£3,001,640	£3,686,200	£3,245,160
Sweden and Norway ...	976,400	1,035,560	1,102,800
Denmark	256,760	207,880	124,360
Hanse Towns	546,440	325,960	361,040
Other parts of Germany ...	6,314,760	6,348,120	6,502,840
Holland	7,161,520	6,847,720	6,781,440
Great Britain	10,530,120	8,165,960	9,970,920
France	13,425,560	13,043,920	14,253,480
Spain	887,520	503,760	453,160
Italy	234,720	303,520	366,840
Switzerland	62,040	88,320	71,600
British India...	490,440	226,240	406,000
United States	5,535,280	4,933,760	2,826,760
Brazil	843,840	587,480	820,320
Uruguay	1,593,080	1,317,120	1,066,680
Rio de la Plata	2,854,760	2,010,160	1,909,600
Chili and Peru	771,760	670,960	755,320

	1876	1877	1878
Russia	£4,590,280	£3,280,000	£4,826,400
Sweden and Norway ...	1,172,200	1,056,040	1,153,440
Denmark	109,320	57,440	89,640
Hanse Towns	458,120	692,920	580,240
Other parts of Germany ...	7,372,400	7,897,760	8,884,320
Holland	7,400,640	7,871,560	7,477,480
Great Britain	9,955,920	8,502,880	7,770,080
France	14,101,720	14,161,680	12,926,440
Spain	479,520	945,320	900,560
Italy	465,760	457,400	249,880
Switzerland	69 160	55,160	39,960
British India	780,000	783,240	429,880
	1876	1877	1878
United States	4,436,160	4,893,840	7,034,680
Brazil	516,720	689,440	838,760
Uruguay	966,440	637,920	634,880
Rio de la Plata	2,300,640	2,540,000	2,159,560
Chili and Peru	1,037;880	1,017,800	1,537,200

EXPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Russia	£883,200	£470,200	£471,040
Sweden and Norway	133,400	138,120	262,520
Denmark	51,200	61,040	77,000
Hanse Towns	410,440	521,360	680,480
Other parts of Germany ...	5,130,960	7,842,040	8,930,600
Holland	3,288,560	4,119,320	4.836,240
Great Britain	5,864,480	7,738,600	9,503,880
France	9,235,280	11,880,040	12,824,200
Spain	168,080	248,880	323,400
Italy	435,920	284,480	480,160
Switzerland	368,280	367,920	753,360
British India	1,400	7,720	40
United States	426,280	364,800	576,120
Brazil	163,400	277,320	353,400
Rio de la Plata	102,680	199,760	315,400
Chili and Peru	168,680	180,640	365,040
	1873	1874	1875
Russia	£502,320	£580,600	£736,800
Sweden and Norway	337,800	341,240	352,520
Denmark	76,520	109,960	159,720
Hanse Towns	690,040	570,680	601,880
Other parts of Germany ...	9,952,520	9,134,120	9,169,000
Holland	5,276,640	6,266,320	6,006,200
Great Britain	9,678,000	8,893,480	8,345,680
France	15,202,480	13,336,080	13,760,680
Spain	443,640	347,360	374,120
Italy	518,600	895,920	629,080
Switzerland	691,840	876,680	251,720
British India	...40	... 12,120	59,640

	1873	1874	1875
United States	651,640	744,640	662,160
Brazil	304,360	406,040	353,000
Rio de la Plata	294,840	193,600	172,840
Chili and Peru	283,360	235,640	253,640

	1876	1877	1878
Russia	£770,880	£1,009,120	£917,400
Sweden and Norway ...	414,680	377,640	274,000
Denmark	158,080	162,040	88,120
Hanse Towns	654,120	884,080	816,160
Other parts of Germany ...	9,118,760	8,026,600	8,001,040
Holland	6,613,640	6,626,000	5,845,880
Great Britain	7,666,480	9,108,560	9,983,920
France	12,565,480	11,838,880	13,174,200

	1876	1877	1878
Spain	739,480	603,680	752,160
Italy	462,640	929,560	524,360
Switzerland	1,213,480	695,760	766,080
British India	59,880	117,920	157,040
United States	577,320	428,200	372,280
Brazil	313,160	531,840	944,400
Rio de la Plata	165,280	291,360	277,560
Chili and Peru	276,880	403,120	454,800

Railways.

Belgium preceded all other countries in constructing railways at the expense of the State. Private railways have also been constructed in addition to those of the State. The State has, however, been obliged to purchase some of the private ones. Railways form a large portion of the revenue, as will be seen below.

	1874	1875	1876
Total length of rail (miles) ...	2,145	2,233	2,262
Cost of construction for State and private rails	£49,257,655	£51,021,393	£53,632,148
Number of passengers carried...	45,364,693	49,056,143	51,429,894
Weight of goods carried (tons)	27,561,846	26,063,901	27,004,883
Receipts :—			
From passengers	£1,551,632	£1,654,332	£1,673,656
From goods and other sources	3,338,912	3,443,911	3,499,465
Total receipts	£4,890,544	£5,098,243	£5,173,121
Total expenditure	3,227,740	3,282,001	3,215,604
Accidents :—			
Killed	115	122	131
Wounded	230	189	255

In 1877 the	
Total length of rail (miles)	2,322
Total receipts	£4,137.080
Total expenditure	3,230,107

Accidents:—

Killed	109
Wounded	196

In 1878 the total length of rail was 2,639 miles

Post Office.

	1870	1873	1874
Letters	45,082,531	55,654,859	58,036,628
Newspapers	46,871,539	52,771,524	58,825,598
Printed papers	18,125,198	25,697,383	30,094,207
Samples	756,964	1,066,312	1,087,190
Circulars	53,469	72,774	75,465
Post cards	—	4,673,461	6,035,861
Post office orders	792,090	920,616	1,035,830

	1875	1876	1877
Letters	60,523,771	61,846,576	63,641,094
Newspapers	65,480,000	68,969,000	72,058,000
Printed papers	33,385,000	31,753,000	31,473,000
Samples	1,210,000	1,636,000	1,572,000
Circulars	116,600	181,000	210,800
Post cards	7,848,000	9,984,320	10,031,658
Post office orders	1,134,169	1,265,250	1,408,557

The number of post offices 567.

Telegraphs.

In 1871 there were 478 offices; the number of despatches, 2,380,266; in 1876 the number of despatches, 2,910,687; in 1877 the number of offices was 613; the length of line was 3,158 miles, and the length of wire, 13,712 miles; the number of despatches, 2,900,079. In 1878 number of offices, 638.

Mercantile Marine.

	Sailing vessels		Steam vessels		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	Total vessels
1870	55	20,648	12	9,501	67
1871	48	17,262	12	8,742	60
1872	40	16,205	19	16,141	59
1873	41	16,434	28	30,005	69
1874	33	14,925	24	30,397	57
1875	32	14,756	27	35,430	59
1876	25	15,130	23	29,850	48
1877	22	10,547	28	37,858	50
1878	24	10,319	34	50,389	68

In 1875 the large fishing boats numbered 255, tonnage 8,388,

Harbour Traffic.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1870	5,658	1,575,293	5,046	1,575,293
1871	7,778	2,123,041	7,952	2,182,706
1872	—	1,822,140	—	901,637

	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1873	—	2,274,516	—	1,067,192
1874	6,363	2,389,137	6,457	2,431,642
1875	6,066	2,440,681	6,052	2,429,135
1876	6,324	2,739,769	6,324	2,182,297
1877	6,327	2,740,717	6,324	2,189,782
1878	6,177	3,130,772	6,122	2,414,468

Education.

The ecclesiastics and the nobility still possess the preponderance of power and wealth. Even the rudiments of ordinary education, with the control of the schools in the power of the clergy, are but little extended. Of the conscripts in the following years, there could—

	1851	1856	1861
Neither read nor write	14,233	13,343	14,158
Only read	4,213	3,778	3,092
Read and write	9,843	9,718	12,036
Advanced education	10,653	12,961	15,026

In the year 1864, out of 10,453 recruits who were drawn, only 5,339, = 51 per cent., were able to testify by their signature that the articles of war had been read to them; and in 1866, out of 10,106 only 5,782, = 57 per cent., were able to do so,

The following statistics have just appeared, and show more favourable results during the last years.

The statistics of the degree of education among those who were drawn for service stand thus:—

	1847	1876	1878
Neither read nor write	16,000	8,246	8,822
Read only	3,254	2,015	1,957
Read and write	12,297	19,288	20,936
Advanced education	8,241	15,222	15,669
Degree of education not known	72	538	573
Total number drawn	39,864	45,309	47,957
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Able to read and write	51.40	76.17	76.23
Able to read only	7.93	4.45	4.03

In 1875 the number of teachers, including ecclesiastics, in primary schools was 10,750; the number of schools, 5,856, and scholars, 669,192.

The total sum expended for public education in 1875 was £994,256, of which the State gave £424,252, the communes £354,861, and the provinces £115,143.

There were 198 middle schools, 4 universities (2 supported by the State, Ghent and Liége, 2 free; Brussels, liberal; and Louvain, Catholic.)

Literature, 1880.

There are published in Belgium 54 daily newspapers: 19 appear in Brussels alone; 398 are weekly or bi-weekly publications. Very few of these papers existed before the middle of this century; 2, however, are exceptions, the *Journal de Liége*, which dates from 1764, and the *Gazette of Bruges*, from 1793. Of the periodicals published in Belgium, 143 appear in Flemish and 269 in French.

HOLLAND, (Kingdom.)

LAND AND PEOPLE.

Provinces	1879 Area in English Sqr. Miles,	Population in 1877
North Holland	1,056	642,073
South Holland	1,166	763,636
Utrecht	514	186,164
Zeeland	687	187,046
North Brabant	1,979	456,709
Limburg	856	235,135
Gelderland	1,964	453,624
Over Yssel	1,291	267,826
Drenthe	1,027	113,773
Groningen	886	242,065
Friesland	1,281	317,405
	12,707	3,865,456*

Population of Earlier Years.

1829	1839	1849	1859	1869
2,613,487	2,860,450	3,056,879	3,293,577	3,574,529

Nationalities.

1 Dutch (Batavians), about 2,400,000 in Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht and Gelderland; their language is a cultivated low German; 2. Frisians, nearly 500,000 in Friesland, Groningen, Drenthe, Over-Yssel, and several other islands speaking a low German dialect, akin to the Dutch. 3. Flemings, about 400,000 in North Brabant, and Limburg. 4. Low Germans, about 50,000 in Limburg. It was found by the last census, that 3,139 of the population were born in Dutch colonies, 36,961 in Germany, 19,683 in Belgium, 1,218 in Great Britain, and 5,234 in other foreign countries.

* 1,913,486 males and 1,951,970 females.

Creeds.

Protestants, 2,193,281, including 1,808,311 low German Reformers, 9,689 French Reformers, 5,270 Remonstrants, 65,470 Separatists, 41,865 Anabaptists, 54,318 Lutherans, 9,822 Old Lutherans, 334 Moravian Brothers, 576 Anglicans, 96 Episcopalians, 424 Presbyterians.

Roman Catholics, 1,313,084. Monasteries 38, with 820 members; nunneries 137, with 2,187 nuns.

Jews, 68,003, including 60,409 low German, and 7,594 Portuguese.

Other sects 291,088, including Jansenists 5,337, and 37 Greek Catholics.

Year	Births	Proportion per 1000 of Population	Stillbirths	Total
1870	129,997	35·9	7,010	137,007
1871	128,305	35·3	7,304	135,609
1872	131,664	35·8	7,309	138,973
1873	133,796	36.0	7,358	141,154
1874	136,072	36.1	7,606	143,678
1875	138,469	36.3	7,643	146,112
1876	142,210	36.8	7,610	149,820
1877	142,632	36.3	7,472	150,104
1878	142,646	36.3	7,747	150,493

Year	Deaths	Proportion per 1000 of Population	Marriages	Proportion per 1000 of population Persons married
1870	93,066	25.7	28,632	15.8
1871	106,978	29.4	28,991	15.9
1872	94,594	25.7	30,189	16.4
1873	89,287	24.0	31,671	17.0
1874	85,069	22.6	31,353	16.6
1875	96,834	25.4	31,553	16.6
1876	90,187	23.3	31,699	16.4
1877	86,278	22.0	31,461	16.0
1878	98,486	26.2	30,710	16.0

Towns of more than 10,000 *Inhabitants in* 1877.

In North Holland—Amsterdam, 296,200; Haarlem 34,797; Helder, 22,030; Zaandam, 12,772; Alkmaar, 12,245; Haarlemermeer, 13,171.

„ South Holland—Rotterdam, 136,000; Tlaggle, 104,095; Leiden, 41,298; Dortrecht, 26,567; Delft, 24,511; Schiedam, 21,880; Gonda, 17,070.

„ Utrecht—Utrecht, 66,106; Amersford, 13,578.

„ Zeeland—Middleburg, 15,954; Flushing, 10,004.

„ North Brabant—Hertogenbusch, 24,538; Tilburg, 26,103; Breda, 16,085.

„ Limburg—Maestricht. 29,083.

„ Gelderland—Arnheim, 38,017; Nymegen, 23,509; Zutphen, 14,513.

„ Over-Yssel—Zwolle, 21,593; Deventer, 18,575; Kampen, 16,802.

„ Drenthe—Hoogeveen, 11,103.

„ Groningen—40,589.

„ Friesland—Leeuwarden, 27,085; Weststellingwerf, 13,969; Opsterland, 13,753; Tietjerksteradal, 13,050; Schoterland, 12,892.

Territorial Changes.

Previous to the French Revolution, the Republic of the United Netherlands consisted of, 1st, the seven united provinces, Holland, Gelderland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Over-Yessel, and Groningen; 2nd, the little district of Drenthe, and, 3rd, the land in which all these communes had a share, viz., Hertogenbusch, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maastricht, Venloo, Sluys, and Hulst. The population was estimated at 2½ millions. After the conquest of the country by the French in 1795 the State was transformed into the Batavian Republic, formed on the plan of the French Republic and divided into 8 departments, Flanders, Maastricht, and Venloo, containing 122,000 inhabitants, being ceded to France by compulsion. The colonies, which had been lost in war, with the exception of Ceylon, were restored to the State by the Peace of Amiens, but not so the districts which had been ceded to France. Again the colonies were lost in the newly-begun war. Napoleon dictated changes in the constitution, and at length (May 24, 1806) the Republic was made into a kingdom under his brother Louis (nominal father of Louis Napoleon III.) The Emperor incorporated the district lying between the Empire and the Maas with his dominions as early as 1807, also part of Zeeland and the fortresses of Bergen-op-Zoom, Hertogenbusch, Gertrudenburg, Middleburg, and Flushing, in return for which East Friesland, Jever, Kinphausen, and Varel were given to Holland. The kingdom, divided into 11 departments now contained but 12,281 English square miles, and 2,001,416 inhabitants.

In 1810 the Emperor further took possession of the States of Brabant, Zeeland, and part of Gelderland, and formed out of them the French departments of the Rhine and "Bouches de l' Escaut" (mouths of the Scheldt.) When the nominal king afterwards laid down the Crown, Napoleon incorporated the rest of Holland with the French dominions, July 9th, 1810.

The oppressed people rose at the end of 1813 to shake off the foreign yoke. In July, 1814, the Vienna Congress framed a "kingdom of the Netherlands" out of the former Republic, the Austrian Netherlands, and the greater part of the bishopric of Liége. Luxemburg, elevated into a Grand Duchy, was to serve the new king as a compensation for the possessions which he had been obliged to give up to Nassau. Marienburg and Philippeville were also united to the State by the second Peace of Paris. The Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice were lost as colonies by Holland. Belgium was torn from it by the revolution of 1830. In order to compensate the German Confederacy for the partial loss of Luxemburg, Limburg was nominally incorporated with Germany. In consequence of the events of 1866, this duchy was again completely separated from Germany.

Holland knew not only how to extend her East Indian colonies, but also to make them useful in a high degree; and the exchange of her possessions in Malacca for Bencoolen, by treaty with England in 1824, greatly facilitated this.

The Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast (Africa) were ceded to Great Britain in 1871 and 1872.

Finance.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1879.

1.	DIRECT TAXES—	
	Land tax, £884,471; personal tax, £812,500; patents, £328,533	£2,025,504
2.	EXCISE—	
	Wines and spirits, £1,866,667; other articles of consumption, £1,319,583	3,216,250
3.	INDIRECT TAXES—	
	Stamps, registration, mortgage, succession duties ...	1,955,000
4.	Customs and navigation dues	384,253
5.	Guaranteeing works of gold and silver	30,516
6.	Domains	141,250
7.	Post, £350,000; telegraph, £66,666	416,666
8.	Lottery	37,500
9.	Hunting and fishing dues	11,916
10.	Pilot and lighthouse dues	75,000
11.	Mining dues, £188; railways, £135,500	135,688
12.	Miscellaneous receipts, ...	332,511
13.	Interest on loans	608,333
	Total revenue	£9,370,387

EXPENDITURE.

1.	Civil list	£62,500
2.	Legislative body and Council of State	51,290
3.	Foreign affairs	52,999
4.	Justice	374,064
5.	Home affairs	574,301
6.	Marine	1,096,555
7.	War	1,803,491
8.	Public debt	2,369,660
9.	Finance	1,491,054
10.	Central administration of the colonies	141,340
11.	Water-works, commerce and public works	1,878,699
12.	Unforeseen expenditure	4,166
	Total expenditure ...	£9,900,116

Communal taxes were abolished in Holland in 1865. It was originally intended that the loss caused by this should be covered by an increase of the duty on spirits, and by the transfer of part of the personal and house tax to the Communes, but the favourable state of the finances of the country, at that period, allowed the State Treasury to forego any compensation. The prosperous condition of the finances may be ascribed partly to the extraordinary profit obtained from the East Indian Colonies.

Provincial and Communal Revenues.

The former, arising from additional per centage on the land-tax and personal tax, and from the dues payable for the use of roads, bridges and canals made by the provinces, amount to between £250,000 and £350,000; of the latter, nothing accurately is known.

PUBLIC DEBT IN 1879.

Specification	Per cent.	Capital.	Interest.
Public debt	2½ ...	£52,674,408 ...	£1,316,861
„ „	3 ...	7,610,220 ...	228,306
Redeemable	3½ ...	929,750 ...	31,885
National debt	4 ...	14,702,616 ...	588,104
Debt of 1878	4 ...	3,750,000 ...	143,334
Life annuities, etc... ...	— ...	— ...	4,869
		£79,666,994 ...	£2,313,359
Debt not liable to pay interest		833,333 ...	—
Amortissement		— ...	56,300
		£80,500,327	£2,369,659

The credit of the State of Holland was so firmly established in the middle of the last century that the 2½ per cent. paper money was paid with 10 per cent. "Agio," nothwithstanding the large amount of the debt; but the rate of exchange declined in consequence of the war between England and North America. In 1795 the Republic was obliged to pay £8,333,333 to France as war indemnity, beside the ceding of certain territory.

When Louis Napoleon ascended the throne of Holland, the old debts amounted to £83,258,568, and the amount of interest required upon it was £2,400,000. With the addition of the new debt this made a sum of £100,000,000, the annual interest upon which was £3,000,000, the regular receipts at this time being only £4,833,333, (hence arose a forced loan at 7 per cent. in the year 1807). In 1810 Napoleon upon his own responsibility declared the interest upon the debt to be reduced to ⅓. The ⅔ which were thus forcibly set aside were again recognised under William I., but they were declared not liable to interest until the first third and the new debt were paid off. In 1836 it became necessary to declare the colonies a legal mortgage for the State debt. Again, in 1838 there was a deficit of £916,666; but some considerable relief was obtained by Belgium being compelled to undertake the payment of an annuity of £416,666, in accordance with the treaty of April 19th, 1839. Great exertions were needed, however, to restore the equilibrium in the State finance, notwithstanding rich contributions from the East Indies. The payment of the debt was effectually begun in 1850, and the result is a very considerable diminution of the debt, together with an annual saving of £750,000 for interest.

Former State Expenditure.

The expenditure of Holland was much increased in the last century by its military system and by debt; but the payment of it was made possible by the wealth of its inhabitants, and the gain from the colonies and navigation. The revenue was estimated at £2,166,666 in 1770, and at

£3,333,333 in 1786. In 1805, under the pressure of the demands made by France, the budget rose to £5,750,000, and in 1806 to £6,416,666. The deficit of this latter year was estimated at £916,666, but it really amounted to £4,666,666, and in 1807 a further sum of £3,333,333 was added. Again, in 1808 a deficit of £2,500,000 was foreseen and estimated, and in 1809 one of £166,666.

In 1811 Napoleon fixed the payments to be made by the Dutch departments united to France at £2,460,000.

The budget for 1817 showed an expenditure of £6,116,666, of which sum £2,062,500 was for the financial departments, including debts and £2,333,333 for war preparations (£1,916,660 on land, and £416,667 on water). For these two items, therefore, above 70 per cent. of the total was required.

The King of Holland made extraordinary military exertions after the Belgian revolution, and involved the State in almost financial ruin, which was only warded off by exercising rigid economy aided by the rapidly increasing revenue from the East Indies. This last soon turned the deficits into surpluses.

The statement of accounts for the 11 years, 1845—1857, showed the following results :—

Total revenue, £77,976,162, viz. :
From the colonies £18,483,758
From the mother country 58,492,407
Total expenditure, £72,721,572
Of which sum... ... ... £31,991,082 were for interest on the debt.

No State has known so well how to draw enormous sums from the colonies into the State treasury.

In 1832 this amount was only £63,875
„ 1834 it was 166,666
„ 1841 „ 1,000,000

From this date until 1854 the net amount varied between £645,888 and £1,729,166

In 1856 the amount was £2,520,888
„ 1867 „ „ 1,237,500

Since when the net profits of the colonies, after deducting the expenditure for the central administration of the same, have appeared in the State budgets with the following figures :—1868, £774,119; 1869, £1,083,584; 1870, £937,605; 1871, £716,189; 1872, £728,510; 1873, £747,966; 1876, £831,239; 1877, £831,239.

*Army.**

The army is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment; the system of providing substitutes obtains here. The term of service of

* It has been suggested by M. de Beer Portugal, in a pamphlet just published, and which is creating great attention, that the Dutch military forces should be reorganized. He urges the necessity of introducing the principle of personal service, and abolishing the practice of permitting men drawn for the army to be represented by substitutes. He urges that the Dutch land forces must be divided into an army of 35,000 to 40,000 under the colors, and

conscripts chosen by lot begins at the age of 20, and lasts for five years nominally, for at the end of twelve months they are discharged on furlough and only require to meet for drill six weeks in each year. The annual contingent is not to exceed 11,000 men. These troops are only liable to serve in Europe. Volunteer corps have also been formed, which are under the direction of the State, and which receive supplies from the State.

Formation of the Army, 1879.

Infantry: 1 regiment of Guards and Rifles, each of two companies; 8 regiments of the Line, of 4 battalions, each of 5 field and 1 depôt company.

Cavalry: 4 regiments of Hussars, of 4 field squadrons, 1 reserve squadron, and 1 depôt company.

Artillery: 6 regiments—viz., 2 regiments of field Artillery, with train; 3 of heavy Artillery, and 1 Light Horse Artillery.

Engineers: 1 battalion of Sappers and Miners, 2 companies pioneers, etc.

According to the organization of 1867 the following troops are always to be held ready for service:—36 battalions of infantry, together 11,000 men; 16 squadrons of cavalry, with 2,000 horses; 14 batteries of field artillery, and 4 batteries of mounted artillery; 1 battalion of sappers and miners, about 500 men men, and 1 corps of volunteer rifles of about 200 men.

The infantry battalions can be brought up to 20,000 men at any time, in a fortnight, by calling out the militia, and the sappers can be strengthened by 250 militia. In a further six weeks 8 reserve battalions of infantry, numbering about 6,600; 3 squadrons of cavalry, 300 horses, and 36 cannon can be brought into the field, besides 20,000 men of the militia on service. By this means there will always be ready for the field a mobile army of 15,000 men, bearing arms; within a fortnight 35,000 men, and after about two months 62,000, inclusive of the militia, with 2,300 horses, and 108 guns, and at the same time 6,500 of the garrison artillery in the fortresses, 30,000 men of the non-active militia can be added to these.

The following are the numbers according to the arrangement shown above:—

Infantry	1,041	officers	...	43,703	soldiers
Cavalry	187	„	...	5,316	„
Artillery and Engineers	494	„	...	11,648	„
Total	1,722			60,667	

Militia.—There is a landwehr or militia (called Schutters chützen) independent of the regular army. These are divided into two great classes, and the first class is subdivided. These contain all those men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 25 and 35, and are divided

well-drilled army for garrison and fortress service of at least 40,000 men. The Militia should be "localized," and the Burgher Guard so re-modelled that the old soldiers should belong to the same corps to which they were attached in the army. With these changes he believes that the Dutch War budget would not exceed £1,400,000 annually.

into 22 battalions of infantry, and 104 companies of artillery. The first class or active militia is drawn from all the communes having a population of more than 2,500. The smaller villages and communes supply the second great class, the non-active (*rustende*) militia, which is but little trained. The first class is subdivided into two bands, the first containing the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the second band, married men, most of whom have served in the standing army. In time of peace the State only supplies the militia with equipments. An amalgamation of the militia with the standing army eventually takes place. In war the militia are to be raised to 100,000 men.

Fortresses.—Hertogenbusch, Breda, and Grave.
Smaller ones: Sluys, Briel, Helvetsluys, Coevorden, Sas-van-Ghent, Nieuve-Schanz, Schoon-hoven, Bourlanger-Schanz, and Ter-Neuve, (Maestricht Venlo, Bergen-op-Zoom, and Flushing have ceased to be fortresses.)

The colonial army in the East Indies is formed by levies: 28 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 18 companies of artillery, and 6 companies of Europeans and Africans. Three battalions of the cavalry are exclusively formed of Europeans, so also is half of the artillery and the engineers. The total strength of the troops in the East Indies in 1879 was 39,413 including 1,482 officers; of the rank and file, 15,513 were Europeans, 22,120 natives, and 398 Africans.

Navy.

Holland has long renounced the idea of taking a high position as a naval power. In 1879 she possessed 86 steamers, with 376 guns, and 19 sailing vessels, with 94 guns. The 86 steamers, included 17 ironclads. Sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment.

Social Condition.

Holland still possesses great riches, which have lately increased, but which are very unequally divided. The comfort of life is greatly embittered to the mass of the population, by a host of oppressive indirect taxes. This cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the character of the people. It is wrong to regard the Dutch merely as mean traders. It is still the same nation which, after winning its land from the sea, set the example to modern Europe, of intersecting it with canals in every direction. It has never, even under great financial pressure, shrunk from great undertakings, as the construction of the great canal, from the Helder to Amsterdam, the making of railroads, and the drying up of lake Haarlem, bear witness.

With liberal intellectual development, extending also into ecclesiastical matters, the nation has carried out the principle of the separation between Church and State, and consequently between Church and School, further than any other European State. As a proof of the intellectual activity of the Dutch, more than 1,800 publications appear annually in this small country, exclusive of 150 newspapers and 60 other periodicals.

Public Schools.

In 1877 there were 3,821 public schools, of which 134 were greatly supported by the State; the number of teachers 12,703, and the number

of children 522,987. In 1876 the State expended £61,166, and the communes £480,000. There are 4 universities, Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, and the Athenæum in Amsterdam.

Of those levied for military service at various periods, there were

From	Read and Write Per Cent.	Only Read Per Cent.	Neither Read nor Write Per Cent.
1846-58	74.94	2.24	22.82
1859-62	77.98	2.23	19.78
1863-67	79.95	2.31	17.74
1876	87.05	0.96	11.99

The most favorable conditions are in North Holland, where the unlettered recruits formed 6.62 per cent.; South Holland, 7.64. The most unfavorable being in North Brabant, where they formed 21.04 per cent., and in Zeeland 15.47.

Agriculture.

Total acreage under all kinds of crops, fallow and grass in 1873, 4,992,648 acres, and in 1874, 5,022,399.

CORN CROPS—PRODUCE.

	1873 Bushels	1874 Bushels	1876 Bushels
Wheat	6,573,193	6,189,546	5,255,594
Spelt	56,356	56,287	34,221
Barley	4,567,458	5,415,338	4,692,077
Oats	11,257,543	12,647,712	12,408,707
Rye	10,326,599	9,819,108	9,406,919
Beans and Peas	2,734,704	2,851,450	3,384,494
Buck Wheat	2,771,706	3,898,469	2,357,753
Green crops	—	—	—
Potatoes	35,920,027	54,481,014	52,326,831
Beetroot	—	9,793,391 cwts.	6,150,334
Flax	210,388	166,382 „	215,463
Tobacco	—	— „	64,704

Live Stock.

Year	Horses	Cows	Other kinds of Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
1872	247,888	896,870	480,132	855,265	320,129	—
1874	258,823	926,788	542,289	936,429	352,369	151,450
1876	267,859	914,840	524,385	891,090	352,297	149,509

Commerce.

Total value of the imports and exports, from 1872.

	1872	1873	1874
Imports	£50,088,000	£55,293,000	£54,284,000
Exports	38,782,000	41,583,000	42,248,000

	1875	1876	1877
Imports	£57,337,000	£57,999,000	£61,333,000
Exports	44,676,000	44,100,000	44,151,000

The most important import and export trade was carried on between Holland and the following countries :—

IMPORTS.

	1872	1873	1874
Great Britain ...	£19,166,660	£20,583,333	£19,000,000
Prussia	9,416,666	10,916,666	11,416,666
Belgium... ...	8,000,000	8,416,666	7,250,000
Sweden	250,000	250,000	250,000
Norway	416,660	333,333	333,333
Russia	1,916,666	2,250,000	3,250,000
France	1,166,666	1,000,000	1,000,000
United States ...	1,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
British India ...	1,583,333	1,833,333	1,583,533
Java and Madura	5,583,333	6,833,333	6,416,666

	1875	1876	1877
Great Britain ...	£20,166,666	£18,916,666	£17,148,166
Prussia	12,916,666	12,833,333	15,508,500
Belgium... ...	8,750,000	8,500,000	8,892,583
Sweden	250,000	333,333	—
Norway	333,333	333,333	—
Russia	3,083,333	3,750,000	4,666,666
France	1,416,666	1,416,666	—
United States ...	1,750,000	2,500,000	3,257,416
British India ...	2,083,333	2,083,333	—
Java and Madura	6,416,666	6,083,333	6,180,750

EXPORTS.

	1872	1873	1874
Great Britain ...	£9,083,333	£9,583,333	£9,750,000
Prussia	16,750,000	19,166,666	18,500,000
Belgium... ...	6,083,333	6,333,333	6,416,660
Sweden	59,000	166,666	250,000
Norway	166,666	166,666	166,666
Russia	500,000	250,000	666,666
France	500,000	583,333	500,000
United States ...	416,666	333,333	416,666
Java and Madura	2,916,666	3,750,000	3,083,333

	1875	1876	1877
Great Britain ...	10,416,666	10,333,333	10,916,666
Prussia	18,916,666	18,333,333	18,056,000
Belgium... ...	6,666,666	7,083,333	7,524,333
Sweden	166,666	250,000	—
Norway	250,000	250,000	—
Russia	1,750,000	1,250,000	627,166
France	583,333	583,333	—
United States ...	333,333	403,916	331,333
Java and Madura	3,416,666	3,530,666	3,976,666

Giving one year—viz., 1875—as an example, the trade was extended to the various parts of the world in the following proportion :—

	Europe	America	Asia	Africa	Australia	Colonies (Dutch)
Import	£48,336,166	2,692,250	2,127,166	271,666	6,333	6,470,416
Export	£40,796,166	608,083	7,000	67,583	250	3,435,083

Navigation.

The number of sea-going vessels at the end of each of the following years was—

	Vessels	Tonnage		Vessels	Tonnage
1870	1,984	389,526	1875	1,835	410,689
1871	1,901	384,465	1876	1,786	419,775
1872	1,855	384,958	1877	1,247	338,978
1873	1,804	386,322	1878	1,179	341,482
1874	1,827	399,345			

Harbour Traffic.

The tonnage of vessels entering and clearing the various Dutch ports under the Dutch flag and under foreign flags was as follows:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Foreign	1,287,751	1,620,806	1,539,768	1,733,770	1,731,387
Dutch	518,206	568,308	605,960	581,585	607,480

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Dutch	600,052	663,608	799,300	899,258
Foreign	1,726,228	2,026,007	2,145,215	2,211,069

Railways.

State and companies lines:—

	1873	1874	1875
Total length of line (miles)	826	856	874
Cost of construction	£14,773,372	£15,332,563	£15,359,801
Number of passengers carried	9,329,541	9,981,567	10,713,509
Weight of goods carried (tons)	1,667,424	1,794,297	2,025,073
Total receipts	£1,136,308	£1,249,927	£1,306,642
Total expenditure	884,302	912,826	966,882
Accidents:—			
Killed	12	12	18
Wounded	14	19	7

State and companies lines:—

	1876	1877	1878
Total length of line (miles)	902	917	993
Cost of construction	£16,667,313	£18,294,998	£8,850,324
Number of passengers carried	11,524,050	11,922,915	17,530,998
Weight of goods carried (tons)	2,266,317	2,275,006	2,605,441
Total receipts	£1,391,408	£1,460,705	£1,502,378
Total expenditure	1,011,132	1,073,471	1,105,354
Accidents:—			
Killed	14	24	26
Wounded	17	14	21

Telegraphs.

	1873	1874	1875
Length of line (miles) ...	2,035	2,131	2,136
Length of wire (miles) ...	7,289	7,678	7,658
Number of offices open ...	149	158	159
Receipts	£59,363	£59,683	£62,000
Expenditure	92,011	96,022	100,730
Total number of messages ...	2,064,238	2,085,480	2,196,959

	1876	1877	1878
Length of line (miles) ...	2,155	2,185	2,190
Length of wire (miles) ...	7,865	8,000	7,968
Number of offices open ...	162	168	345
Receipts	£65,730	£65,620	
Expenditure	101,780	104,775	
Total number of messages ...	2,358,000	2,985,000	2,405,240

Post.

The following letters, &c. were sent through the post in the years—

	Inland Letters	Foreign Letters	Postal Cards	Written Documents
1848 ...	4,324,032 ...	1,833,824 ...	— ...	—
1854 ...	11,158,515 ...	3,025,208 ...	— ...	—
1869 ...	23,719,305 ...	6,590,544 ...	— ...	—
1876 ...	37,904,459 ...	10,639,120 ...	9,816,319 ...	58,350,898
1877 ...	39,457,097 ...	10,624,842 ...	— ...	—

The number of offices in 1877 was 1,488.

Newspapers and periodicals sent—

1869	14,709,719
1876	37,408,368

DUTCH COLONIES.

	Area, square miles	Inhabitants
In the East Indies ...	614,471 ...	23,989,600
In America...	46,138 ...	110,000

The possessions may be thus divided :—

	English square miles	Population.
In the East Indies :—		
Java and Madura	51,324 ...	18,125,269
Western Sumatra	46,200 ...	939,663
Bencoolen	9,576 ...	129,045

	English square miles.	Population.
Lampongs	9,975 ...	110,906
Palembang	61,152 ...	481,081
Billiton	2,500 ...	24,999
Banca	4,977 ...	61,269
Rivuo	17,325 ...	39,604
Borneo, West	58,926 ...	361,603
Borneo, South and East ...	137,928 ...	851,519
Celebes	45,150 ...	345,912
Molucca Islands	42,420 ...	330,737
Menado	26,600 ...	228,051
Timor	21,840 ...	900,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990 ...	860,000
New Guinea	67,410 ...	200,000
In America—West Indies :—		
Curaçao	160 ...	23,972
Aruba	69 ...	5,670
St. Martin	13 ...	3,101
Bonaire	95 ...	4,470
St. Eustace	12 ..	1,809
Saba	7 ...	2,002
Surinam	59,051 ...	69,329

The natives of the East Indian colonies are mostly Mohammedans. The natives of the Molucca Islands have become Christians. Behm reckoned the non-native population of the East Indian colonies thus: 34,212 Europeans, exclusive of 14,310 military persons Europeans ;.962 descendants of Europeans, 305,897 Chinese, 13,083 Arabs, 19,518 Hindoos. Of these numbers, there are in Java and Madura 27,571 Europeans, 191,821 Chinese, 8,753 Arabs, 14,728 Hindoos. Principal town, Batavia, with a population of 99,109 ; Surabaja, 100,000. The West Indian population contains 7,800 Protestants, 25,620 Catholics, 906 Jews. In Surinam there are about 12,000 Catholics, 23,400 Moravian brothers, 7,000 Reformers, 3,000 Lutherans, 664 Dutch and Portuguese Jews.

Slavery has been abolished in the Dutch-American colonies since July, 1863. The amount fixed for the indemnification of the slave owners was £32 for each slave, without respect to age. The emancipated slaves at once entered upon an apprenticeship of three years ; half of their wages were paid by the State during this period. The number of slaves thus dealt with was 46,000.

According to a law passed April 23, 1864, the States-General are empowered to decide upon the colonial budgets.

The revenue and expenditure for the various colonies in 1879 was :—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
East Indies ...	£11,786,597 ...	£12,512,146 ...	£755,531
Surinam ..	102,883 ...	140,191 ...	37,307
West Indies ...	30,658 ...	53,335 ...	22,677

The revenue of the East Indian possessions was obtained by—

	In Holland	In India	Total
Sale of coffee	£3,742,063	£938,533	£4,680,596
Sale of Peruvian bark ...	12,215	—	12,215
Sale of tin	253,263	—	253,263
Farming out of opium ...	—	1,466,225	1,466,225
Customs	—	708,675	708,675
Land Tax	—	1,401,666	1,401,666
Salt tax	—	556,714	556,714
Miscellaneous	120,777	2,586,466	2,707,243
	£4,128,318	£7,658,279	£11,786,597

Expenditure.

Central administration in India	£10,276,902
Expenses in Holland	2,235,244
	£12,512,146

Produce of Java and Madura.

In 1872 there were in Java 29,416,800 cocoa-nut trees, and 300,743,433 coffee plants. The quantity of rice produced amounted to 54,793,965 cwts.; sugar, 2,788,222 cwts.; tobacco, 1,785,714 cwts.; indigo, 6,026 cwts.; and tea, 9,487 cwts.

Live Stock.

Buffaloes	Ponies	Oxen	Cows
466,400 ...	88,800 ...	533,000 ...	721,300

Value of the total imports and exports.

	Imports	Exports
1875...	£10,472,666 ...	£14,756,250
1876...	10,125,916 ...	17,793,250

Post Office.

Passed through the post—

	1876	1877
Ordinary letters...	2,208,204 ...	2,320,947
Government letters	715,709 ...	729,337
Foreign letters	432,984 ...	500,117
Postal cards	269,935 ...	295,263
Receipts...	£60,231 ...	£59,330

Telegraphs.

In 1877 there were 51 offices in Java and 16 at Sumatra; total 67 Telegrams despatched in 1876, 312,900; in 1877, 338,449; receipts in 1876, £38,854; in 1877, £42,077.

Harbour Traffic.

JAVA AND MADURA.

	Entered			Cleared	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels		Tonnage
1874 ...	4,680	... 808,419	... 4,461	...	854,797
1875 ...	2,645	... 816,176	... 2,656	...	826,706

The Colonial Mercantile Fleet in 1875-76

	Vessels Entered	Tonnage
1874	1,197	712,440
1875	1,270	117,982
1876	1,384	130,266

Railways.

There were above 200 miles of line in 1878, and in 1879 a State railway from Soerabaja to Pasoersean and to Malay was opened, a length of 68 miles; others are also in course of construction.

LUXEMBURG (Grand Duchy).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

LUXEMBURG has an area of 999 English square miles, with a population in 1875 of 205,158, of whom 103,109 were males, and 102,049 were females. 203,623 of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics, 874 were Protestants, and 661 were Jews.

The chief town Luxemburg contains 15,930 inhabitants. The other towns of importance are Esch on the Alzetta, 6,203. Eich, 5,462, and Echternach, 3,940 inhabitants.

Population in Earlier Years.

1840	169,730
1849	189,783
1862	202,313
1867	199,958
1871	197,528

The decrease mainly caused by the vast amount of emigration. In the year 1872, 1,139 Luxemburgers landed in New York alone.

Although the inhabitants are chiefly of German descent, yet all business is transacted in the French language. Luxemburg formerly belonged, as a separate duchy, to the Austrian Netherlands. It was assigned to France by the Peace of Lunéville, and was called the Department des Fôrets. In the year 1814, the King of the Netherlands received Luxemburg, which had in the meantime been enlarged, by a part of the Duchy of Bouillon, and elevated into a Grand Duchy, in exchange for the relinquishment of his claims on the hereditary land of Nassau. It was to form a portion of the German Confederation, and was entered on the register of the Confederacy as containing 255,628 inhabitants. The

Belgian revolution of 1830 rent assunder the territory of Luxemburg. Part of it was given to Belgium by the treaties of 1839. Prussia was to have the right of garrisoning the citadel of Luxemburg, but this privilege was lost by the Treaty of London, May 11th, 1867. Luxemburg, completely separated from Germany, was then declared a neutral state.

The fortifications of Luxemburg were ordered to be destroyed. The union of Luxemburg with Holland is a personal one, and nothing beyond that. The Grand Duchy is at the present time, a member of the German Zollverein.

Finance.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
1876 ...	£221,755 ...	£238,876 ...	£17,121
1877 ...	214,250 ...	227,288 ...	13,038

The Budget for 1879 concluded with a gross revenue of £288,859, and a gross expenditure of £275,546. The details of the revenue being

REVENUE.

1	Presumable balance from 1878	£24,000
2	Direct taxes and excise	68,900
3	Customs	41,440
4	Registration and domains	68,500
5	Post	14,600
6	Telegraph	1,520
7	Prisons, central hospice, etc.	8,040
8	Miscellaneous	8,659
9	Receipts for orders	53,200
	Total revenue	£288,859

EXPENDITURE.

1	Civil List	£8,000
2	Chamber of Deputies	1,320
3	Council of State	680
4	Administration, superior	6,014
5	Foreign affairs	964
6	Religion	16,230
7	Army	19,396
8	Court of accounts	1,450
9	Pensions	17,200
10	Public works	29,467
11	Railways, canals, etc.	2,486
12	Agriculture, commerce and industries	3,076
13	Public instruction and sciences	16,810
14	Prisons	8,606
15	Home affairs	14,640
16	Public debt	24,464
17	Cost of administration	38,551
18	Other expenses	1,060
19	Expenses for orders	53,200
20	Justice	11,131
	Total expenditure	£274,745

The amount of the debt is £480,000 contracted principally for the construction of railways, and in the following manner :—A loan of £156,000 was negotiated in 1859 ; and a further one of £370,800 in 1863 both at 4 per cent. ; the latter was negociated at 91. These with the subsequent amortissement reached the sum of £480,000.

Army.

The regulations are similar to those of Holland :—1 battalion of rifles of 4 companies, composed of volunteers 500 men, besides militia, and a gensdarmerie of 120 men.

Railways.

At the end of 1877 there were 169 miles of line in working order.

Mines and Smelting Furnaces—1875.

Works		Production, cwts.		Value		Workmen.
21	Iron mines	£21,048,100	...	146,493	...	1,777
6	For separating the metal from the ore	5,406,740	...	896,179	...	1,366
5	For working raw iron ...	101,820	...	52,809	...	265

DENMARK (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

	Area in Eng. Sq. miles.	Population in 1878.
(*a*) KINGDOM OF DENMARK :—		
Zeeland, Moen, Samsoe ...	2,839 ...	693,000
Funen, Langland, Aroe ...	1,317 ...	253,000
Lalland, Falster	648 ...	94,000
Bornholm	226 ...	34,000
Jutland	9,754 ...	866,000
Total	14,784	1,940,000
(*b*) SUBJECT LANDS :—		
Faroe, 17 inhabited islands ...	514 ...	11,000
Iceland*	39,553 ...	72,000
Greenland, colonised	386 ...	9,800†
Danish Antilles	119 ...	37,500
Total (*b*)	40,572 ...	130,300
Total of (*a*)	14,784 ...	1,940,000
Gross total	55,356 ...	2,070,300

The population has more than doubled since 1801, when it was only 929,001.

Creeds.

In 1870 there were only 14,142 persons who did not belong to the Lutheran State Church. Of these 4,290 were Jews; 1,857 were Roman Catholics; 1,433 of the Reformed Church, 3,223 Baptists, 2,128 Mennonites, and 1,211 Sectarians and persons of no religion.

* 16,159 English square miles are uncolonised.
† 236 are Europeans; the remainder are natives.

Movement of the Population.

	Births*	Still Births	Total	Deaths	Marriages	Proportion per 1,000 of the population. Births	Deaths	Persons Married
1870 ...	54,420	2,052	56,472	34,091	13,134	30.5	19.1	30.5
1871 ...	54,396	2,011	56,407	35,075	13,207	30.2	19.5	30.2
1872 ...	55,221	2,053	57,274	33,433	13,627	30.3	18.3	30.3
1873 ...	56,571	2,045	58,616	34,250	14,903	30.7	18.6	30.7
1874 ...	57,278	2,046	59,324	37,046	15,260	30.8	19.9	30.8
1875 ...	59,749	2,042	61,791	39,423	15,915	31.8	21.0	31.8
1876 ...	61,788	2,179	63,967	37,365	16,180	32.5	19.7	32.5
1877 ...	60,850	—	—*	35,806	15,428	31.7	18.7	31.7

In 1876 the number of births to a marriage was 4.24. In 1877 the death rate in Denmark was the lowest of the European States, and the marriage rate among the highest. Next to Norway, Denmark is reputed to be the healthiest country in Europe.

Emigration.

Emigration was formerly very unimportant, but has been gradually assuming larger proportions.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875.	1876
Emigrants... ...	3,525	3,906	6,893	7,200	3,322	2,088	1,581
Destination :—							
United States ...	3,264	3,249	5,941	5,926	2,261	1,678	1,336
Canada... ...	54	22	43	246	98	47	23
Central & South America ...	2	49	45	23	13	34	11
Australia ...	205	579	862	1,003	950	329	198
Other countries	—	7	2	2	—	—	13
Total ...	3,525	3,906	6,893	7,200	3,322	2,088	1,581

Principal Towns.

	Population.		Population.
Copenhagen	181,291	Randers	11,354
with Frederiksborg ...	250,000	Horsens	10,501
Odense	16,970	Elsinore	8,891
Aarhuus	15,025	Fredericia	7,186
Aalborg	11,354	Viborg	6,422

ICELAND possesses its own administration, but complaints are made that its independence is restricted.

Territorial Changes.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Norway and Schleswig-Holstein were still subject to the Danish King. The former was ceded to Sweden on January 14th, 1814, in accordance with the resolve arrived at, at the

* During the last 10 years the decrease of illegitimate births has been a marked feature.

Peace of Kiel. The King received Swedish Pomerania as ostensible compensation, but subsequently resigned it to Prussia for Lauenburg and £150,000.

The attempt to incorporate completely the Elbe Duchies with Denmark led to the war with Prussia and Austria in 1864, which ended with the Peace of Vienna, October 30th, 1864. By this, Denmark finally lost the three Duchies, with the exception of the little Island of Arroe, in place of which, domains in Jutland had to be given up. The treaties of Micolasburg and Vienna in 1866 opened out a prospect of the re-acquirement of part of Northern Schleswig, but this is of slight importance at present.

Finance.

REVENUE.

	1872	1873	1874
Crown lands*	£86,025 ...	£105,859 ...	£106,111
Interest from loans ...	222,980 ...	211,243 ...	200,796
Railways of Funen and Jutland*	63,097 ...	59,491 ...	76,115
Direct Taxes :—			
Tax on Land	337,386 ...	336,291 ...	337,316
Tax on house property ...	98,380 ...	99,902 ...	100,305
Other direct taxes	16,212 ...	15,438 ...	15,718
Indirect Taxes —			
Stamps	115,245 ...	128,142 ...	143,288
Succession duty	36,594 ...	38,428 ...	46,291
Duty on transmission ...	29,854 ...	35,592 ...	38,678
Judicial fees	90,062 ...	87,845 ...	99,532
Taxes on municipal acts ...	7,583 ...	7,879 ...	8,953
Customs	857,529 ...	912,833 ...	1,004,808
Excise	189,146 ...	19,462 ...	205,506
Navigation dues	37,398 ...	38,131 ...	38,875
Other indirect taxes ...	6,578 ...	7,692 ...	8,256
Miscellaneous :—			
Post and telegraph* ...	28,593 ...	34,131 ...	29,583
State lottery	45,071 ...	39,148 ...	41,582
Faroe islands	2,086 ...	2,330 ...	2,333
Miscellaneous	501,836 ...	332,629 ...	1,085,207
Total revenue ...	£2,771,655 ...	£2,512,466 ...	£3,589,253

	1875	1876	1877
Crown lands*	£101,228 ...	£100,543 ...	£81,649
Interest from loans ...	182,076 ...	158,345 ...	...
Railways of Funen and Jutland*	78,027 ...	85,774 ...	...

* Those sources of revenue marked with a * are net

Direct Taxes :—				
Tax on land	337,308 ...	351,046 ...	...	
Tax on house property ...	103,758 ...	108,444 ...	...	
Other direct taxes	15,281 ...	15,190 ...	...	
Indirect Taxes :—				
Stamps	143,657 ...	135,111 ...	130,052	
Succession duty	48,653 ...	56,027 ...	98,521	
Duty on transmission ...	38,922 ...	37,521 ...		
Judicial fees	94,739 ...	95,417 ...	101,371	
Taxes on municipal acts ...	9,172 ...	9,735 ...	...	
Customs	1,108,582 ...	1,095,202 ...	1,253,468	
Excise	208,990 ...	194,854 ...	...	
Navigation dues	46,128 ...	44,186 ...	...	
Other indirect taxes ...	9,296 ...	9,688 ...		
Miscellaneous :—				
Post and telegraph* ...	11,073 ...	2,852 ...	...	
State lottery	45,375 ...	47,440 ...	42,159	
Farve Islands	2,895 ...	2,835 ...	...	
The Antilles	1,388 ...	1,388 ...	...	
Miscellaneous revenue ...	274,254 ...	92,139 ...	...	
Total revenue ...	£2,860,802 ...	£2,634,737		

EXPENDITURE.

	1872	1873	1874
Civil list	£55,555	£55,555	£55,555
Royal Household	23,696	23,696	23,696
The Rigsdag, or Parliament ...	13,750	18,603	18,368
The Council	5,817	6,007	6,090
Interest on Public Debt ...	533,363	513,374	483,024
Pensions	164,614	160,481	159,436
Military pensioners	32,460	32,401	31,944
Ministry for Foreign Affairs ...	1,949	20,069	22,686
Ministry for the Interior ...	77,889	86,621	88,553
Ministry of Justice	111,263	111,904	112,104
Ministry of Public Instruction ...	37,755	41,251	41,667
Ministry of War	507,195	530,954	507,205
Ministry of Marine	203,680	237,049	235,054
Ministry of Finance	152,378	160,177	160,635
Iceland	5,555	5,555	5,555
Reducing National Debt	586,569	266,203	1,323,607
Public Works :—			
Railways	64,778	301,592	306,336
Other works	9,944	10,621	8,570
Advances made	25,124	22,610	17,587
Total expenditure	£2,613,334	£2,604,723	£3,607,672

* Those sources of revenue marked with a * are net.

	1875	1876	1877
Civil list	£55,555	£55,555	
Royal Household	24,585	23,745	
The Rigsdag, or Parliament ...	16,610	20,521	
The Council	5,364	5,256	
Interest on Public Debt... ...	437,481	421,123	£408,713
Pensions...	158,673	154,719	
Military pensioners	35,536	36,627	
Ministry for Foreign Affairs ...	20,001	19,534	20,491
Ministry for the Interior ...	105,636	121,370	110,786
Ministry of Justice	114,994	121,370	126,425
Ministry of Public Instruction ...	55,903	53,760	52,452
Ministry of War	529,786	625,312	559,324
Ministry of Marine	281,881	312,858	327,979
Ministry of Finance	213,660	220,573	215,286
Iceland	6,122	6,133	
Reducing National Debt ...	265,138	267,222	
Public Works :—			
Railways	223,448	140,851	
Other works	12,154	27,907	
Advances made	34,278	72,869	
Total expenditure	£2,596,805	£2,707,305	

The speedy re-organisation of the finances after the overthrow in 1864 is very worthy of recognition. As a rule, since 1870 the yearly accounts have shown a surplus.

The amount of Public Debt in 1872 was £6,370,043, viz., £4,604,231 home and £1,765,812 foreign debt. The moveable property of the State amounted to £2,571,272. which rendered the actual debt only £3,798,771. In 1875 the debt amounted to £5,600,329. In March, 1876, £359,473 was spent on the railroads.

Communal Finance.

In 1874 the revenue and expenditure of Copenhagen amounted to £427,120. The revenue and expenditure of the other 66 towns amounted to £306,146, while the amount of revenue and expenditure of the country communes was £598,902.

History of Finance.

The Royal decree of 1660, which endowed the sovereign with unbounded power, showed its injurious effects upon the financial system. 1st, by increasing the debt, which rose in 1771 to £1,790,538, payment of part of which was declared "over due." 2nd, A formal State bankruptcy was the result, in which it was necessary to be satisfied with the royal promise, made in 1813, that a yearly budget should henceforth be published. This promise, however, was not fulfilled until 22 years subsequently (1835).

In 1813 the State debt paper money realized only ¼ of its nominal value in silver. Several new loans quickly increased the amount of debt, and it was not until after 1841 that any decrease took place. In 1848 there was still a debt of £11,812,500. Then began the war with Schleswig-Holstein, which led to the following financial results.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficiency	Mode of Payment	
1849	£1,243,561	£2,398,388	£1,154,827	English loan	£787,500
				and war tax	562,500
1850	1,460,516	2,573,007	1,112,491	New English loan	675,000
				and war tax	593,325
1851	1,504,513	1,697,640	193,127	War tax ...	123,975
1852	1,918,905	2,149,463	230,558	New loan and diminution of the civil list	152,775

The State escaped from this financial ruin by the composition for the abrogation of the Sound dues in 1856, to which foreign sea-faring States contributed £3,590,107, and in the following proportions.

Prussia	£499,503	Russia	£1,101,824
Austria	3,311	Sweden	178,931
Belgium	33,913	United States ...	155,250
Bremen	24,795	Hamburg	12,038
France	137,137	Hanover	13,881
Great Britain ...	1,139,267	Lubeck	11,588
Oldenburg	3,164	Mecklenburg ...	42,037
Netherlands	158,406	Norway	75,062

The receipt of these sums made the reduction of the State Debt a possibility.

A compensation of £193,187 was paid from the State Treasury for the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies, in conformity with the decree of July 23, 1853.

The war of 1864 made serious havoc with the finances of the country. New taxes and repeated loans became necessary. £281,250 had to be raised by taxation during the financial year of 1864 and 1865; larger sums were of course procured by loans. Thus, in the year 1864, the nominal sum of £1,200,000 at 5 per cent. was borrowed in London at 93; then in November of the same year £728,000 at 94 was borrowed on the security of the arrears due by Russia for the abrogation of the sound dues.

In accordance with the treaty of peace with Prussia and Austria, £3,262,500 of the public debt was transferred to the countries ceded. According to the statements laid before the representatives of the people, June 27th, 1864, the land and sea forces had, from December 1st, 1863 to May 31st, 1864, swallowed up £1,597,500; and before peace was concluded a further sum of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 was incurred.

Besides this, the whole of Jutland was in the hands of the Allies, so that the revenue from this district was not forthcoming. The amount of the State Debt on the 31st of March, 1866 was £14,750,588. In August, 1870 followed a new loan of £750,000, which was rendered necessary by the Franco-German war.

Military System.

The system of universal liability to bear arms is strictly enforced in accordance with a decree of July 6, 1867. The term of service, which begins at 22 years of age, lasts 16 years, that is 8 years in the regular and

8 years in the reserve army. The drilling is divided into two periods : in the infantry it is 6 months, and in the artillery and engineers 5 months ; in the cavalry 9½ months. A great deal of hard drilling goes on in this first period, before the men are allowed to return to their homes. Every corps has to drill a certain number of days in each year, varying from 30 to 45 days. The 2nd period of drill is for those recruits in each branch of the service, who acquit themselves least satisfactorily in the 1st period. According to the law of 1867 the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and each brigade into two territorial battalions. Every man who passes above six months in active service during the first period of service will have four-fold that period deducted from the time which he has to serve in the reserve.

The active army is divided into the line and the reserve. The line numbers 21 battalions of infantry, 1 of which is the body-guard : 10 squadrons of cavalry ; 9 field batteries ; 2 battalions of garrison artillery : and 2 battalions of engineers. The reserve contains 10 battalions of infantry ; 5 squadrons of cavalry ; 3 batteries of artillery ; 1 battalion of engineers.

Army (war footing), 1879.

	Line	Reserve	Total
Infantry ...	27,766 ...	11,170 ...	38,936
Cavalry ...	2,308 ...	— ...	2,308
Artillery ...	4,900 ...	2,109 ...	7,009
Engineers ...	683 ...	— ...	683
Total	35,657 ...	13,279 ...	48,936

In addition to these are the local troops :—the Copenhagen guard ; 2 battalions of infantry ; 2 companies of artillery ; and, lastly, the troops of the Island of Bornholm ; 1 battalion of infantry ; 1 squadron of cavalry ; 1 battery of artillery ; and 1 company of garrison of artillery. Distinctive regimental badges are discontinued as undesirable.

Fortresses.

The only really important one is that of Copenhagen.

Navy.

The Danish navy is very much diminished. In 1879 it consisted of 7 ironclad steamers of 12,850 horse-power, and 63 guns ; 27 other steamers of 13,200 horse-power, and 180 other vessels of various kinds. It is officered by 1 admiral, 15 commanders, 34 captains of frigates, 47 lieutenant and 20 sub-lieutenants, and manned by 2,830 men.

Social and Industrial Condition.

In 1872 there were 127 printing presses in Denmark, 43 of which were in Copenhagen.

Criminal classes.—These have sensibly diminished during the last ten years. From 1868 to 1872 the number of persons sentenced for the first time for theft, varied between 1,200 and 1,500 annually ; from 1873 to 1875 the number averaged 1,200.

Suicides are extremely frequent. For the last eight years the annual average has fluctuated between 400 and 500, the mode in nearly all cases is by hanging.

Among the items of Danish progress is the rapidly developing industry of ship-building. From 1873 to 1876, 69 steamers were built, and 454 sailing vessels.

Commerce.

Value of the general imports and exports :—

	1872	1873	1874
Imports ...	£10,777,000	£10,955,000	£12,955,000
Exports ...	8,122,000	9,687,000	9,983,000

	1875	1876	1877
Imports ...	£12,650,000	£12,716,000	£12,521,000
Exports ...	9,561,000	10,037,000	9,127,000

SPECIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	1872	1873	1874
Imports ...	—	—	11,627,000
Exports ...	—	—	8,694,000

	1875	1876	1877
Imports ...	11,655,000	11,566,000	11,377,000
Exports ...	8,539,000	8,888,000	7,988,000

VALUE OF THE TRADE WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS.

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Russia	£549,000	£397,166	£528,444	£637,166
Norway	541,722	419,722	342,888	302,166
Sweden	1,458,888	1,438,388	1,493,833	1,355,277
Germany	4,621,611	4,656,500	4,892,611	4,716,000
Great Britain ...	3,226,222	3,532,111	3,281,777	2,975,500
Holland	385,611	406,277	417,722	291,111
Belgium	156,888	197,222	171,888	261,555
France	247,111	268,111	240,888	186,166
Iceland	158,611	148,000	153,944	200,277
United States ...	248,833	117,611	214,111	447,555
Brazil	530,444	201,500	114,444	194,111

EXPORTS.

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Russia	£48,444	£70,553	£64,166	£51,000
Norway	821,944	986,888	892,722	664,500
Sweden	1,349,000	1,269,333	1,448,777	1,452,777
Germany	3,303,200	2,750,000	2,934,500	2,960,000
Great Britain ...	3,949,222	4,034,500	4,226,833	3,538,333
Holland	72,333	58,111	56,277	31,888
Belgium	64,277	67,355	59,888	20,055
France	6,944	2,500	9,777	61,555
Iceland	164,777	127,055	167,233	154,944
United States ...	21,166	7,388	833	888
Brazil	4,166	888	—	55

EXPORTS WHICH SHOW AN INCREASE.

		1876		1877
Horses	(number)	92	...	395
Bones	lbs.	1,591,509	...	4,026,715
Flour and grain	,,	60,483,688	...	67,310,326
Skins and hides ...	,,	1,951,869	...	2,151,503
Train oil	,,	41,600	...	209,230
Wood work	,,	41,066	...	472,247
Yeast	,,	22,511	...	31,380

EXPORTS WHICH SHOW A DECREASE.

		1876		1877
Cattle, sheep, and lambs	(head)	120,412	...	91,333
Butter	lbs.	123,609	...	99,609
Corn	barrels	742,701	...	605,028
Oilcake	lbs.	1,809,335	...	362,183

PRODUCE OF THE LAND.

	1875—Bushels		1876—Bushels
Wheat	4,460,466	...	3,803,738
Barley	22,080,580	...	17,997,560
Oats	28,952,143	...	24,266,743
Rye	15,907,311	...	13,791,089
Beans and peas	1,747,350	...	1,847,845
Buckwheat	692,705	...	467,879
Mixed corn	2,385,325	...	3,365,496
Potatoes	11,560,732	...	10,356,998
Beet, turnip, &c.	7,468.459	...	—

Agriculture.

*"There are upwards of 200,000 estates in Denmark, and of these 170,000 are independent freeholds. There are about 280,000 families in the country districts, of whom 170,000 own the above freeholds; 30,000 families farm hired lands, and 26,000 families are without land; but living with farmers, and taking part in farm labour. Denmark has but few native industries, and depends chiefly for subsistence upon the produce of the land and cattle stocks." The Danes dispose of much of their farm produce and live stock to the English markets. There are about 2,693,566 acres of land under cultivation, distributed as follows:—

Wheat	140,350	Buckwheat	49,625
Barley	698,946	Mixed corn	165,000
Oats	864,254	Potatoes	95,772
Rye	574,841	Beet, turnip, &c. ...	21,281
Beans and peas ...	82,225	Colza	1,272

* Consul's report.

Live Stock.

	1866	1871	1876	Average Annual Exportation
Horses ...	352,603	316,570	352,272	9,200
Cattle ...	1,193,861	1,238,898	1,348,321	96,000
Sheep & lambs	1,875,052	1,842,481	1,719,249	45,000
Swine ...	381,512	442,421	503,567	220,000
Total ...	3,803,028	3,840,370	3,923,409	370,200

Besides which about 4,600 tons of pork and 1,500 tons of meat are exported to foreign ports.

Mercantile Marine.

	Vessels	Tonnage
1874	2,957	225,545
1875	3,076	244,100
1876	3,144	254,313
1877	3,153	252,062

In addition to this last number of vessels, there were 126 belonging to Danish dependencies, and 11,000 craft of 4 registered tons and under

Danish ships are, as a rule, well built and kept in good repair, and the masters have a good reputation for seamanship, yet the wrecks and casualties are very high, as the following table will shew :—

	Stranded		Abandoned Open Sea		Disappeared without trace		Total		Capital Lost	Lives Lost
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage		
1873	32	3,733	6	621	11	1,360	49	5,714	£66,670	80
1874	48	4,562	6	881	12	1,496	66	6,939	77,780	80
1875	40	4,480	7	1,166	14	2,493	61	8,139	61,120	105
1876	52	5,918	6	799	15	1,460	73	8,177	111,120	89
1877	46	6,296	16	2,371	34	4,279	96	12,946	116,670	214

SHIPS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	1876		1877		
	No. of vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	
Cleared ...	24,125	345,056	25,196	320,762	Inland.
,, ...	21,897	417,533	21,576	388,099	Foreign.
Entered ...	23,165	367,138	24,543	337,202	Inland.
,, ...	22,823	1,141,375	21,268	1,173,098	Foreign.

Railways.

	1874	1875	1876
Length of line	696	777	777
Number of passengers	4,767,815	5,648,776	6,215,998
Weight of goods carried (cwts.)...	16,967,600	17,349,387	17,423,620
Total revenue	£465,910	£561,993	£598,531
Total expenditure	271,862	338,725	376,270
Accidents :—			
Total killed	9	6	16
,, wounded	14	19	29

Telegraph.

	1876	1877
Length of line (miles)	897	2,002
Length of wire (miles)	1,040	5,549
Number of stations	224	242
„ messages	940,655	958,377
Revenue	—	£33,555
Expenditure	—	33,566

Post.

There passed through the post in—

	1876	1877	No. of Offices.
Letters	20,088,138	24,208,803	—
Journals	19,318,353	23,925,798	153
Printed matter	—	1,589,453	—
Letters containing money	513,285	—	—
Packages	1,367,834	—	—
Revenue	—	£211,950	—
Expenditure	—	189,955	—

Iceland.

From this distant Danish dependency fish, and fish products, wool, down, horses and sheep continue to be exported. The whole sulphur trade of the island is in the hands of a Scotchman from Edinburgh.

The emigration movement to the United States is very detrimental to this sparsely populated island, where the annual loss of able-bodied labourers is felt, and this is especially so in the north and east. As many as 1,500 persons have left in one year for New Iceland colony.* The Iceland fisheries are the chief source of revenue to these poor islanders. In 1878 one or two vessels belonging to Iceland trading stations obtained during five months' fishing an average return of 20,000 to 40,000 cod, 70 to 140 lbs. of clip fish, and 100 to 200 barrels of train oil (shark). It is computed that a vessel of 60 tons and a crew of 12 men can earn £445 during the season in codfishing alone.

Greenland.

The chief exports are blubber and liver, of which 12,000 and 3,000 barrels were exported in 1877.

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* Consul's Report.

SWEDEN (Kingdom.)

LAND AND PEOPLE

THE area is estimated at 170,928 English square miles, of which 13,926 square miles are covered with lakes, and the population in December, 1877, numbered 4,484,542.*

It is difficult to obtain quite accurate information in such a widespread and scantily-peopled country as Sweden, but the following seems to be the division of land and people.

	Sqr. Miles	Population
In SWEA RIKE, *i.e.*, Sweden Proper, including the city of Stockholm and its suburbs, Upsala, Sodermanland, Westmanland, Orebro, Wermland and Kopparborg	34,235	1,305,834
In GOTA RIKA, *i.e.*, Gothland, including Malmöhus, Christianstad, Blekinge, Kronoberg, Jönköping, Calmar, East Gothland, Halland, Skaraborg, Elsfborg Gothenborg and Bohus ...	33,536	2,544,126
In NORRLAND AND LAPLAND, *i.e.*, Gefleborg, Westnorrland, Jemtland, Westerbotten and Norrbotte	103,157	634,582

* In 1878 the population numbered 4,531,863.

Nationalities.

Sweden rejoices in a homogeneous population; in 1870 there were only 6,711 Lapps (belonging to the Finnic branch of the Mongolo-Tatar Stock); 14,932 Finns; about 70 Gipsies, and 12,015 persons born in foreign countries, viz., 2,856 in Germany, 2,795 in Denmark, 2,570 in Norway, 2,018 in Finland, 806 in Russia, and 970 in other lands.

Creeds.

The Lutheran creed was the prevailing one until 1870; since then however, freedom of religious belief has been established by law, so that now admission to all offices of State is open to all Swedes, and not, as hitherto, only to professors of the pure Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1870 there were, in addition to Evangelical Lutherans, 573 Catholics, 30 United Greeks, 3,809 Baptists, Methodists, and Mormons, 190 of the Reformed Church, and 1,836 Jews.

Towns and Communes.

According to calculation, not census, in 1876 there dwelt in

Stockholm	157,215	Jönköping	13,744
Gottenborg	68,756	Upsala	13,049
Malmoe	33,292	Lund	12,794
Norrkoping	26,787	Orebro	10,496
Gefle	17,617	Helsingborg	10,066
Carlscrona	17,290	Calmar	10,009

Emigration.

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
20,003	17,450	15,915	13,580	7,791	9,727	7,610	7,610	9,032

Movement of the Population.

BIRTHS.

Year	Births	Stillbirths	Total	Proportion of Births per 1000 of Population
1870†	119,838 ...	4,006 ...	123,844 ...	28.3
1871	127,333 ...	4,382 ...	131,715 ...	30.4
1872	126,983 ...	4,145 ...	131,128 ...	30.0
1873	131,643 ...	4,289 ...	135,932 ...	30.8
1874	133,249 ...	4,589 ...	137,838 ...	30.9
1875	135,958 ...	4,359 ...	140,317 ...	31.0
1876	135,890 ...	4,346 ...	140,236 ...	30.7
1877	138,475 ...	4,198 ...	142,673 ...	30.9
1878	134,402 ...	3,983 ...	138,385‡ ...	29.5

* In 1870 there were of the population 4,266 deaf and dumb, 3,359 blind, and 8,990 insane.

† Not including stillbirths. ‡ 9.84 of the entire number were illegitimate.

Year	DEATHS Deaths	DEATHS Proportion per 1000 of the Population	MARRIAGES Marriages	MARRIAGES Proportion per 1000 of population Persons married	Population on Dec. 31 in each year
1870	82,449	19.8	25,072	13.1	4,168,525
1871	72,946	17.2	27,187	13.0	4,204,177
1872	68,802	16.3	29,470	13.9	4,250,412
1873	73,525	17.2	31,257	14.6	4,297,972
1874	87,760	20.3	31,422	14.5	4,341,559
1875	88,439	20.2	30,762	14.0	4,383,291
1876	86,334	19.5	31,184	14.1	4,429,713
1877	83,175	18.5	30,674	13.7	4,484,542
1878	81,418	18.1	29,151	—	4,551,863

Territorial Changes.

At the commencement of the present century Finland, Rugen, Vor-Pomerania, and the town of Wismar belonged to Sweden; in 1803 Wismar was sold or rather pledged to Mecklenburg. The participation of Sweden in the war of 1806 against Napoleon entailed the loss of Pomerania. By the peace of September 17th, 1809, Finland was ceded to Russia, and Pomerania regained in 1810. Participation in the war of 1813 against Napoleon led to the acquisition of Norway by the peace of Kiel, January 14th, 1814; it is, however, recognised as an independent state, and Pomerania had to be given in exchange for it.

The only foreign possession of Sweden, the little Island of St. Barthélémy, in the West Indies, was ceded to France in 1877.

Constitution.

The basis of the constitution dates from the 6th of June, 1809; it has been repeatedly modified. The diet consists of two chambers, both of which are elected by the people.

Finance.

The budgets are somewhat peculiarly composed, besides which, they only furnish an imperfect survey of the State economy, as the greater part of the army, and a number of civil and ecclesiastical offices are supported by certain State lands, the proceeds of which do not appear in the general acccounts. The expenditure for education is almost entirely paid by the communes and the provinces.

Budget for 1880.

(*a*) *Ordinary Revenue:—*

Land tax	£248,333
Tithes	91,555
Rents from Crown lands	138,888
Beacons	66,666
Poll tax	35,555
Tonnage dues	55,555
Railways	(net) 222,227
Telegraph	73,888
Forests	55,555
Miscellaneous	11,778
Total	£1,000,000

(*b*) *Extraordinary Revenue:—*

Customs	£1,372,222	
Post	277,777	
Stamps	172,222	
Distilleries (brandy)	833,333	
Tax on beet sugar	1,666	
Income tax	305,555	£2,962,775
Net revenue from the Swedish Bank		72,222
Total revenue		£4,034,997

Expenditure.

(*a*) *Ordinary Expenditure:—*		
Royal household	£67,666	
Justice	207,777	
Foreign affairs	34,100	
Army	960,563	
Navy	287,333	
Home affairs	232,343	
Religion and education	528,540	
Pensions	124,500	
Finance	721,718	£3,164,540
(*b*) *Extraordinary Expenditure:—*		
Army and Navy	£71,936	
Miscellaneous	193,019	264,955
(*c*.) *Interest &c. of State Debt:—*		605,555
Sinking fund and interest on loans		570,733
Expenses of "Diet" &c....		34,711
Total expenditure ...		£4,640,494

Public Debt.

In 1819 the foreign debt, and at the commencement of the decade, 1840-50, the ordinary home debt, was paid off; but at that time paper money to the value of £1,222,222 was in circulation. Two loans were contracted in 1852 and 1853, the first of £450,000 at 4 per cent. for provincial improvements of the land; the second of £150,000. The great monetary crisis of 1857 necessitated a loan of £666,666 at 6 per cent. for the support of the commercial position in January, 1858. Loans of considerable amount for railroad construction followed this and again in 1870 for purposes of defence. In 1876 the home debt amounted to £2,245,955; the foreign debt to £7,541,252, making the consolidated debt £9,787,207. The floating debt is estimated at £222,222.

Army.

The basis of the military system dates back from the time of Charles IX. The army is composed of 5 classes, but the two first compose the standing army.

I. The enlisted troops, "Varfvade," whose term of service is generally 6 years, never less than 3 years, and never more than 12.

II. Distributed troops, "Indelta Arméen": The owners of certain farms are obliged to place at the disposal of the State a man and a horse, or a man without a horse, in time of peace or war, and to supply the man with a dwelling, and employ him as a labourer during his time of furlough. These men who number from 26,800 to 27,000 receive, in addition to their dwelling house, a yearly wage in money or kind, partly from the land owner, and partly from certain State lands. They assemble for drill four weeks of every year. Liability to serve ceases only with incapacity for work.

III. Conscript troops, "Beväring," or landwehr, a sort of militia. These troops are instructed in bearing arms, and then dismissed to their homes until they are needed. Since 1812 every Swede is liable to bear arms from his 20th to his 25th year. Only two battalions are formally organised, the remainder being distributed among the various divisions of the army for exercise in arms, as well as for service in war. In time of peace only the conscripts of the last two years are called out for the annual drill of 15 days.

IV. Gothland Militia: 30 companies, and two foot batteries reckoned to the standing army, but only obliged to serve at home. The men are called out for drill six days annually.

V. Rifle Unions: An entrance into these volunteer corps, on the attainment of sufficient degree of military efficiency, affords exemption from the Bevärings exercises. In 1871 there were 301 unions, with about 42,000 members.

SWEDISH ARMY IN 1879—FIRST TROOPS OF THE LINE.

	Officers	Employés Civilians	Lieutenants and Corporals	Musicians	Soldiers of the Line	Total	Guns	Horses
Generals ...	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	37
Corps d'état—								
Mayor ...	39	2	—	—	—	41	—	78
Fortifications..	62	16	150	14	730	972	—	36
Artillery ...	261	144	766	158	3,419	4,748	234	1,197
Cavalry ...	219	115	519	144	3,960	4,957	—	5,100
Infantry ...	1,144	212	3,976	1,250	20,627	27,209	—	190
Total of I. ...	1,734	489	5,411	1,566	28,736	37,936	234	6,638
Total of II ...	424	—	—	—	125,000	125,424	—	—
Total of III...	105	10	200	76	19,852	20,243	24	—
General total...	2,263	499	5,611	1,642	173,588	183,603	258	6,638

II. RESERVE TROOPS (BEVARING OR LANDWEHR).

		Officers	Soldiers of the Line	Total
a. Reserve troops	Artillery	352	5,000	5,000
	Cavalry		4,000	4,352
	Infantry		116,000	116,000
b. Second Reserve	Engineers	72		72
	Artillery			
Total of reserve troops (II.)		424	125,000	125,424

III. MILITIA.

Ready for service—

	Officers	Employés	Lieutenants and Corporals	Musicians	Soldiers of the Line	Total	Guns
Gothland militia ...	105	10	200	76	7,604	20,243	24
Volunteers	—	—	—	—	12,248	—	—
Total of militia (III.)	105	10	200	76	19,852	20,243	24

Fortresses.

On the coast: Marstrand and Karlsten. Inland: the most important is Karlborg.

Navy, 1879.

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns	Men.
1 Ship of the line	800 ...	66 ...	735
1 Frigate	1,400 ...	16 ...	316
4 Corvettes	5,860 ...	21 ...	365
4 Monitors	1,570 ...	8 ...	330
10 Small monitors	1,191 ...	10 ...	411
9 Gunboats	6,820 ...	18 ...	641
10 Gunboats	1,300 ...	10 ...	390
1 Torpedo-boat	1,960 ...	1 ...	71
1 Transport	140 ...	— ...	48
2 Despatch boats	230 ...	5 ...	141
	20,271	155 ...	3,648

SAILING VESSELS.

	Guns	Men
5 Corvettes	95 ...	1,298
5 Brigs	10 ...	249
Total	105 ...	1,549

GALLEYS.

	Guns
5 Mortar boats	5
34 Gun boats	60
48 Floating batteries	48
Total	112

A reorganization of the navy took place in August, 1875, dividing it into Royal Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, and the Naval "Beväring," or Militia. The Royal Navy is composed of 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 5 colonels or commanders, 10 lieutenant-colonels, and 10 majors, 43 captains, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants. Sub-officers: 35 of 1st class, 220 of 2nd, and 95 of 3rd class. Men: 600 sailors, 150 mechanics and artisans, and 5,051 marines. Engineers: 13 officers and 24 doctors.

The reserve is composed of 76 officers, 30 sub-officers, and 15 engineers.

The Naval "Beväring" contains about 40,000 men (masters, second masters, sailors, fishers, &c.)

Lighthouses.

The number of lighthouses on the Swedish Coast is 86, and are thus distributed :—

22	...	on the Bothnian Coast		17	...	...	on the Kattegat
39	...	...	on the Baltic	1	...	...	on Lake Wener
6	...	...	on the Sound	1	...	...	on Lake Wetter

There are also 14 light ships.

At the commencement of this century there were but 12 lights, 9 of which were lighted with coal fires, and 3 with oil. The two lighthouses of Paternoster, on the west coast, outside Marstrand, are of the first-class, the tower being 110 feet high. Another first-class lighthouse is that of Häradsskär, on the east coast, between Norrköping and Vestervik.

Wrecks.

In consequence of the dangerous nature of the coast the Swedish wreck-chart is a very heavy one.

	Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Total	Total Lost
1870	90	15	105	22
1871	174	24	198	74
1872	193	17	210	114
1873	136	30	166	39
1874	142	34	176	49
1875	120	40	160	46
1876	149	40	189	39

Social Condition.

There exist four distinct orders in Sweden.

(1) THE MUCH-PRIVILEGED NOBILITY.—A few years ago it was calculated that out of the 2,805 nobles, who had arrived at manhood, 340 held civil offices, 870 appointments as officers, and 90 appointments in the navy. There were only 710 officers not of the nobility. In addition to these appointments all the offices at court were filled by nobles. The whole property of the 2,400 noble families is estimated at £3,944,444, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the area of Sweden is owned by them. Notwithstanding this the nobility are becoming poorer, and are being outstripped by the citizens.

(2) THE PROTESTANT CLERGY is likewise a very powerful class.

(3) CITIZENS. – Until the change in the constitution 83 towns sent delegates to the Diet.

(4) PEASANTS.—These have to bear the greater part of the State burdens, to maintain the provincial army (*Indelta-Arméen*), and to make the roads. Many feudal burdens exist. Dr. Frisch, of Stockholm, says that these burdens have rested from old times upon the estates which are not entirely freehold, but not upon the proprietors ; he goes on to say that "if the peasant buys a nobleman's estate he enjoys the same freedom as the nobleman before him, whereas the latter, should he acquire an ordinary

farm, has to bear the burdens which rest upon it." The peasant class appears to have risen considerably; but the existence of so many estates, oppressed by such burdens as that of the maintenance of soldiers, is an irremediable misfortune. So also is the fact that the nobility occupy all the higher offices in the State.

The census of 1855 compared with that of 1805 and that of 1830, showed the following unnatural conditions :—

	Heads of Families	Total number of each Class. 1855	1830	1805	Representatives
Nobility ...	1,666 ...	11,742 ...	10,458 ...	9,503 ...	50
Ecclesiastics	2,232 ...	15,362 ...	14,153 ...	15,145 ...	60
Citizens ...	13,366 ...	81,408 ...	66,693 ...	65,411 ...	60
Peasants ...	394,610 ...	2,378,267 ...	2,168,915 ...	1,759,028 ...	100
People of Quality...	11,361 ...	79,441 ...	70,091 ...	69,348 ...	—
Foreigners and Jews	298 ...	1,866 ...	1,972 ...	—	—
All others ...	168,770 ...	1,071,246 ...	555,800 ...	494,327 ...	—
Total ...	592,303	3,639,332	2,888,082	2,412,762	

There was thus one representative in 33 heads of families among the nobility; 1 in 37 among the clergy; 1 in 222 among the citizens, and 1 in 3,946 among the peasants. Each of the four orders formed a chamber distinct in its councils and its decisions or resolutions. This incongruity, however, came to an end, In consequence of the strong excitement which prevailed, the nobility and the clergy were compelled to give up the resistance which they had maintained to any alteration in the constitution.

From November, 1865, there have been but two chambers. The first chamber is composed of 125 members, chiefly possessors of large estates; the second chamber consists of 190 members. The towns send one member for every 10,000 persons, and the country one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. The privileges of the nobility are secured to them, and a right of veto upon all the decisions of the diet concerning ecclesiastical matters is reserved to the Church Synod.

The number of physicians in this extensive country in 1860 was only 477, or 1 to every 7,813 inhabitants, and most of them occupied some civil or military function. The number of poor receiving maintenance was 3.9 per cent. of the population, a small increase as compared with former times. The number of grave crimes decreased more than 40 per cent. from 1852 to 1857, and that of convicts 30 per cent. This result is connected with the abolition of disgraceful corporal punishment.

Education and Intellectual Progress.

In this thinly-populated wide-spread country education is very satisfactory, notwithstanding the many obstacles which have to be encountered. Public education is free and likewise compulsory. In 1859, 71 per cent. of the children between the ages of 8 and 15 attended school; in 1879, 98 per cent. There are fixed or permanent teachers and itinerant teachers; in 1856 there were 2,065 of the first and 889 of the second. In 1877 there were 4,820 male and 4,479 female teachers, = 9,299, for the elementary

schools. There are two universities, Upsala, attended by 1,611 students, and Lund, by 563 students.

Literature.

The last full returns for one year were as follows:—1,165 writings appeared in Sweden and Finland, which last is partly inhabited by a Swedish population, although in the Russian empire. They were divided thus:—philology 85; theology and church history 159; philosophy 23; educational works 20; books for children 92; popular writings 22; belles lettres 234 (including poetry 33; the drama 41; romances, novels and tales 107; miscellaneous writings and calendars 53); history 94; geography 67; political science 97; natural science 49; medicine 37; technology 64; mathematics 42; art of war and navigation 16; jurisprudence 23; fine arts 16; miscellaneous works 43. In this same year Swedish publications were exported to the value of £7,972; and on the other hand, the value of the books imported was £13,643. The imported books were chiefly from Germany, Denmark, England and Norway.

The number of newspapers in 1877 was 296. There are 57 paper mills with 1,928 workmen, and the value of the annual produce £258,081. About 3,602,432 lbs. is annually exported, 2,909,353 lbs. to England.

Agriculture.

The acreage under cultivation, together with the produce for the years 1875, 1876 and 1877 will be seen from the following table:

Corn Crops	1875 acres	1876 acres	1877 acres
Wheat and rye ...	1,018,635	1,031,198	1,036,464
Barley, oats and mixed corn	2,242,815	2,254,451	2,301,509
Beans and peas ...	137,134	135,562	139,010
Other kinds	6,138	6,280	6,101
Total	3,404,722	3,427,491	3,483,084
Green Crops			
Potatoes	373,264	373,602	379,550
Turnips and other roots	28,440	28,437	28,245
Flax seed, hemp fibre .	34,570	34,919	34,263
Bare fallow	998,112	1,004,811	1,014,149
Grass under rotation ..	1,883,504	1,902,213	1,909,739
Meadows and permanent pasture ...	4,770,023	4,706,063	4,705,081

Corn Crops	1875 Bushels	1876 Bushels	1877 Bushels
Wheat	2,892,032	2,716,357	2,301,581
Rye	16,445,446	16,138,532	13,636,537
Barley	12,992,543	11,822,322	10,115,320
Oats	38,543,262	35,637,913	37,152,779
Mixed corn	4,743,612	4,330,916	4,022,935
Beans and peas... ...	2,529,241	2,199,197	1,186,290
Other kinds	37,664	36,554	513,313
Total	78,183,800	72,881,791	68,928,755

Green Crops			
Potatoes...	44,834,552 ...	46,040,731 ...	39,364,556
Turnips and other roots ..	— ...	— ...	—
Flax seed	202,580 cwts. ...	188,309 cwts. ...	167,818 cwts.
Hemp, fibre	72,710 ...	57,981 ...	45,300
Bare fallow	— ...	— ...	—
Grass under rotation ...	— ...	— ...	—
Meadow and permanent pasture ...	— ...	— ...	—

Woods and forests occupy 41,107,447 acres.

Live Stock.

	1875	1876	1877
Horses... ...	459,297 ...	460,757 ...	458,977
Cows	1,361,184 ...	1,369,881 ...	1,356,576
Other cattle ...	824,516 ...	819,335 ...	806,081
Sheep and lambs	1,608,687 ...	1,588,541 ...	1,534,461
Pigs	415,416 ...	431,671 ...	425,718
Goats	125,908 ...	120,234 ...	116,813

Agricultural Education.

This branch of education is under the direction of the minister of the interior, although its immediate supervision is carried on by the Royal Academy of Agriculture, at Stockholm. This institution combines the researches of a scientific society with a teaching staff, and has at its disposal a model farm and every facility for making physiological and chemical experiments. In addition to the experimental farm, there were established in 1876 four agricultural-chemical schools in the towns of Skara, Halmstad, Kalmar and Vesterås, the expenses of which are partly defrayed by the State and partly by the sociétés économiques. There are 26 of these societies in Sweden, and their object is to encourage agriculture and to furnish reports to the Academy and to the Central Statistical Bureau. The State also maintains 14 agricultural engineers, whose duty it is to assist in drainage and agricultural works generally. Theoretical and practical agriculture is taught in two higher-grade agricultural institutes at Ultuna, near Upsala and at Alnarp near Lund, as well as in 27 school-farms. In 1876 the number of students in the institutions and in the school-farms was 565. There are in addition to this system, special establishments for particular branches: dairy farming is one of these, and is taught in two schools, maintained by the State, one at Ultuna, the other at Berggvara; there are also 12 model dairies in different parts of the country, in which gratuitous instruction is given under the direction of the Academy.

Instruction as to the best ways of managing live stock is given by two travelling professors, who go about the country at the expense of the State The State also assists in the maintenance of model sheep-folds.

Mining and Smelting Industries.

In 1870 the mining industry employed 25,906 workmen
In 1874 „ „ 28,557 „

In 1870—4,531 were employed in the iron-ore works
14,873 „ iron smelting.
627 in the gold, silver and lead works
2,866 in the copper works, and
3,009 in the remaining works.

Seventy-four steam engines were employed; the produce was:—

Iron ore	14,508,278	cwts., from 463 mines
Raw iron	7,065,510	„
Cast-iron goods	267,328	„ (213 furnaces)
Bar iron	4,559,331	„
Steel and manufactured iron	776,237	„
Gold	2,398	lbs.
Silver	2,800	„
Copper	43,853	cwts.
Brass	2,616	„
Wrought copper	6,422	„
Lead	8,802	„
Zinc-ore	662,138	„
Sulphur	11,121	„
Coal	1,754,083	cubic feet

Several new coal pits were opened in 1871. Iron was formerly the chief article of export.

Industries.

Brandy distilling is, unfortunately, still one of the most important branches of industry. This was formerly a privilege of the land owners. The legislation of 1855 and 1857 abolished this privilege, but raised the duty on brandy. The result was that the number of distilleries fell between the years 1852 and 1859 from 35,842 to 4,376, and the quantity produced from 30 or 40 million quarts to 13,705,000 quarts. In 1866 the number of distilleries was only 565, but the produce had not diminished. The quantity of brandy produced, in quarts, was as follows:—In

1861	1863	1865	1871	1872
14,007,107	16,215,103	16,753,891	15,794,187	16,678,565

The number of factories and works and the value of their produce:—

Year	Factories	Value of Produce
1830	1,857	£730,816
1840	2,176	1,177,754
1850	2,513	2,060,640
1860	2,509	3,839,400
1864	2,411	3,948,837
1865	2,315	4,211,701
1876	2,825	9,616,331

In 1865 the value of the most important manufactures was estimated as follows:—

Cloth	£479,637
Other stuffs	415,345
Silk	60,778

Cotton goods	484,701
Leather	269,929
Tobacco	354,450
Sugar refining	727,282
Metal goods	440,358
Paper	158,327

Of the factories then existing there were 102 cloth factories, 15 cotton factories, 3 linen and 3 sail-cloth factories, 5 silk, 9 cotton print works, 10 sugar refineries, 696 leather factories, 22 glass works, 88 paper mills, 4 playing-card factories, 104 mechanical workshops, and 38 chemical and technical manufactories, etc.

In 1876, 651 of the factories were worked by animals; 637 by water power, and 684 by steam (28,003 horse power). Besides this there were in use 284,455 machines and apparatus, and 53,354 workpeople employed

Commerce.

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Imports ...	£96,000	... £326,000	... £541,000	... £602,000
Exports ...	55,000	... 115,000	... 5,000	... 171,000

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Imports ...	£530,000	... £419,000	... £406,000	... £190,000
Exports ...	461,000	... 155,000	... 194,000	... 40,000

The principal articles of export are :

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Cattle, number ...	13,506	14,276	16,884	26,245
Sheep ,, ...	8,930	17,137	18,208	14,728
Pigs ,, ...	16,832	11,537	24,527	19,987
Butter cwts. ...	54,670	68,321	85,004	69,815
Lucifer matches ,, ...	48,461	75,222	101,359	128,209
Paper ,, ...	32,973	38,714	37,906	50,022
Masts and spars, number	401,837	524,292	675,643	578,364
Pit-props ,,	6,461,113	8,092,678	9,418,086	15,261,363
Staves of beech, ,,	12,235,008	17,221,230	17,306,286	21,695,488
Staves of oak ,,	1,981,996	2,136,958	1,921,543	2,313,223

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Cattle, number ...	22,865	20,363	20,525	20,528
Sheep ,, ...	21,689	16,708	18,521	19,068
Pigs ,, ...	11,116	13,113	13,285	12,762
Butter cwts ...	71,295	76,583	82,734	87,776
Lucifer matches ,, ...	144,578	173,923	180,223	129,673
Paper ,, ...	58,151	66,931	92,153	78,673
Masts and spars, number	607,720	406,069	504,308	518,308
Pit-props ,,	13,242,693	7,410,169	10,268,921	10,458,077
Staves of beech ,,	27,243,358	23,303,856	27,102,187	28,370,897
Staves of oak ,,	1,636,548	1,288,397	1,058,631	1,920,417

The trade with the following countries was of the greatest importance:—

	1875		1876	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Russia and Finland	1,012,333	313,277	1,261,111	259,777
Norway	834,777	394,055	930,277	365,333
Denmark	2,715,666	1,369,888	2,811,611	1,310,555
Germany	3,066,944	718,727	3,214,722	911,277
Holland	509,444	273,000	607,555	648,055
Belgium	450,666	532,222	506,888	534,388
Great Britain	5,107,666	6,069,433	5,461,111	6,681,000
France	562,722	1,371,500	611,111	1,296,388
Spain	68,555	92,555	63,777	137,777
Italy	65,000	20,055	70,055	17,944
United States	137,888	61,000	309,777	45,055
Other countries	360,388	259,388	222,222	227,888

	1877	
	Imports	Exports
Russia and Finland	2,142,277	246,944
Norway	827,888	371,500
Denmark	2,745,777	1,235,777
Germany	3,741,611	756,000
Holland	672,166	588,444
Belgium	519,944	448,944
Great Britain	4,848.944	6,478,500
France	515,944	1,385,722
Spain	68,277	178,666
Italy	62,000	17,666
United States	583,388	39,166
Other countries	327,888	303,277

Canals, and rivers used as canals, exclusive of the large lakes, have a length of 365 miles. Navigation is, as a rule interrupted for five months in the year by the frost. Between 1840-60 the State expended £154,339 in the construction of canals, and £44,630 in utilizing rivers as canals; also £172,599 in the construction of harbours.

Railways.

	Total Length of Line	Cost of Construction	Passengers	Goods carried Tons
1874—State railways	902	£7,502,448	3,152,603	1,257,807
Companies' do.	982	3,657,018	2,181,424	2,208,673
	1,884	£11,159,466	5,334,027	3,466,480
1875—State railways	937	£8,206,371	3,283,933	1,693,913
Companies' do.	1,238	5,601,879	3,254,671	3,391,765
	2,175	£13,808,250	6,538,604	5,085,678

Railways—(continued.)

	Total Length of Line	Cost of Construction	Passengers	Goods carried. Tons
1876—State railways	988	£8,808,472	3,272,176	1,843,716
Companies' do.	1,320	8,785,419	3.492,325	2,846,951
	2,308	£17,593,891	6,764,501	4,690,667
1877—State railways	1,055	£9,096,140	3,284,618	1,749,140
Companies' do.	1,848	10,528,000	4,034,961	3,200,308
	2,853	£19,624,140	7,319,579	4,949,448

	Receipts from Passengers and Goods	Expenditure	Accidents	
1874—State railways ...	£783,808	£454,091	killed ...	18
Companies' do. ...	409,162	210,416	wounded..	8
	£1,192,970	£664,507		26
1875—State railways ...	£839,452	£540,586	killed ...	28
Companies' do. ...	546,185	330,523	wounded..	18
	£1,385,637	£871,109		46
1876—State railways ...	£922,724	£580,170	killed ...	19
Companies' do. ...	603,969	346,359	wounded..	16
	£1,526,693	£926,529		35
1877—State railways ...	£908,130	£636,692	killed ...	26
Companies' do. ...	749,295	440,685	wounded..	4
	£1,652,425	£1,086,377		30

In 1879 an important line of railway, known as the Gothenburg-Falun Railway, was opened from end to end. This railway is direct between the Baltic and the North Sea. It is upwards of 350 miles in length, and the construction of it has cost nearly £3,000,000.

The companies' lines have had to contend with so many serious difficulties, that a question of handing some of them over to the State is to come immediately before the Diet.

A grant has been made by the State of £33,333 towards the completion of the great line of railway through the mining districts (1879).

Telegraphs.

The use of the telegraph has shown a very considerable development within the last decade. There are now 5,146 miles of lines against 3,965 in 1868, and 12,611 miles of wire against 7,801 in 1868. The stations which then numbered 93 are now 179, and the Morse instruments in use are now 484 against 285. In 1868 the number of telegrams forwarded was 490,082; in 1878, 1,015,592; the receipts then were £36,857; in 1878 they amounted to £99,956; the expenditure for 1868 was £34,242; in 1878 £68,113. The number of employés in 1868 was 375; in 1878, 621.

Post.

	Offices	Letters	Newspapers
1870	540 ...	12,220,961 ...	6,432,870
1871	550 ...	12,220,962 ...	6,432,800
1875	1,844 ...	24,441,453 ...	—
1876	1,883 ...	27,044,869 ...	—
1877	— ...	38,363,393 ...	

Mercantile Marine.

	Sailing	Tonnage	Steam	Tonnage	Total Vessels	Total Tonnage
1874 ...	3,585	411,334	627	81,508	4,212	492,842
1375 ...	3,573	424,042	664	83,007	4,237	507,049
1876 ...	3,700	443,323	681	81,659	4,381	524,982
1877 ...	3,701	446,799	691	83,146	4,392	529,945

NORWAY (Kingdom.)

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE extent of area, including the lakes, is about 122,823 English square miles. A census is taken every 10 years. The population in 1875 was 1,807,555. In 1865 it numbered 1,701,478, 835,947 males and 865,809 females.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Stillbirths	Total	Deaths	Marriages	Emigrants
1870	50,437*	1,861	52,295	28,120	11,176	15,762
1871	51,080	2,000	53,080	29,567	11,619	12,300
1872	52,271	2,064	54,335	29,172	12,302	14,400
1873	52,981	2,051	54,932	29,828	12,822	10,352
1874	54,928	2,063	56,991	32,452	13,713	4,601
1875	56,287†	2,089	58,376	33,949‡	14,163	4,048
1876	58,229	2,176	60,405	34,608	14,607	4,355
1877	58,624	2,028	60,652	31,449	14,095	3,229
1878	58,019	2,044	60,061	29,541	13,825	4,876

Nationalities.

Exclusive of the Norwegians (Germanic race), there are 7,637 Quaens, (Fins): 15,601 domiciled, and 1,577 Nomadic Lapps, called in Norway,

* 4,580 of these illegitimate. † 4,910 of these births were illegitimate,
‡ 1,248 of these were violent deaths.

Fins; also from 700 to 800 gipsies. Of mixed races there are 1,913 Norwegians and Quaens; 1,048 Norwegians and Finns; 909 Quaens and Finns. The number of the population, not born in Norway, was 21,260 of whom 15,784 were Swedes, 1,791 Danes, 1,257 Germans.

Creeds.

The inhabitants are, with the exception of 5,105 persons, all Lutherans. Of the 5,105, 1,038 are Mormons, 331 Catholics, 25 Jews, and the remainder are colonists or English sects.

Principal Towns, 1875.

Christiania 76,327, with the incorporated suburbs in 1878,	99,000
Bergen	33,885
Trondheim (Drontheim)	22,167
Stavanger	19,029
Drammen	18,608
Christiansand	11,764

Territorial Changes.

Norway, formerly independent, became a Danish possession in 1387. When Denmark ceded the country to Sweden, at the Peace of Kiel, January 14th, 1814, the Norwegians did not allow themselves to be thus bartered. They adopted a free constitution for themselves at Eidswold, May 17th, 1814. After a few encounters with the Swedish troops, a treaty was agreed to, the principal article of which is the Modified Constitution of November 14th, 1814; in accordance with which Norway is a free and independent State under the King of Sweden, (personal union).

Finance.

The following is a view of the income and expenditure for the last three years, calculated from June to June in each year. An income tax was imposed from the 1st July, 1879, in consequence of a falling off in the State revenue.

REVENUE.

	1877	1878	1879
I. Customs receipts	£1,005,555	£1,120,055	£988,880
Brandy duty and excise	160,000	174,444	188,888
Malt tax	117,777	134,944	127,777
Stamp duties	69,944	75,722	102,222
II. Surplus from State domains.	60,055	63,136	59,256
III. Interest on capital of State assets	91,466	91,737	88,077
IV. Receipts from public offices and departments—			
Postal	80,666	89,722	87,222
Telegraph	52,777	58,333	55,555
Railways	156,888	196,368	223,436
V. Sundry receipts	49,655	13,866	30,169
VI. State grants	194,066	701,837	313,783

Communal and private subscriptions for railways	111,488	99,272	78,053
VII. Cash in Treasury	84,844	20,555	—
Total	£2,235,181	£2,839,991	£2,343,318

EXPENDITURE.

	1877	1878	1879
I. Royal household	27,180	24,632	26,168
II. Parliament	19,334	20,094	21,127
Ministers of State and public departments	57,131	58,577	59,746
III. Department—			
Of religion	115,666	125,526	135,587
„ justice	100,559	109,672	185,723
„ home	352,276	367,669	314,857
„ customs	481,102	520,502	563,310
„ army	349,443	402,144	446,033
„ marine and postal ...	388,379	370,246	381,041
„ diplomatic and consular...	24,865	24,722	25,438
„ railway extension ...	305,555	801,111	380,726
IV. Expenses unforeseen ...	13,727	15,101	14,016
Total	£2,235,217	£2,839,996	£2,553,772

National Debt.

	Debt	Assets
In 1871	£415,177	£436,333
„ 1876	3,913,888	3,555,555
„ 1877	4,055,555	3,055,555
„ 1878	5,632,666*	—

History of Finance.

At the time when Norway separated herself from Denmark, her finances were almost exhausted; specie was scarcely to be found, and the country was overrun with worthless paper even to the extent of £1,389,222. The War of Independence made the further issue of £777,777 necessary. It was also determined by the Treaty of Kiel that Norway should take over £533,332 of the Danish debt. The rate of exchange of the paper money sank gradually lower. The peasantry (peasant order) were the actual rulers after the introduction of the new constitution, and although they were only plain, simple people, yet there were among them many practical, common-sense men. In order to ensure the redemption of the paper money at all times, these people imposed upon themselves a forced loan of £444,444. This sum formed the basis of a new bank, which issued bank-notes to the amount of £222,222, redeemable at any time. The finances were so well managed, that by 1823 the State debt had declined to £293,332, and

* The increase is due to a loan contracted in the spring of 1878, for £94,444, in order to complete the unfinished railways.

towards the end of the decade, 1840—1850, it was all but paid off. The State revenues increased, in spite of a diminution in the rate of taxation, from less than £333,332 in 1815 to £777,776 in the year 1842; to £1,022,220 in 1858, and £1,222,220 in 1873. The "Storthing" (Parliament), took advantage of the favourable condition of the State Treasury, which had been brought about by democratic good management, partly to introduce improvements and partly to reduce the burdens resting on the people. Notwithstanding a good deal of resistance on the part of the Government, all the direct taxes were by degrees taken off; the land-tax was abolished in 1836. Loans were contracted in subsequent years, but chiefly for *productive services, i.e.:* for the establishment of a service of steamers which should connect the whole of Norway; the construction of harbours and high-roads; the erection of lighthouses; the construction of railways; the establishment of a mortgage bank, and works of like character. The increase in the proceeds of the customs, by which the greater part of the State expenditure is defrayed, is specially worthy of notice.

Army.

Every Norwegian is liable to bear arms for his country. The infantry recruits are instructed in the recruiting school for 42 days, those for the artillery 70 days, those for the cavalry 90 days, after which they are drilled 24 days in every year. Their term of service lasts, in accordance with the decree of January 1st, 1867, 7 years in the cavalry, 10 years in the other branches of service, of which, however, only 5 are in the line, 2 in the reserve, and 3 in the militia (Landwehr).

Those who have served their time belong afterwards to the *Landsturm* till the 45th year of their age. 12,000 men are to be in the active force, including the cadres and the recruits who are to be instructed. The king is allowed to have a guard of Norwegian volunteers, and to bring 3,000 men yearly from the one State to the other, for the sake of exercising them in the use of arms. With this exception no Swedish soldier can be stationed in Norway, and no Norwegian soldier in Sweden.

The formation of the Army and of the Militia.

Infantry: 5 brigades each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, among which is 1 light battalion and 2 battalions of rifles.* In time of peace they consist of 336 officers, 48 surgeons, 936 subalterns, and 9,744 men. In war the men number about 12,300.

Cavalry: consists of 3 regiments of mounted rifles, numbering 1,300 men. Only 100 horses are permanently kept by the State, the remainder are brought up for the period of exercise, and then taken back to be used by the country people at their homes.

Artillery: 11 batteries, 88 guns, 1,765 men, and 1,031 horses.

The troops of the line number 750 officers and 18,000 men.

Fortresses.

These are unimportant. Their names are Frederiksstad, Aggershuns (near Christiania) and Forts at Christianssand, Bergen, Drontheim.

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* The light battalion forms the so-called "Skirlöbere," or skaters. They are armed with light guns and an iron-shod pole, 7 feet in length, to assist them in skating.

Navy.

This is formed in the first instance of volunteers, and when they fail, of conscripts. Term of service 10 years; 2 of which are in the reserve and 3 in the coast defence. The marine troops number 2,000 in time of peace; 3,500 in time of war. The war navy in 1879 consisted of:—

STEAM VESSELS.

	Ironclad	Horse Power	Tonnage
4	Monitors	650 ...	8
2	Frigates	900 ...	78
1	Corvette	250 ...	16
1	Sloop	80 ...	14
1	Gunboat of 1st class ...	180 ...	2
6	Gunboats of 2nd class ...	360 ...	10
14	Gunboats of 3rd class ...	234 ...	14
1	Tugboat	80 ...	2
30	Total	2,734 ...	114

SAILING VESSELS.

Above 100 sailing vessels with 480 guns. The Navy contains 104 officers and employés and 305 sub-officers.

Social and Intellectual Progress.

All Norwegians are equal in the eye of the law; constitutionally there is no longer any nobility in existence. The decree of August 1st, 1821, decided that exemption from taxation should cease at the death of the then existing feudal owners.

Norway shews what a country, very scantily endowed by nature, may become by means of advantageous national arrangements. It is well known how barren the soil is, and that the yield of corn is far from sufficient for home consumption. Manufacturing industries are very few, there are neither labourers nor capital for it. Roads are few in this difficult and thinly populated country. Thus, the Norwegians are principally confined to navigation and fishing. Poverty of living has produced the terrible disease of leprosy, and in the North scurvy also.

When Norway attained independence in 1814, her condition was most lamentable. A favourable picture presents itself now, so far as the natural poverty of the country allows. The "peasant rulers" of the "Storthing" have promoted not only the material well-being, but art and science likewise. The *divisibility* of the large estates was introduced into Norway in 1821 with beneficial results. It was also determined that the undivided common lands should become private freehold property.

In 1814 there were only 45,000 land owners; in 1835 there were 105,000. The value of the land has likewise increased. In 1802 it was estimated at £5,000,000; in 1839 at £12,800,000. As far as the steamship traffic is concerned, Norway is left far behind by all its neighbours. Bergen is, at present, the only town having great interests in this branch of trade and employing steamers in the over-sea transport. The sailing fleet

is being increased with new vessels. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were 115 vessels in course of construction, having an average tonnage of 3,665 tons, or a total tonnage of 42,150 tons.

The multiplication of printing presses indicates the intellectual progress of the country. In the year 1807 there were but 4; in 1845 there were 37. In 1807 there were but 4 very poor weekly journals published; in 1845 there were 23 newspapers and 13 periodicals. In 1876, 178 newspapers were published. The printing press has found its way to the extreme points of Finmark. Middle schools and good parish schools, in which the education is free, exist in most of the towns of Norway. The condition of Norway both as regards simplicity, and solid practical tendencies is very similar to that of Switzerland.

The occupations of the population were as given below according to the census of 1865 :—

Of those occupied in	There were	Of these there lived in the country.
Agriculture, breeding of cattle, forests, and fisheries	1,035,207	1,028,676
Mining and other industries	241,446	137,954
Commerce and shipping	148,590	60,886
Various mechanical occupations	101,848	77,110
Mental work	50,418	24,094
Unoccupied classes	124,247	106,744
	1,701,756	1,435,464

According to these returns 266,292 persons lived in the towns 103,492 of whom lived by manufactures and 87,704 by trade and navigation.

Agriculture.

The woods and forests occupy 18,920,509 acres.

Corn Crops	Acres	Produce—bushels
Wheat	111,666	254,000
Barley	121,771	4,324,400
Oats	219,744	8,846,000
Rye	32,325	877,800
Beans and peas	9,477	231,800
Mixed corn	47,878	1,710,000
Total corn crops ...	542,861	16,244,000
Potatoes	76,802	18,825,200

Live stock in

	1845	1865	1875
Horses	154,447	149,167	151,903
Cows	—	690,777	741,594
Other kind of cattle ...	—	262,259	275,001
Sheep and lambs	1,596,199	1,705,392	1,686,806
Pigs	113,320	96,166	101,351
Goats	357,102	290,985	323,364

Commerce.

The development of Norwegian trade seems to have reached its highest point in 1874, and since then to have gradually decreased.

IMPORTS.

Provisions		1876	1877	1878
Wheat	barrels	47,000	44,000	—
Rye	,,	1,400,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Barley	,,	500,000	650,000	520,000
Meat	cwts.	38,000	43,600	—
Bacon	,,	84,200	126,500	—
Butter	,,	59,800	91,000	55,000
Eggs	,,	7,000	10,000	—
Brandy	gallons	913,320	700,725	531,000
Wine	,,	382,320	382,320	339,840
Coffee	cwts.	145,000	150,000	120,000
Sugar	,,	180,000	220,000	170,000
Tobacco leaves	,,	44,000	45,000	39,000
Cigars	,,	1,580	1,700	—
Textile Fabrics				
Silk stuffs	lbs.	51,000	53,000	No returns
Woollen stuffs	,,	1,923,000	2,489,000	
Cotton stuffs	,,	2,603,000	3,497,000	
Linen stuffs	,,	387,000	371,000	
Sail cloth	,,	381,000	401,000	
Hides	cwts.	22,000	30,000	
,, tanned	,,	14,900	14,100	

A GROUPING OF THE IMPORTS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR VALUE.

	1871	1872	1873
Provisions	£2,755,555	£3,311,111	£3,994,444
Textile fabrics...	816,666	1,183,333	1,383,333
Household requisites	408,333	483,333	666,666
Works of art, books, and paper	66,666	83,333	88,888
Raw material	1,224,999	1,627,777	1,766,666
Ships' requirements	133,332	138,888	200,000
Ships	183,333	538,888	866,666
Machinery and tools	133,332	205,555	311,116
Total	£5,722,216	£7,572,218	£9,277,779

NOTES ON THE IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS.—From 1844 to 1847 the annual average consumption of wheat was 8 lbs. per head of the population. Between 1874 and 1876 it increased three-fold—24 lbs.—The import of meat has increased ten-fold, of bacon twelve-fold, and butter four-fold in the last 20 years.—The increase in the consumption of malt and spirituous liquors was very marked in the years of prosperity. According to Dr. Brock, each individual in 1855 consumed annually about 2.655 gallons of ale; in 1871 it reached 3.186 gallons; and in 1876 5.980 gallons. Ardent spirits consumed per head was 3.508 gallons in 1833; it fell from 1861 to 1865 to 0.9640 gallons; it increased to 1.468 in 1874, and in 1876 to somewhat more.—The consumption of wine has doubled during the present generation.—The individual consumption of sugar: 4 lbs. between 1844-47, 6 lbs. between 1864-67, and 9½ lbs. between 1874-76.

NOTES ON THE IMPORT OF TEXTILE FABRICS.—The annual average individual consumption has been—Of cotton goods, 2.4 in the years 1864-67; 3.8 in the years 1874-77; woollen goods, 0.9 and 1.5; silk stuffs, 0.024 and 0.032. During the last 20 years the demand for woollen goods has trebled, and the consumption of silk goods has, in the same period, doubled.

Imports continued.

	1874	1875
Provisions	£4,327,777	£4,438,666
Textile fabrics	1,788,888	1,605,555
Household requisites	761,111	750,000
Works of art, books, and paper...	105,555	105,555
Raw material	2,050,000	1,894,444
Ships' requirements	233,333	200,000
Ships	561,111	408,333
Machinery and tools	422,222	433,333
	£10,249,997	£9,835,886

	1876	1877
Provisions	£4,622,222	£5,311,111
Textile fabrics	1,322,222	1,488,888
Household requisites	772,222	800,000
Works of art, books, and paper ...	111,111	122,222
Raw material	1,655,555	1,922,222
Ships' requirements	161,111	166,666
Ships	316,666	372,222
Machinery and tools	333,333	361,111
	£9,294,442	£10,544,442

EXPORTS.

The chief Norwegian exports are dried fish and timber. They represent four-fifths of the entire commerce. The value of the dried fish exported was in—

1871	£1,888,888
1872	2,333,333
1873	2,333,333
1874	2,444,444
1875	2,555,555
1876	2,833,333
1877	2,611,111

A new industry has sprung up in connection with timber, viz., the manufacture of paper from the pulp of wood.

From 1866 to 1870 the annual average amount of wood pulp used for paper was 110 tons; from 1871 to 1875 about 4,600 tons; in 1876, 1,200 tons; in 1877, 14,900 tons, and in 1878, 19,000 tons, this last representing a value of £66,666. There are 20 mills at work in Norway for the preparation of the material, and 14 mills where the prepared pulp is made into paper. A considerable quantity of wood is used in the manufacture of matches. Between 1866-70 about 13 tons of matches were shipped annually. Between 1871-75, 315 tons; in 1876, 850 tons; in 1877, 1,100 tons, and in 1878, 1,200 tons.

The value of the timber exported in :—

1871	£1,777,777	1875	£2,111,111
1872	2,385,555	1876	2,555,555
1873	3,166,666	1877	2,444,444
1874	3,055,555		

Norwegian ale is finding good markets in the West Indies, S. America, India and China. The quantity exported was in :—

1875	380,853	gallons
1876	451,235	„
1877	503,876	„
1878	605,072	„

Of the general trade of Norway :—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
England ... takes ...	30.0	Spain ... takes ...	3.4
Germany ... „ ...	21.8	Belgium ... „ ...	2.1
Denmark and colonies „ ...	10.0	Italy and Austria „ ...	1.6
Sweden ... „ ...	9.0	Portugal ... „ ...	0.7
Russia and Finland „ ...	7.2	Europe ... „ ...	97.0
France ... „ ...	6.5	S. America ... „ ...	1.8
Holland ... „ ...	4.8	N. America only „ ...	0.5

Railways.

LENGTH OF LINE.

	1872 Miles	1873 Miles	1874 Miles	1875 Miles	1876 Miles	1877 Miles
State railways	214	263	268	305	318	464
Companies' railways ...	42	42	42	42	42	42
Total length ...	256	305	310	347	360	500

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

	1875	1876	1877
State railways	£1,493,572	£1,589,040	£2,416,640
Companies' railways ...	466,680	466,720	473,360
Total cost ...	£1,960,252	£2,055,760	£2,890,000

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

	1872	1873	1874
State railways	591,768	1,416,221	1,462,497
Companies' railways ...	248,756	281,364	315,825
	840,524	1,697,585	1,778,322

	1875	1876	1877
State railways	1,345,602	1,268,303	1,223,055
Companies' railways ...	330,288	312,466	301,370
	1,675,890	1,580,769	1,524,425

WEIGHT OF GOODS CARRIED.

	1872 Tons	1873 Tons	1874 Tons	1875 Tons	1876 Tons	1877 Tons
State railways ...	245,332	333,692	378,133	412,719	488,920	493,626
Companies' railways	296,133	329,352	336,798	329,194	349,156	399,360
Total weight ...	541,465	663,044	714,931	741,913	838,076	892,986

RECEIPTS.

	1872	1873	1874
State railways	£67,775	£118,792	£127,652
Companies' railways ...	60,891	66,646	72,188
	£128,666	£185,438	£199,840

	1875	1876	1877
State railways	£137,548	£153,348	£164,354
Companies' railways ...	71,764	78,080	80,799
	£209,312	£231,428	£245,153

EXPENDITURE.

	1872	1873	1874
State railways	£51,875	£89,891	£105,720
Companies' railways ...	33,288	36,172	42,688
	£85,163	£126,063	£148,408

	1875	1876	1877
State railways	£115,100	£117,536	£132,028
Companies' railways ...	45,748	50,816	43,105
	£160,848	£168,352	£175,133

ACCIDENTS.

Killed ...	5	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	3	...	7
Wounded ...	—	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
	5		10		9		9		4		7

In 1879 the only line opened for general traffic was that between Christiana and Frederikshald, but there are several in course of construction.

Telegraphs.

The Norwegian telegraphic system has been completed to the utmost extent; it stretches as far as the "Wadso and Warno," on the Varanger Fjord, that is to say to the far point, in the Arctic Ocean nearest to Russia. A Norwegian journal remarked—"We can now converse from hour to hour with Finmark, which lies opposite to Spitzbergen, that far-lying northerly district, to stay in which was formerly regarded as banishment." Sixteen years were required to complete the telegraphic network of the country. The last lines which have been established in the extreme north, are chiefly for the advantage of the great national industry, the sea-fisheries, by rapidly announcing the arrival of the herring shoals. The length of line in 1878 was 4,708 miles. Length of wire, 8,483 miles. Cost of construction, £11,818. Number of offices opened 110 permanently and 17 temporarily. Receipts in 1877 were £54,308. Expenses in 1877 were £55,021. Number of messages sent 793,883.

Post.

In 1876 there were 824 offices. 11,204,120 letters passed through the post, and 8,798,387 journals. In 1877, 12,548,690 letters and 8,984,996 journals passed through the post. In 1878, the number of offices was 867.

Fisheries.

The number of lives which are lost in the fisheries is very similar to the per-centage in coal mines. For every £27,220 worth of fish exported, one life is sacrificed. From 1871-76, 84 lives were lost annually. In 1875, 113 were lost.

Mercantile Marine.

In 1876 the mercantile marine numbered 7,814 vessels, of 1,394,363 tons and 9,980 horse-power. The crews numbered 56,147 men, of whom 10,635 were occupied in the coasting trade, 43,717 in the sea-going vessels, and 1,795 in the fisheries. At the end of 1875 there were :—

	Sailing vessels	Tonnage	Steamers	Tonnage	Horse power
Making long voyages	1,744	350,982	175	63,868	11,895
Coasting	1,926	88,364	512	23,628	11,862
	3,670	439,346	687	87,496	23,757

Harbour Traffic, 1877.

Entered		Cleared
11,617 vessels, of 1,943,323 tons	...	12,277 vessels, of 2,010,956 tons

SPAIN (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

SPAIN embraces an area of 195,716 square miles. The population in 1879 numbered 16,809,913; of whom 8,342,564 are males, and 8467,349 are females. The proportion of the unmarried is 56.7 per cent.; the married, 36.5 per cent.; and widowed 6.8 per cent. 57 men and 168 women were stated to be above 100 years old.

The country is divided into 49 provinces. The old provinces, with their area and population will be placed *first*, in italics and parenthesis. The number of judicial circles is 505, the number of the Communes, 9,355.

PROVINCES.

	Eng. sq. miles.		Population in 1877
(*New Castile*)	20,177	247,254	
1 Madrid	2,997		593,775
2 Toledo	5,594		334,744
3 Guadalajara	4,868		201,288
4 Cuença	6,718		237,497
(*Mancha*)	7,824	247,991	
5 Ciudad Real	7,824		247,991
(*Old Castile*)	25,386	1,629,759	
6 Burgos	5,655		332,461
7 Logrono	1,934		174,425
8 Santander	2,104		235,299
9 Soria	3,827		153,654
10 Segovia	2,724		149,961
11 Avila	2,976		180,457
12 Paléncia	3,125		180,785
13 Valladolid	3,041		247,453

		Eng. sq. Miles		Population in 1877
(*Leon*) ...	15,233	...	851,129	
14 Leon ...	... ...	6,165	... ...	350,210
15 Zamora	... ...	4,124	... ...	250,004
16 Salamanca	... ...	4,934	... ...	285,500
(*Asturias*) ...	4,082	...	540,586	
17 Oviedo	... ...	4,082	... ...	540,586
(*Galicia*) ...	11,353	...	1,799,224	
18 Corunna	... ...	3,083	... ...	595,585
19 Lugo	... ...	3,784	... ...	410,387
20 Orense	... ...	2,742	... ...	388,835
21 Pontevedra	... ...	1,743	... ...	451,946
(*Estremadura*)	16,699	...	697,407	
22 Badajos	... ...	8,674	... ...	432,809
23 Cáceres	... ...	8,025	... ...	306,564
(*Andalusia*) ...	33,636	...	2,980,001	
24 Seville	... ...	5,294	... ...	505,291
25 Cadiz	... ...	2,806	... ...	430,158
26 Huelva	... ...	4,124	... ...	210,641
27 Cordova	... ...	5,187	... ...	385,582
28 Jaen	... ...	5,166	... ...	422,972
29 Granada	... ...	4,935	... ...	477,719
30 Almeria	... ...	3,302	... ...	349,854
31 Malaga	... ...	2,822	... ...	500,231
(*Murcia*) ...	10,445	...	588,911	
32 Murcia	... ...	4,476	... ...	451,611
33 Albacete	... ...	5,969	... ...	219,122
(*Valencia*) ...	8,887	...	1,275,676	
34 Valencia	... ...	4,337	... ...	679,030
35 Alicante	... ...	2,104	... ...	408,154
36 Castellon	... ...	2,445	... ...	283,961
(*Aragon*) ...	17,966	...	891,057	
37 Saragossa	... ...	6,612	... ...	400,266
38 Huesca	... ...	5,868	... ...	252,165
39 Teruel	... ...	5,485	... ...	242,296
(*Catalonia*) ...	12,459	...	1,673,842	
40 Barcelona	... ...	2,976	... ...	835,306
41 Tarragona	... ...	2,445	... ...	330,105
42 Lérida	... ...	4,762	... ...	285,297
43 Gerona	... ...	2,275	... ...	299,002
(*Navarre and Basque*)	6,825	...	728,840	
44 Navarre	... ...	4,039	... ...	304,184
45 Biscay	... ...	850	... ...	168,705
46 Guipuscoa	... ...	722	... ...	167,207
47 Alava...	... ...	1,211	... ...	93,191

	Eng. sq. Miles		Population in 1871
(*Islands*) ...	4,656	506,854	
48 Balearic	1,849	... ...	289,035
49 Canary	2,806	... ...	280,388
* Total	195,610	... ...	16,625,860

There are of this total 6,346 males deaf and dumb, and 4,559 females, 39,020 males and 25,141 females blind.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Proportion per 1000 of Population Births	Deaths	Marriages
1868	579,563	548,690	111,687	34.4	32.6	13.3
1869	602,287	550,660	137,120	35.7	32.6	16.2
1870	599,786	509,669	105,543	35.4	30.1	12.5

No figures have been received for the years subsequent to 1870, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Creeds.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 60,000 only acknowledge other creeds.

Races.

The actual Spaniards are a mixture of the nations who formerly dwelt there, (Celts, Romans, Alans, Goths, Suevi, Vandals, Moors, Arabs; the Moorish-Arabian element prevails especially in Andalusia). In addition to these there are about 500,000 Basques and 60,000 Medejares, (descendants of the Moors), in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Apuliares. Also about 1,000 descendants of German colonists in the Sierra Morena, 45,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews. At the census of 1860, 20,917 foreigners were stated to be domiciled in Spain, and 13,995 to be temporarily staying in the country.

Previous Censuses.

In the year 1594 there were about 8,250,000 inhabitants.

Year		Year	
1723	7,625,000	1822	11,661,815
1768	9,309,814	1832	11,158,264
1787	10,409,879	1846	12,162,872
1797	10,541,221	1857	15,464,340

In the year 1855-56 the cholera attacked 829,189 persons, of whom 236,744 died.

The first census was taken in 1787; the returns for 1797 and 1822 depend upon calculation. The first exact census was in 1857.

Towns and their Populations, (1877).

Towns	Inhabitants	Towns	Inhabitants
Madrid	367,264	Bilbao...	26,357
Barcelona	215,965	Burgos	24,426
Valencia	153,457	Pamplona	22,654
Seville	118,888	Castellon	21,929

* Of these 33,734 were illegitimate

Towns	Inhabitants	Towns	Inhabitants
Malaga	97,943	Lugo	21,699
Murcia	82,620	Jaen	20,998
Saragossa	67,539	Tarragona	19,002
Granada	60,500	Pontevedra	18,997
Cadiz	57,020	Vittoria	18,684
Palma*	54,421	Gerona	18,606
Valladolid	44,871	Lerida...	18,421
Cordova	44,418	Badajos	17,960
Santander	39,011	San Sebastian... ...	17,992
Almeria	34,315	Toledo	17,273
Oveido	31,880	Albaceite	16,626
Corunna	29,823	Salamanca	16,292
Alicante	28,909		

Spain possesses, therefore, fewer *large* towns than other countries; 4 only, including the suburbs, have more than 100,000 inhabitants; 6 have between 50,000 and 100,000; 8 between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. In the time of the Moors, Seville and Granada are said to have had 400,000; Cordova, 300,000; Toledo, 200,000 inhabitants.

Historical Notes.

It is not probable that the Pyrenean Peninsula contained 40 million inhabitants at the time of the Romans, as has been asserted; but on the other hand it may be assumed that there were 20 millions at the time of the Arabs. Then followed quickly one after the other the expulsion of two million Moors, 800,000 Jews, and at least 600,000 Moriscoes.

The all-depressing influence of spiritual and temporal despotism contributed more to the depopulation of the country than did the colonisation of America or than war.

The Spanish Government purchased the Peace of Basle, 1795, from the French Republic with the price of her share in St. Domingo; and the Peace of Amiens was obtained in 1802 by the surrender of Trinidad. In 1801 Spain acquired the fortress of Olivenca from Portugal. In return for the elevation of the Heir apparent of Parma, a Spanish Infanta, to the throne of Etruria, the Royal family ceded Louisiana to France; it was, however, immediately sold by Napoleon to the United States for £2,400,000.

During the sanguinary War of Independence all the Spanish possessions on the Continent of America shook off the foreign yoke. The Spanish colonies up to 1808 had extended over more than 6,591,220 square miles, with about 18 million inhabitants. These colonies were Mexico, with Texas and California; the whole of Central America; New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic.

Finance.

The chronic disturbances in the political and social condition of Spain have rendered a perfectly reliable exposition of its financial affairs very difficult. Neither are the Budget estimates of much value. They are often purely illusory, and no explanation is demanded or required as to why or wherefore they are so.

* In the Balearic Isles.

For many years past the ordinary receipts have been insufficient to pay the expenses of the State; this insufficiency has been partially made good by the constant sale of national estates. In the meantime these estates are gradually decreasing. In February of this year (1880), when the Finance Minister presented the Budget for 1880-81, great satisfaction was expressed that the presumable deficit was only £1,480,000 instead of, as in the previous year, £2,880,000.

We give the detail for 1878 and 1879 (Budget estimates.)

(A.) EXPENDITURE.

1. Court—Civil list,* £280,000; appanage, £100,000	£380,000
2. Diet	61,981
3. Public Debt	9,953,474
4. Current and past obligations	119,500
5. Pensions	1,647,904
Total of A	£12,162,859

Ministerial Departments (B):—

1. Presidency of the Council	£43,168
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	124,718
3. Ministry of Justice	2,087,436
4. Ministry of War	4,737,908
5. Ministry of Marine	1,005,131
6. Ministry of Police (which includes health, persons, post, telegraph, gendarmerie, &c.) ...	1,656,063
7. Ministry of the Interior (education, commerce, harbours, &c.)	2,884,382
8. Ministry of Finance	728,820
9. Levying and collecting taxes, customs, and dues	4,596,722
Total of B	£17,864,348
(A & B.) Total Expenditure	£30,027,207

REVENUE.

1 Direct taxes	£9,424,716
2 Indirect taxes	5,976,400
3 Customs	4,002,480
4 Monopolies (stamped paper, tobacco, salt, lotteries)	8,505,192
5 Domains	568,038
6 Miscellaneous Revenue	1,548,380
Total Revenue	£30,025,206

* The Spanish Civil List bears as large a proportion to the Spanish Budget, where the ordinary expenditure is estimated at £32,263,637, as the Italian Civil List to the Italian Expenditure. Offence is taken by the people to the fact that the Civil List is exempt from the reduction of 15 per cent., which falls on all other civil salaries of the State.

Financial condition of the Country.

Notwithstanding the national wealth of the country, and in spite of her having possessed the gold and silver mines of Peru and Mexico for three hundred years, the finances of Spain were in a state of ruin even a century ago. Every kind of order in the administration ceased during the War of Independence, nor was it restored for years afterwards. The receipts in 1817, including the proceeds of the colonies, were £6,200,000; but at the same time there was a deficit of £2,000,000. The disproportion increased, till at length payment of interest on the State debt, which had remained quite unnoticed since 1808, was thought of. In the meantime the American possessions made themselves free.

The Cortes ventured on no thorough reform between 1820 and 1823; they considered it too bold a step to deliver the country from the payment of the tithes. Only half was taken off, estimated at about £4,000,000. By this they were precluded from introducing a land tax which should prove sufficient. The statements of the budgets were, therefore, as follows :—

Years	Expenditure	Deficit.
1820	£7,028,023 ...	£1,720,000
1821	7,562,142 ...	870,000
1822	6,648,133 ...	1,000.000

The war which broke out in the following year increased the expenditure to £8,615,916, while the receipts were estimated at only £5,500,000. If the constitutionalism of the period showed itself incapable of restoring order to the finances, absolutism showed itself still more so. With it returned boundless extravagance and all the old abuses.* Even the full tithe was reintroduced for the benefit of the clergy. Necessity subsequently led to the seizure of the property of the clergy. Possession was also taken of the landed property of the communes for the benefit of the State treasury. An improvement in the industrial life of Spain has taken place in many ways, and this has resulted in the increase of the ordinary receipts of the State in time of peace; but order and economy are still wanting. Civil war raised the disorder to the highest pitch, and the very ease with which means were acquired by the sale of all the estates in mortmain led to extravagance and profusion of every kind, so that the finances are now in a greater state of disorder than ever, and even the possibility of the restoration of a balance cannot be seen.

Debt.

Whilst the amount was officially estimated on 31st March, 1870, at £263,935,170 capital, and the interest £6,913,329, the figures at the end of 1871, only 21 months after, were as follows :—

	Capital	Interest
Consolidated debt	£240,337,601 ...	£6,614,637
Non-convertible Rentes	26,879,367 ...	378,088
English "reclamations"	100 ...	—
Redeemable debt	3,463,179 ...	88,007
Railway bonds	17,004,660 ...	1,020,279
Deferred debt	9,660,953 ...	—
	£297 345,860 ...	£8,101,011

* No means was despised to obtain money. It is known that when Ferdinaud VII. wanted money an intimation reached the management of the lottery, that the highest lot should fall to the King.

To this must be added the floating debt, the amount of which was given at £26,740,000 in the middle of May, 1874. The government has since then endeavoured to procure money in every possible way. Thus, in September, 1873, it was decided to contract a national loan of £7,000,000, and payment to be made in lapsed coupons of the State debt. The operation, however, failed, as did a second—at least, in the main points—undertaken in December, 1873, for £7,200,000, in mortgage bills on the State treasury, which were to be taken at their nominal value. An endeavour was made in 1874 to obtain money from foreign countries, but the means of satisfying them were wanting. A reduction of the interest payable on the debt was announced as unavoidable (another State bankruptcy). In July 1878, the nominal capital stood at £515,000,296.

History of the Debt.

The greater part of the debt dates from the time of the conquest of Granada. The war of succession increased the debt which had already been augmented in the reign of Charles V. and Philip II. At the death of Philip V. Spain was burdened with a debt of £8,000,000. Ferdinand VI. asked his advisers whether he was obliged to recognize this debt, and they, in accordance with his wishes, answered in the negative. Charles III. considered himself bound to recognize the debt; payments on account were made from 1762 to 1779. The American War caused delay in the arrival of the silver fleet, and from 1780 the country was also overrun with a further £8,000,000 of paper money. When Joseph Bonaparte ascended the Spanish throne in 1808 a debt of £72,000,000 existed. The paper money, which had already fallen to 51 per cent. of its nominal value in 1806, sank in 1808 to 28, in 1809 to 20, and in 1811 to 4 per cent. From 1808 to 1819 no heed was paid to the debt. At the restoration it had increased to £117,350,000. Thus the War of Independence had cost £45,000,000. The paper money again rose to 44 per cent. Ferdinand VII. refused to recognize any fresh debt, although the Cortes of 1810 and 1811 had taken possession even of private monies in the time of greatest need, and had employed them to save his throne. The Cortes of 1820 contracted a debt of £14,361,000. Two-thirds of the acceptances belonged to ecclesiastical corporations, the abolition of which was determined as well as that of "mortmain," in the celebrated sittings of August 17 and October 6, 1820. By this means the burden was diminished to £48,330,000, or, according to other calculations, to £52,730,000. To cover this there existed national lands of the value of £86,330,000. After the restoration of absolutism, king Ferdinand refused to recognize the loans contracted by the Cortes with his own approval, and the proceeds of which had been partly applied to his civil list. The four loans contracted by the Cortes amounted to £80,000,000, scarcely a quarter of which had, however, found its way into the State treasury. The king also declared the sale of the monastic lands *nil*, without, however, refunding to the purchasers the sums they had paid for them. 25,177 estates had been sold for £10,450,000, whilst the taxable value had only amounted to £4,500,000.

Spain was now compelled to pay a war indemnity to France £2,780,000 in 3 per cent. inscriptions in the "Great Book." England also demanded an indemnity, and in order to satisfy the latter, Spain borrowed £4,000,000 at 5 per cent. in Paris. In spite of his repudiation of the loans contracted by the Cortes, Ferdinand augmented the debt by £21,810,000. The new

war of succession for Isabella, cost about £160,000,000. After the revolution of July, the government was obliged to acknowledge the old debts in order to obtain fresh loans. In 1835 a storm broke over the monasteries in every province of the peninsula. Financial needs again compelled the sale of ecclesiastical lands. Therefore, between 1836 and October, 1839, sales took place to the amount of more than £13,000,000, which sum did not suffice. A reaction took place in 1843, but did not restore the lands to the clergy. Financial difficulties still increased. A decree of 1851 reduced the debt which paid higher interest to 3 per cent., the interest long in arrears was "consolidated" as a deferred debt, and made to pay 1¼ per cent. interest.

Another revolution occurred in 1854. Treasury notes were issued by a forced circulation. Necessity led to the Dis-Amortisation Act of 1855. The State again ordered the confiscation of the lands in "mortmain," not only of those belonging to the clergy, but of those also belonging to the communes, and to educational and benevolent institutions. For the capital thus obtained small annuities were given. The lands alienated from May 1st, 1855, to the same period in 1856, yielded £10,000,000.

In 1859, the pressure of the need was so irresistible, that a treaty was made in August of that year, between the Pope and the State, by which the alienation of church lands was agreed to. These were all, with the exception of the churches and parsonages to be sold, the clergy receiving in payment untransferable 3 per cent. annuity inscriptions. There flowed therefore into the State Treasury £30,156,684, viz.,

From State establishments	£2,753,173
„ Communal lands	14,378,323
„ Ecclesiastical establishments	6,296,463
„ Lands of benevolent institutions	5,372,422
„ Provincial lands	30,992
„ Educational institutions	1,325,310

In 1866, 35,987 national estates were sold, and in 1867, 28,139 producing together £9,533,381.

A third part of the State and communal forests were destined to be sold, nor was any hesitation shewn in taking possession of the money belonging to savings' banks during the war with Morocco. Morocco purchased peace in 1860 by a cession of territory, and the promise to pay a war indemnity of £1,560,000. In the years immediately following, Spain cleared off some old claims which foreign Powers had against her, viz., £470,000 to England, which the latter claimed from the time of the war of succession (Isabella). Next by agreement with France as to the demand made since 1823, by which she received £1,909,125 in 3 per cent. bonds; beside which Spain renounced a counter claim of £640,000 for the confiscation of prizes taken. In 1868, an attempt was made to obtain a national loan for £20,000,000, to satisfy the most pressing demands, without success. In 1869 attempts were made again to obtain money, with partial success, from some bankers at 28 per cent.

Army.

The Spanish army does not exceed a force of 100,000 men, but it is much larger than would be required by a country at peace with the whole world, and likewise safe from foreign invasion. The Spanish war budget amounts to £4,917,729. The reason why 100,000 Spanish soldiers, who

are wretchedly paid, cost so much, lies in the fact that Spain boasts, 8 captain-generals, 86 lieutenant-generals, 127 generals of division, and 56 brigadiers on half-pay. The general officers are thus, 619, and the officers under them cannot be reckoned at less that 20,000, or about 1 for every 5 soldiers. It is the multitude of these officers which forms one of the heavy burdens of the Spanish people. The State is unfortunately militarily organized; the captain-general of a military district now has a salary of £1,000 and a large allowance for expenses—exercises great influence in large towns; an influence which often eclipses the authority of the civil governor and municipal officials.

The army is formed by the enlistment of volunteers, between the ages of 19 and 40, who receive about 8d. a day, and who are bound to serve at least 2 years; by later agreements one year at least. At the same time universal liability to serve exists, but it is limited to service in the reserve.

Should the number of those who have volunteered be insufficient to make up the necessary strength of the active army the government may order mobilization.

Formation of the Army.

Infantry: 40 regiments of the line, 20 rifle battalions, 1 garrison regiment in Ceuta, and 40 reserve battalions.

Cavalry: 24 regiments, of whom 12 regiments are lancers, 10 are rifles, and 2 regiments of hussars.

Artillery: 14 regiments, of whom 4 regiments are foot artillery, 5 mounted, and 2 mountain artillery.

Engineers: 2 regiments of 2 battalions; to these must be added 40 battalions of second reserve, making a total of 218,000 men.

The peace strength of the army consists of 100,000, of whom 70,000 are in the infantry, 16,000 cavalry, 10,000 artillery, and 4,000 engineers.

In Cuba there are 8 regiments of infantry, 50 battalions of cazadores (rifles), and 4 battalions of volunteers; 7 regiments of cavalry, 1 foot and 1 foot mountain artillery regiment, besides several special corps, most of them militia.

In Porto Rico there are 4 battalions of infantry and 1 brigade of artillery, beside militia.

In the Phillipine Islands, 7 regiments of infantry, and 2 brigades of artillery.

Fortresses.

Spain has very many, but the most important are:—

1. *On the Bay of Biscay*: Fuentarabia, Santona, Santander los Passages, Ferrol, Corunna, Vigo and Toro (San Sebastian is no longer a fortress.
2. *On the Portuguese Frontier*: Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajos and Olivenca.
3. *In Andalusia and on the Mediterranean*: Cadiz, Tarifa, San Roque (by Gibraltar), Malaga, Velez-Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Castell-de-Valencia, Murviedro, Tarragona, Barcelona, Rosas.

On the French frontier: Figueras, Urgel, Puycerda, Pamplona, Gerona, Hostalrich, Manresa, Lerida, Tortosa, Mequinenza, Saragossa.

In the Islands and in Africa: Palma, Port Mahon, Ceuta.

Navy in 1876-79.

In 1876 ... 6 armour-clad vessels, of 105 guns, and 5,100 horse power.
In 1879 ... 10 „ „ 195 „
In 1876 screw steamers, 10 frigates, of 387 guns, and 5,000 horse power.
In 1879 „ „ 19 „ „ 413 „
— paddle „ 10 „ „ 68 „ 3,500 „ „

Reckoning the smaller vessels, there are 135, with 750 guns, and 25,000 horse power.

The navy is manned by 14,000 sailors and 5,500 marines, and commanded by 1 captain-general of the fleet, 20 admirals, and 378 commissioned officers.

Social Condition.

The wealth of Spain was for centuries the property of the nobility and the ecclesiastics. In 1787 there were 479,653 nobles in Spain, (the male sex only is taken account of,) of whom nearly ¼ were in Asturias; 77,665 monks and 59,396 secular priests, besides 2,666 officials of the inquisition, and 4,103 ecclesiastical officers. Even after the year 1820 there were still 3,005 monasteries, ⅔ of the soil of Galicia were in the possession of the priesthood, and fully ⅓ part of all Spain. Even after the suppression of the Jesuit convents and many of the monasteries in 1855, there still remained above 1,000, which were, however, subsequently abolished. The nobility still own enormous undivided and badly-managed landed property. The number of the titled nobility has at all times been very formidable, and now that it has been greatly added to during the last four years, it numbers (1879):—89 dukes, all grandees of the first rank, 831 marquises, 632 counts, 92 viscounts, and 25 barons, making altogether a host of 1,659 heads of noble families, besides 585 general officers.

Good schools are still wanting. Numerous obstacles retard the development of industry; among others the system of protection in customs.

Great changes have taken place since the commencement of the present century, one of which, the transfer of the lands in Mortmain into freeholds, has been of great advantage. A regeneration has set in, which coincides with the overthrow of Monkish dominion, viz., the restriction of absolution.

The number of poor kept at the expense of the communes in 1879 is very great, viz., 83,657 males and 178,934 females.

The monastic bodies know, however, how to utilise every political crisis. In 1859 there were 41 monasteries and 719 monks only; in 1869 there were 62 monasteries and 1,506 monks, 900 convents, and 14,725 nuns.

A calculation made on the basis of the last census gives the following:—

Class	Number	Class	Number
Ecclesiastics	42,765	Private teachers ...	1,396
Church servants ...	19,320	School teachers, males...	15,537
Inhabitants of monasteries	1,683	„ females	7,789
Inhabitants of convents	18,819	Students, boys	667,107
Officials in active service	65,897	„ girls	434,479
Pensioners	7,215	Secondary teachers ...	9,783
		„ scholars ...	36,149

Class	Number
Army in war	147,145
„ peace	11,192
War marine, active ...	10,280
„ enrolled ...	41,444
Mercantile marine ...	5,009
Commanders and sailors	39,437
Servants and professors	2,595
Writers and notaries ...	5,061
Procurators	2,545
Physicians and surgeons	13,994
Apothecaries	3,989
Veterinary surgeons ...	8,132
Artists	5,853
Architects	1,834
Surveyors, &c.	2,320
Proprietors	1,466,061
Annuitants	510,521
Tradespeople	71,556
Manufacturers	13,457

Class	Number
Pupils of higher institutes	11,375
Students	7,029
Advocates	11,991
Employed in industries:—	
Males	278,829
Females	54,455
Railway servants ...	5,066
Artisans:—Males ...	551,093
„ Females ...	114,558
Miners	23,358
Workers in factories:—	
Males	99,728
Females	54,472
Agricultural labourers ...	2,354,110
Servants:—Males ...	401,833
„ Females ...	416,560
Poor males	83,657
„ females	178,934

Schools.

In the year 1867 there were 26,332 people's schools with 1,425,339 children—850,762 boys; 574,577 girls. The year's expenditure for the common or people's schools was £615,894:—viz. £14,666 from foundations, £543,306 from the communes and £57,922 from school fees. To this must be added an extraordinary outlay of £215,295 in the five years 1856-60, or an annual average of £43,059. The salaries of the teachers are fixed as follows:—They have free dwellings, and the school fees and besides a salary of £25 in places of less than 1,000 inhabitants, and £33 in communes of 3,000 inhabitants. With 10,000 inhabitants, the salary is £44; 20,000 inhabitants, £55; with 40,000 inhabitants, £66; in larger towns, £80; in Madrid, £90.

There were only 14,890 pupils in the middle schools in 1858, but in 1861 there were 21,478; and in 1868, 25,288. The 10 universities, Barcelona, Granada, Oviedo, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, and Saragossa had in 1865, 9,704 students. In 1868 the number of students was 12,269. To these must be added a series of special schools.

The following fact stands out, however, that the proportion of the inhabitants who could read and write, &c., as shewn in the census of 1860, was:—

	Male	Female	Tota
Able to read and write ...	2,414,015 ...	715,906 ...	3,129,921
„ „ but not write	316,557 ...	389,221 ...	705,778
Not able to do either* ...	5,034,545 ...	6,802,846 ...	11,837,391

* In the years following 1850 it happened that the children in whole districts had no other book from which to learn to read than the "Bull for the Crusade." Ferdinand VII. recognised the great danger of educating the people, but founded a school for instruction in the art of bull-fighting.

In 1876 the Spanish Protestants had 53 places of worship and 90 schools, with 2,500 children.

There were in 1879	...	22,884 public or peoples' schools,
„ „ „	...	6,154 private schools,
Giving a total of	...	29,038 schools.

Number of scholars in the public schools	...	1,371,000
„ „ private schools	...	1,633,288

The expenditure for the elementary schools, which is shared between the provinces, the communes, and the scholars, amounted to £760,000; that of the higher schools, £238,000, giving a total annual expenditure of £998,000. In the secondary schools, ("*de segunda ensenanza,*") the following table will give a good view of the 61 institutes in the 3 years, 1877, 1878 and 1879:—

	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79
Number of scholars ...	28,746	29,842	31,512
Students in science ...	—	—	—
Commerce and industries	1,926	2,188	1,956
Total ...	30,666	32,030	33,468
Receipts	£36,840	£44,890	£45,469
Expenditure	106,754	108,320	108,320
Deficit	69,713	63,430	62,851

Universities in 1877.

The number of professors was 380; vacant seats, 30; number of students, 15,514. The revenue amounted to £97,394; expenditure, £104,032; deficit, £6,638.

The number of periodicals which appeared in the middle of 1868 was 468. (In 1808 there were only 4 newspapers.) 130 of these were official, only 48 political, 31 for "material interests," 4 only for industries, and 11 religious. Of dramatic works in 1861, 315 were examined by the censor, and 32 of them rejected. The number of theatres in 1864 was 298, with seats for 146,047 spectators; there were 98 theatres for bull-fights, with seats for 509,283 persons. These numbers had increased in 1867 to 335 theatres and 169,376 seats, and 99 theatres for bull-fights, with 533,915 seats.

Agriculture.

The yield of corn has more than doubled, and the yield of wine is nearly double what it was at the commencement of the century. Of the 123,458,405 acres which the country contains, 25,159,531 acres are forest-land; of this, 8,466,078 acres are to be sold.

The following is the per centage of the various uses to which the land is put—

Arable crops	31.9
Green crops	1.7
Vineyards	3.0
Oliveyards	1.8

Meadow and pasture	16.0
Forests	10.0
Unfruitful land and land built upon	22.0
Land capable of cultivation but lying fallow ...	14.5

Above a seventh of the land yet remains to be cultivated, and the produce of the whole could be much increased by attention and care.

The last returns of the *live stock* give: 680,373 horses, 1,021,512 mules, 1,298,334 asses, 2,967,303 head of cattle, 22,468,969 sheep, 4,531,736 goats, 4,531,228 pigs, and 3,104 camels.

Mining and Smelting Works.

Spain is one of the richest countries of Europe in minerals and ores. Mines were worked in Spain in the earliest historic times. Spain possesses a large amount of coal also; and that coal mining is here so little developed must be ascribed to the political disturbances and the delay in constructing railways. Nevertheless, we see in this large store of coal an important element of the future development of the country's wealth; at present a very large quantity is imported from other lands. The production is, according to the last account, 706,814 tons, the consumption 1,481,584 tons; this gives $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per head of the population; while in England the quantity per head of population is $71\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

In the year 1853 there were 2,336 mining and smelting works of every kind at work; in 1859 the number of works was 3,581, and in 1860 they had increased to 6,795.

The yield of the *lead mines* in Alpujarras has brought about an entire revolution in the lead trade. All private working of such mines was forbidden until the year 1820. Previously to this date the Royal mines yielded annually only 30,000 cwts. of lead.

After 1826 3,500 mines were opened in the Sierras of Gador and Lujar, and the yield rose rapidly to 900,000 cwts., and subsequently to 5,000,000 cwts. The kingdom of Granada seems as if transformed. People who had lived since the expulsion of the Moors in the deepest misery found their lot suddenly improved and their labour richly paid. The Spanish mines yield more than a fourth of the whole total produce of lead. The mines of Almaden produce 20,000 cwts. of quicksilver. These mines were known to the Romans, who, however, used but small quantities of quicksilver. The Arabs understood better how to make use of them. It was from them that the mines received their name—Almaden or Quicksilver Mines.

Spain contributes £11,000 out of the £38,100 worth of silver that is produced in the whole of Europe. There are also rich copper and zinc mines in the country. The Romans worked the copper mines of Rio Tinto, which have now been purchased by an English company. In June, 1874, there were 1,067 labourers employed in the mines and 3,600 in the construction of the railway in connection with them. These mines under the Spaniards produced 11 tons of copper a month; they now yield 40 tons per month.

Industries.

Industry and commerce both suffer from the uncertain condition of the country and the disordered state of its finances. High taxation and

the antiquated method of manufacturing render trade with foreign countries very unremunerative. Work is badly paid, and the profit on work is also very small.

The most important branches of industry are—

	Number of Looms	Laborers	Value of a Year's Produce.
Woollen factories	7,451	25,181	£4,273,951
Silk factories	2,723	8,709	2,756,404
Linen and hempen factories ...	5,120	6,401	1,066,076
Cotton factories	32,886	52,886	12,375,864
Mixed goods	2,381	5,936	743,200

	Number	Laborers
Mills	12,922	22,107
Soap works	1,259	2,745
Brandy distilleries	1,702	4,377
Cork factories	488	4,727
Paper mills	355	5,824
Tanneries	1,240	7,060
Iron, steel, and copper works ...	429	11,092
Oil mills	7,429	19,738
Mining and smelting works	600	41,639

The capital employed in these branches of industry is estimated at £20,293,066; the annual gross profit at £63,477,930. 563 steam-engines, of 16,822 horse-power, were employed therein.

Commerce.

A system of protected duty was introduced in 1849 in place of the former prohibitive system; the number of prohibited articles which had been 93 up to that time was reduced to 25. Commerce received by this a very considerable impetus; but the amelioration proved quite insufficient for the progress which the country was making. A new tariff in August, 1869, abolished all prohibition, and moderated the rates of customs. The amount consumed by the population, although of late considerably increased, is yet very small. The annual consumption of sugar was only 4¼ lbs. per head of the population during the years 1858-64, but rose to 5¼ lbs. in 1865-68. Coffee also rose from 0.13 to 0.23 per head. The consumption of wine has not increased.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1870	£15,442,000	£15,721,000
1871	18,457,000	17,352,000
1872	16,804,000	19,955,000
1873	17,068,000	23,272,000
1874	20,350,000	18,400,000
1875	19,123,000	17,908,000
1876	17,775,000	15,592,000
1877	16,341,000	18,175,000
1878*	15,910,000	17,253,000
1879	22,880,000	18,640,000

* Including bullion, which together gives £2 10s. per head of population.

The principal articles imported and exported are as follows, together with their value :—

IMPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Coal	£717,400	£702,160	£756,600
Cocoa	275,440	286,960	279,280
Cod fish	581,480	632,400	674,160
Raw cotton	2,570,880	3,368,480	2,693,760
Sugar	1,310,640	1,198,240	1,059,280
Woollen Manufactures	602,520	637,800	457,160

	1873	1874	1875
Coal	£728,080	£613,560	£662,040
Cocoa	339,080	322,960	296,880
Cod fish	695,640	787,040	698,200
Raw cotton	2,558,760	3,556,080	3,177,360
Sugar	1,255,080	1,070,720	890,480
Woollen Manufactures	311,960	407,720	397,920

EXPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Esparto grass	£605,680	£315,480	£377,680
Almonds	53,320	278,600	177,680
Number of oranges	228,640,000	445,220,000	465,320,000
Raisins	1,073,880	963,440	1,431,680
Nuts	185,720	141,200	180,920
Copper	63,680	85,760	26,560
Lead	715,760	1,931,840	1,952,960
Olive oil	244,560	486,440	578,680
Quicksilver	417,120	91,680	412,200
Salt	200,280	329,600	352,080

	1873	1874	1875
Esparto grass	438,720	421,520	399,560
Almonds	204,360	107,960	183,240
Number of oranges	506,969,000	589,805,000	440,345,000
Raisins	951,760	1,086,680	907,560
Nuts	178,560	86,960	151,520
Copper	73,920	4,320	2,412
Lead	1,518,280	1,887,760	1,988,440
Olive oil	1,466,760	738,440	155,560
Quicksilver	554,480	750,520	976,160
Salt	350,640	147,800	161,920

Export of Wine.

	1870 Gallons	1871 Gallons	1872 Gallons
Common wine ...	20,336,140	22,837,980	23,408,220
Catalonian	3,459,060	3,923,260	7,374,620
Sherry and port ...	7,423,900	8,091,820	10,300,180
Other kinds	1,666,981	2,295,040	2,071,960
Total ...	32,886,081	37,148,100	43,154,980
Value ...	£5,044,240	£5,526,280	£6,796,320

	1873 Gallons	1874 Gallons	1875 Gallons
Common wine ...	38,357,880	25,167,780	1,076,940
Catalonian	6,679,860	11,800,360	2,299,960
Sherry and port ...	11,019,360	7,253,400	6,154,500
Other kinds	2,103,480	1,467,620	2,215,820
Total ...	58,160,580	45,689,160	11,747,220
Value ...	£7,224,160	£5,669,000	£6,074,040

Full returns for later years have not yet been given.

Means of Communication.

The great lack of means of communication was, until quite recently, the chief hindrance to economical and intellectual progress. The greatest abundance often exists in one province, while in the next, which lies 10, 15 or 20 miles distant, the other side of a mountain range, famine may prevail. In 1808 there were only 1863 miles of high roads throughout the whole country, and these were in a lamentable condition. All the remaining roads were at best but bridle paths. The State was compelled to do something for the benefit of traffic in return for the sequestration of the church lands. £11,146,430 were therefore expended for this purpose between 1846 and 1858, viz.: for main and provincial roads, £7,017,620; for railroads, £2,321,540; for other public works, £725,360; for harbour works about £1,081,910. All this expenditure notwithstanding, there were at the end of 1869 not more than 9,976 miles completed, 1,822 miles in course of construction, and 4,123 miles projected. Of late years works have been vigorously pushed on, and in this year of 1880 there are—

12,420 English miles of good roads well kept by the State.
621 ,, ,, provinces.
931 ,, ,, communes

13,972 miles total.

Railways.

The first railroad in Spain, from Barcelona to Mataro, was opened in 1848, and was 17 miles long. The second, from Madrid to Aranjuez, followed in February, 1851; and at the beginning of 1864 there were

2,323 miles of railway at work. These were shared by 37 different companies. The great difficulties arising from the mountainous character of the country made the construction of railways slower in Spain than in most European countries. As good roads are still wanting by which persons and goods may be conveyed to the railways, and as Spain is altogether deficient in real industry, the financial results of the railways is in a very unsatisfactory state.

There were in—	1873	1874	1875
Miles of railway	3,311	3,476	3,678
Number of passengers	10,834,249	10,639,884	12,248,115
Weight of goods carried ... (cwts.)	78,247	62,738	87,544
Receipts from passengers	£1,156,200	£1,259,360	£1,440,880
Total receipts	3,531,000	3,828,000	4,378,000
Expenditure.—No returns.			
Accidents:			
Killed...	74	79	84
Wounded	121	265	132
Total	195	344	216

There were in—	1876	1879
Miles of railway...	3,806	... 3,859
Number of passengers	13,969,964	...
Weight of goods carried ... (cwts.)	107,578	...
Receipts from passengers	£1,782,160	...
Total receipts	4,927,000	...
Expenditure.—No return.		
Accidents:		
Killed	102	...
Wounded	254	...
Total	356	...

Telegraph.

The telegraph system develops but slowly in Spain.

	In 1876	1878
The length of line ... (miles)	8,456	... 9,223
Length of wire ... ... „	20,491	... 23,689
Number of dispatches	1,560,897	... 1,926,907
Number of offices	280	... —
Receipts	£117,972	... £156,949
Expenditure	791,026	... —

Post.

In 1875 there passed through the post above 87,000,000 letters, cards, journals, and packets. The offices only 2,370. In 1876, 20,088,138 letters, 19,318,353 journals, 2,390 post-offices; 1877, 78,226,797 letters and cards; 2,559 post offices. Receipts, £325,208; expenditure, £279,992.

Water Communication.

Spain possesses a magnificent stretch of coast on the Mediterranean, as well as on the Atlantic. On the former she has 61 harbours, and on the latter 56; but all artificial works, until quite recently, have been neglected. The canals are 430 miles in length, but only 131 miles are navigable. 332 boats are in use on these canals. The navigable rivers are 793 miles in length, but only 298 miles are navigable during the whole year. 26 steamers, 330 tow-boats, and 1,157 rowing boats traversed them in 1869.

Mercantile Marine.

In 1877 it contained 2,915 sea-going vessels of 557,320 tons, of which 230 were steamers of 176,250 tons.

Fisheries.

The last returns of these gave 37,558 men, with 10,216 vessels, who obtained 973,506 cwts. of fish, worth £51,468.

Foreign Possessions.

Spain, once the mistress of more than the half of America, still owns the following countries.

	English Sqr. Miles	Population in 1877
A—In America—		
Cuba	43,669	1,394,516
Porto Rico	3,595	661,494
B—In Oceania—		1878
Phillipine Islands ...	66,845	6,163,632
		1862
Palaos Islands	346	10,000
Caroline Island ...	534	18,800
Marian Islands... ...	416	8,000
C—Africa—		
Fernando-Po, etc. ...	850	35,000
Total Possessions...	116,255	8,291,442

Slavery was abolished in accordance with a law of 1870, but under certain conditions. The law was not well carried out, and the inhabitants of Cuba were dissatisfied, the consequence of which was that the rebellion which had begun in October, 1868, was not put down until 1878. To avoid a like state of things in Porto Rico a decree was passed, March 22nd, 1873, by the Spanish Cortes, the main item of which was, "Slavery is abolished for ever in the Island of Porto Rico."

Cuba occupies the most important place among the foreign possessions, its chief port and town being Havanna, with a population of 250,000. The registering of births and deaths in Cuba is entirely in the hands of the clergy, there being no Government officials employed or statistics compiled in this respect. The only data obtainable with regard to births is derived from the baptismal registers of the different parishes. According to this source of information, there were in Havanna 4,975 births in 1878, which are thus classified,

	Whites	Mulattoes	Blacks	Total
Males ...	1,852 ...	366 ...	279 ...	2,497
Females ...	1,813 ...	380 ...	285 ...	2,478
Total	3,665 ...	746 ...	564 ...	4,975

Giving a proportion of 25.4 per 1,000 on the total population, or 27.5 on the coloured people, and 24.7 on the whites. The cemetery returns give a much more accurate account of the deaths which occur. The following table shows the deaths for 1877 and 1878 :—

WHITES

	Adults		Children		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1877 ...	5,610 ...	961 ...	811 ...	682 ...	8,064
1878 ...	5,906 ...	940 ...	1,048 ...	1,015 ...	8,909

* BLACKS.

	Adults		Children		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1877 ...	622 ...	808 ...	407 ...	316 ...	2,153
1878 ...	775 ...	847 ...	492 ...	484 ...	2,598

Grand total :—1877 ... 10,217 ... 1878 ... 11,507

* The working population of Havanna and the neighbouring districts of the island are almost entirely occupied in growing and preparing tobacco and sugar for exportation. The number of *tons* of sugar exported in 1876, 1877 and 1878 is as follows :—

Destination	1876	1877	1878
United States ...	135,055 ...	127,063 ...	131,774
Spain...	21,251 ...	15,432 ...	15,012
England	26,054 ...	13,523 ...	12,046
Other countries ...	6,522 ...	1,483 ...	2,413
Total ...	188,882 ...	157,501 ...	161,245

It will be seen that the island is becoming more and more dependent on the United States as a market for its sugars.

The amount of tobacco exported in 1878, was :—

Destination	Tobacco Bales	Cigars Number	Cigarettes Bundles
United States ...	93,603 ...	75,212,268 ...	203,581
England	6,169 ...	66,795,330 ...	5,034,774
Spain	32,582 ...	9,541,498 ...	133,008
North Europe ...	582 ...	3,861,700 ...	8,206
France	5,671 ..	18,327,025 ...	797,513
Other countries ...	41 ...	900,850 ...	5,709,442
Total for 1878 ...	138,648 ...	174,638,671 ...	11,886,524
„ 1877 ...	148,494 ...	164,581,574 ...	10,534,691

* Consul's report.

The monetary system in Cuba is very difficult for strangers to understand; there are three separate currencies, by which the imposts are calculated, the peseta or franc is used for stamps of all kinds, the escudo or florin for custom-house tariffs, and the dollar for the direct taxes.

There are in Cuba 397 miles of rail-road.

The revenue (budget estimates) of the island for 1879 was £2,405,305; the expenditnre £2,270,587.

PUERTO RICO.

It is 387 years since this beautiful island, called Borinquen by the Aborigines, was discovered by Columbus on the 19th November, 1493. It is the smallest of the larger Antilles. A survey of the island was first made by the Spanish Captain Ponce de Leon, who subsequently established himself there, and in 1509 was appointed governor. The name of "Ponce" is given to the important port on the south coast of Porto Rico. The soil is, with rare exceptions, most fertile. Sugar, molasses, coffeè, tobacco, cattle, and a little cotton form the principal exports. Gold was formerly found here in considerable quantity. On the 28th of August, 1870, Porto Rico was declared to be a province of Spain, and sends 15 deputies and 2 senators to the Spanish Cortes. The budget of the island for 1878 and 1879 was as follows:—

REVENUE.

Taxes and imposts	£143,808
Customs	494,333
Licenses, stamps, etc...	58,875
State property...	14,766
Miscellaneous receipts	29,114
Total	£740,896

EXPENDITURE.

Current expenses	£82,439
Law and justice	76,982
Army	299,694
Finance	43,548
Navy	13,566
Government	191,301
Public works	52,905
Total	£760,435

The principal taxes are the agricultural tax of 5 per cent; the house and town property tax of 6 per cent., and the commercial and industrial, on a varied scale. There are also taxes on horses, carriages, octroi dues, and residence *permits*.

The *military force* consists of 3,871 men, and is composed of 3 battalions of infantry of 6 companies each, the battalion numbering 730 men; 1 battalion of artillery, composed of 4 companies of foot, and 1 of horse and numbering 640 men; 1 company of engineers of 120 men; 500 mounted troops of the civil guards, and the local volunteers.

The *naval force* consists of 1 sloop of war and 3 gunboats, 1 of 130 horse power and 3 guns, and 2 of 40 horse power and 1 gun each.

According to the census of 1878, the population consisted of 729,445 inhabitants, of whom 367,832 were males, and 361,613 were females. Of the males 209,538 were whites, 118,833 were colored, and 39,461 were blacks; of the females 201,323 were whites, 121,007 were colored, and 38,283 were blacks; 8,094 foreigners are included in this census, of whom about 800 are British subjects. There are also many Germans, Frenchmen and Danes amongst the number.

The latest returns of imports and exports, viz., for 1877, were as follow:—

Imports	£2,875,629	Exports	£2,080,626

The principal ports are—San Juan (the capital), Ponce Mazaquez, Aguadilla, Arrozo, and Naguabo.

Shipping in 1877.

	Number	Tons
Vessels entered with cargo	1,064	332,600
,, cleared ,, ...	915	257,320
,, entered in ballast	256	82,388
,, cleared ,, ...	326	121,217
	2,561	793,525

PORTUGAL (Kingdom).*

LAND AND PEOPLE.

SINCE the year 1835 the mainland has been divided into 17 districts, and the islands into 4 districts, making together 21. As, however the division into provinces is the only one recognised by Central Europe, and is also that which best agrees with the history of the country, we shall adhere to it, though at the same time giving the names of the districts in each province. A subdivision gives 295 smaller districts.

Provinces and Districts.†

AREA AND POPULATION (1878.)

(*a*) Mainland :—

	Eng. sq. miles	Population Masculine	Feminine	Total
Minho (Vianna do Castello, Braga, and Porto	2,806	467,819	547,575	1,015,394
Tras-os-montes (Braganza, Villa Real)	4,294	204,826	205,635	410,461

* Portugal is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy for male and female heirs. The fundamental law is the charter accorded by Don Pedro IV. in 1826, and revised by the "Cortes." The Representative Assembly ("Cortes") is composed of two Chambers, viz., that of the Peers nominated for life by the Sovereign (about 100 in number), and that of the Deputies, whose members are chosen by popular election since 1869 (107 in number.)

† The districts are placed in parenthesis,

Beira (Aveiro, Coimbra, Viseu, Guarda, Castello-Branco ..	9,247	669,206	721,541	1,390,747
Estremadura (Leiria, Santarem, Lisbon)	6,868	486,892	464,653	951,545
Alemtejo (Portalegre, Evora, Beja)	9,419	197,169	177,334	374,503
Algabia (Faro)	1,874	104,399	101,502	205,901
Total of mainland	34,507	2,130,310	2,218,240	4,348,551
(*b*) Islands :—				
The Azores (Angra, Horta, Ponta-del-Garda	914	120,420	143,932	264,352
Madeira and Porto Santo ...	318	63,892	168,329	132,221
Islands	1,232	184,312	212,261	396,573
Total	35,739	2,314,623	2,430,501	4,745,124

Movement of the Population.

	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1873	147,933	116,061	32,146
1874	152,715	117,431	33,323
1875	153,597	106,673	33,095

Emigration.

In the 11 years, 1855-65, the number of emigrants was 81,324; of these 70,978 emigrated to Brazil. The annual average for the years 1870-1874 was 9,365.

Important Towns (1878).

	Population.		Population.
Lisbon	265,032	Setuval	15,598
Oporto	108,346	Funchal...	20,606
Braga	20,258	Ponta del Garda ...	17,949

Historical Notes.

The participation of Portugal in the war against France and Spain ended in 1801 with the loss of the frontier fortress of Olivença. French troops entered the country in 1807, and the Royal family fled to Brazil. The claims of Portugal upon Olivença were recognised after the Peninsular war, by the Congress of Vienna, but Spain did not restore it. The Court did not return from Brazil till after the Revolution of 1820, when this colony asserted its independence.

Finance.

For many years past the revenue has not been sufficient to cover the expenditure. The Portuguese Minister of Finance in the preface to his budget in 1879 and '80 states that in the financial year of 1876 and '77, the difference between the receipts aud expenditure of the State amounted to the enormous sum of £1,582,000. This, he continues, was the year of the financial crisis in which many calamities concurred to diminish the

public revenue which for five years had been steadily decreasing. The deficit in 1878 still reached the large sum of £1,111,000. The Portuguese expenditure has been considerably increased of late years by the large sums spent on roads and railways, and the Finance Ministers endeavouring to meet the expenses have in the last ten years increased the yield of taxation from £3,218,874 to £4,923,242.

Budget Estimate for 1879-80.

REVENUE.

Direct taxes	£1,307,571
Registration	395,820
Stamps	240,100
Indirect taxes	3,334,491
National property	565,962
Miscellaneous	316,848
	£6,160,792
Deficit	£1,662,155

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC DEBT—			
Internal debt	£1,558,167		
External debt	1,175,755	= £2,733,922	
Ministry of Finance			1,282,228
Ministry of War			1,011,762
Ministry of the Interior			513,658
Ministry of Religion and Justice			140,409
Ministry of Foreign Affairs...			67,090
Ministry of the Marine and Colonies			379,718
Ministry of Public Works			821,646
Total extraordinary expenses			872,514
Total			£7,822,947

DEBT.

*The total funded debt of Portugal internal and external amounted on 30th June, 1878 to £83,138,222. Of this £48,947,556 was internal, and £34,190,666 was external debt. Taking the funded and unfunded debt together as £90,000,000, the quota of debt for each inhabitant will be £23 10*s.* 0*d.*, and his annual share of the interest at 3 per cent., 13*s.* 6d.

The commencement of the State debt dates from the time of Don Emanuel, that is, from the end of the 15th century.

Army.

The ordinary complement of the army is made up by volunteers, but should these be insufficient, a levy is made. Term of service, 3 years in

* Consul's Report.

the active army, and 5 in the reserve. The peace-footing (on paper), is 1,609 officers, and 32,394 men; war-footing, 2,649 officers and 74,141 men. The real strength, however, is between 18,000 and 20,000 men.

FORMATION.

Infantry—18 regiments of 8 companies each in peace, 12 in war, and 12 rifle battalions of 6 and 8 companies.

Cavalry—2 regiments of Lancers and 6 Rifle regiments of 6 squadrons each in peace and 8 in war.

Artillery—4 regiments, 1 battalion of Engineers.

In addition to these there are 9,000 men of the colonial troops.

Fortresses, (mostly decayed).—Elvas, Jerumenha, Campo Mayor, Mavao, Peniche, Nonsando, Almeida, and the forts of Lisbon, which is the only naval harbour.

The Navy in 1879.

28 steam vessels of 4,441 horse-power, and 118 guns; 9 sailing vessels, with 31 guns; 4 gunboats are in course of construction. The navy officered by 1 vice-admiral, 12 rear-admirals, 18 captains of vessels, 26 captains of frigates, 40 captain-lieutenants, 51 lieutenants of the 1st class, 71 of 2nd class, 21 doctors, 7 engineers, 7 paymasters,—total officers, 254. The number of men in 1879 was 3,195.

Social Matters.

In this country also the land was the property of the nobility and the clergy; two-thirds of it even now is not under cultivation. High taxes, monopolies, and the suppression of popular education, by rule of the priesthood in the schools, hindered the development of industry; manufacturing industry scarcely existed at all. In 1822 there were 29,000 ecclesiastics, but only 873 elementary schools. The clergy possessed an income of £1,681,318. The Patriarch of Lisbon alone received £11,200. As recently as 1854, there were only 1,349 public schools, that was 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants, while there was 1 soldier to every 84 inhabitants. Education is now making great progress. In the last five years 1,500 new schools have been built, so that there are now 4,524 schools with 200,000 scholars, that is 5 scholars to every 100 inhabitants. The landed property is still but little divided, notwithstanding the abolition of the right of primogeniture; the average extent of these estates is 144 acres.

Portugal to a great extent is an agricultural country, and, so far as she is agricultural, she has been fairly prosperous; but, as a manufacturing country under a system of protective duties she has not flourished. There is a central college in Lisbon for the higher education of agricultural students, and the first model farm was established some years ago 5 miles from Cintra.

*Wines.**

The annual average production in the main-land of Portugal is estimated at 88,038,800 imperial gallons; a little less than 66,000,000 gallons of this being consumed at home, at the rate of 15¾ gallons per inhabitant.

* The Director-General of Commerce and Industry in Portugal in his notice on the wines of Portugal.

11,004,850 gallons are on an average exported, and the remainder is turned into vinegar or distilled. Of the total 88,000,000 gallons, 34,100,000 are produced in the provinces of Estremadura, Alemtejo, and Algarve. 466,835 acres of land are planted with the vine. The export of wine and the value of it in 1870 was 5,378,696 gallons, value £1,920,000; in 1876, 4,237,930 gallons, 428,000, being from Lisbon alone.

EXPORTS OF WINE TO THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN PIPES.

	Great Britain	Brazil	Other countries	Total pipes	Gallons
1870	31,654	8,463	2,579	42,696	5,378,696
1871	31,956	8,177	3,368	43,501	5,481,126
1872	38,489	7,931	3,762	50,182	6,322,932
1873	35,611	9,956	4,082	49,649	6,255,774
1874	35,753	15,668	5,110	56,531	7,122,906
1875	40,103	15,632	5,031	60,766	7,656,516
1876	38,438	15,593	4,833	48,864	6,156,864
1877	38,898	19,710	2,670	61,278	7,721,028
1878	26,004	15,157	4,090	47,251	5,953,626

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	Imports	Exports
1870	£5,702,000	£4,565,000
1871	6,112,000	4,828,000
1872	6,553,000	5,229,000
1873	7,660,000	5,313,000
1874	6,376,000	5,180,000
1875	8,414,933	5,689,133
1876	8,061,200	5,150,600

THE CLASS OF GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE PORT OF LISBON IN 1876.

Imports	Value	Imports	Value
Butter	£105,555	Cotton tissues	£393,555
Salt codfish	74,222	Woollen ,,	237,110
Sugar	202,222	Silk ,,	95,110
Coffee	106,666	Linen ,,	46,666
Tea	27,333	Mixed ,,	16,332
Tobacco	102,888	Pig iron	72,888
Wool, raw	65,555	Coal	81,332
Cotton	43,333	Machinery	98,444
Flax	32,000		

EXPORTS.

Salt	£48,222
Meat, salt and fresh	37,555
Fish	33,332
Potatoes	44,444
Onions	48,888
Fruit, fresh and preserved	119,110

Olive oil	83,555
Stone and marble	8,888
Iron and copper ore, etc.	27,776
Cork, in the rough	155,110
Cork, manufactured	32,888
Wine	428,000

The quantity of oranges and other fruits forwarded to Great Britain from Azores, St. Michaels, in 1878 was as follows :—

Chests of oranges	410,101
Chests of Tangerines	4,577
Pine apples	35,207
Bunches of bananas	1,829

In Madeira the sugar cane is largely cultivated, wherever irrigation is possible. The crop for 1878 yielded about 1,320 tons of sugar, and 595,000 gallons of spirits.

Trade with Principal Countries.

IMPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
England	£2,919,466	£3,760,700	£3,575,233
France	691,650	487,570	855,900
Spain	409,725	459,000	618,750
Brazil	715,050	543,375	675,675
United States ...	7,609,500	339,095	272,250
Portuguese Colonies ...	49,800	25,700	169,425
Germany	90,000	74,250	105,750
Russia	270,000	184,500	108,000
Sweden and Norway...	107,500	99,450	115,425
Holland	89,775	93,375	98,550
Belgium	450	450	8,775
Other lands	17,325	27,225	2,475

	1873	1874	1876
England	£4,399,966	£3,102,633	£4,076,233
France	924,975	990,900	1,274,000
Spain	560,925	731,700	499,100
Brazil	717,750	717,525	451,266
United States ...	211,725	289,350	662,900
Portuguese Colonies...	58,725	42,000	186,900
Germany	235,350	126,000	149,100
Russia	202,275	155,200	127,166
Sweden and Norway...	155,425	173,925	215,700
Holland	85,950	162,675	68,366
Belgium	31,725	14,625	130,666
Other lands	233,550	10,125	206,366

EXPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
England	£2,805,525	£2,676,375	£2,969,100
France	138,825	89,392	186,300
Spain	415,350	351,945	393,700
Brazil	1,221,800	784,575	793,125
United States... ...	41,850	83,700	44,475
Portuguese colonies ...	40,300	36,800	140,175
Germany	39,150	94,950	155,125
Russia	49,725	121,050	169,870
Sweden and Norway ...	34,200	29,475	47,250
Holland	47,250	169,025	106,425
Belgium	20,475	43,200	40,950
Other lands	70,425	101,025	99,900

	1873	1874	1875
England	£3,075,975	£2,690,325	£2,662,875
France	234,900	222,300	488,200
Spain	409,950	315,000	297,225
Brazil	805,600	960,975	840,600
United States... ...	41,400	60,075	90,000
Portuguese colonies ...	38,725	43,100	230,400
Germany	108.450	200,475	206,775
Russia	101,025	81,000	38,475
Sweden and Norway ...	68,400	105,525	34,200
Holland	109,850	69,300	42,975
Belgium	50,850	90,000	29,975
Other lands	165,875	126,450	139,500

Harbour Traffic.—Port of Lisbon.

BRITISH VESSELS ONLY.

ENTERED.

	Sailing Vessels	Sailing Tons	Sailing Crews	Steam Vessels	Steam Tons	Steam Crews
1877 ...	343	65,781	2,561 ...	693	683,557	27,641
1878 ...	306	59,674	2,265 ...	663	681,806	23,365

	Vessels	Tons	Crews
Total 1877 ...	1,036	749,338	30,202
Total 1878 ...	969	691,480	27,620

CLEARED.

	Sailing Vessels	Sailing Tons	Sailing Crews	Steam Vessels	Steam Tons	Steam Crews
1877 ...	339	65,239	2,529 ...	698	689,028	27,797
1878 ...	317	61,969	2,339 ...	658	629,022	25,264

	Vessels	Tons	Crews
Total 1877 ...	1,037	754,267	30,326
Total 1878 ...	975	690,991	27,603

TOTAL VESSELS OF ALL NATIONS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage Cubic metres	Vessels	Tonnage Cubic metres	Vessels	Tonnage Cubic metres
1856	4,579	488,979	595	210,102	5,174	699,081
1866	4,024	516,198	1,260	554,801	5,284	1,071,000
1876	3,585	546,070	2,173	2,064,966	5,757	2,611,036

Rail-roads.

The first railway, that from Lisbon to Carregado, was not open for traffic until 1854; its length was only 22 miles—nor was it until 1860 that a further length of 19 miles was completed. By an agreement made by the government with a French company in the year 1860, the latter engaged to construct the lines from Lisbon to the Spanish frontier, and from Lisbon to Oporto, together with three smaller ones. At the end of 1871 Portugal possessed about 492 miles of railways, including those in course of construction In September, 1879, the length of the lines open for traffic was 713 miles, and in course of construction 282 miles.

Telegraph.

In 1878 the length of line was 2,304 miles, and the length of wire 4,994 miles; number of offices 187; messages forwarded 686,518. The revenue, in 1877, amounted to £54,043.

Post.

In 1878 the number of letters which passed through the post, including Madura and the Azores was 12,342,133; the number of journals 7,315,915; printed matter, packets and post cards inland 1,415,646, beside 3,372,456 international; revenue £103,806; number of post offices 648 in the main land and 38 in the islands.

Mercantile Marine.

In 1878, contained 588 vessels making long voyages.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

(A.) IN AFRICA.

	English square miles	Population
Cape Verd Islands*	1,658	90,704
In Senegambia	21¼	9,282
Islands of St. Thomas and Prince	425	31,692
Angola, with Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes	212,260	700,000
Mozambique and dependencies	276,406	300,000

(B.) IN INDIA.

Goa, Salcete, Bardez, &c.	1,403	392,234
Damao and Diu	42½	53,283

* Nine inhabited and five uninhabited.

IN OCEANIA AND CHINA.

Macao	about	4	71,834
Islands of Timor (northern part), Flores, and Kambing (now ceded to Holland)	about	5,527	300,000
Total		497,726¾	1,949,029

BUDGETS OF FOREIGN POSSESSIONS 1875 and 1876.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Cape Verd Islands	49,247	49,584
Islands of St. Thomas ...	23,749	24,662
Angola	125,124	127,344
Mozambique	56,239	55,735
Indian Possessions	107,317	118,946
Timor and Macao	72,607	79,836
	£434,283	£456,107

GREECE (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

A. *Greece proper.*

Nomachies	English Square Miles	Population in 1879 Males	Females	Total
Attica and Bœtia ...	2,466	99,640	85,724	185,364
Phthiotis and Phocis ...	2,062	65,381	63,059	128,440
Acarnania and Ætolia ...	3,019	71,647	66,797	138,444
Argolis and Corinth ...	1,445	68,679	67,402	136,081
Achaia and Elis ...	1,913	95,908	85,724	181,632
Arcadia	2,019	78,130	70,775	148,905
Messenia	1,233	81,855	73,905	155,760
Laconia	1,679	60,842	60,274	121,116
Eubœa	1,573	49,543	45,593	95,136
Cyclades	935	65,112	66,908	132,020

b. IONIAN ISLANDS.

Corfu	425	55,126	50,983	106,109
Cephalonia	297	39,579	40,964	80,543
Zante	276	23,935	20,587	44,522
Land and sea troops ...	—	20,523	—	3220
Sailors who engage in foreign service ...	—	5,180	—	5,180
Total of *b*	998			
Total of *a.* and *b.* ...	19,342	881,980	798,695	1,679,775

Movement of the Population.

The annual average from 1864 to 1873, was 41,044 births; 30,728 deaths; and 8,923 marriages.

	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874 ...	45,212	29,863	9,529
1875 ...	44,386	30,936	10,250
1876 ...	47,248	31,083	9,753
1877 ...	46,355	31,280	9,472

Nationalities.

There were only 67,941 of the inhabitants of Greece at the Census of 1870 who did not speak Greek, viz.: 37,598 Albanians (Arnauts*), 1,217 Macedo-Wallachians, and 29,126 of other nations. The number of strangers residing in Greece in 1870 was 19,958; of whom there were 5,0511 Turks, 2,099 English, 1,539 Italians, 526 Germans, 415 French, 141 Russians, and the remaining few from other countries.

Creeds.

The orthodox Greek is the prevailing one; there are only 12,585 Christians belonging to other creeds; 2,582 Jews (in the Ionian Islands), and 917 persons of whom no returns are given. The Roman Catholics, whose numbers formerly were over-estimated, live in Syra, Athens, and in the Ionian Islands. Protestants are only found here and there. The Mohammedans are fairly driven out of Greece; a very few only are to be met with in Chalkis. The population divided according to creed was thus given in 1870:—

Orthodox Greeks	1,441,810
Other Christians	12,585
Jews	2,582
Individuals holding other creeds or none	917
Total	1,457,894

Towns.

The most important are—

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
Athens	44,510	Zante	17,516
Hermopolis	20,996	Corfu	15,452
Patras	19,641	Piræus	10,963

NOTES ON THE TOWNS.

In Patras, there are now working 4 cotton spinning mills; three being worked by steam; 2 steam saw mills; 2 steam mills for crushing sulphur; 3 lucifer match manufactories; 4 steam flour mills; 2 maccaroni manufactories; 1 soap factory; 2 wine and spirit making establishments.

In 1876 there were 991 births, and 854 deaths; in 1877, 832 births and 763 deaths; in 1878, 548 births and 608 deaths.

* A mixed race of Albanians and Sclavonians.

Territorial Changes.

Modern Greece owes its existence to the popular rebellion of 1821, but it was not until 1832 that it was recognised by the Great Powers as a kingdom. The Greeks did not succeed in obtaining a constitution until the Revolution of September 3rd, 1843. The rebellion of October, 1862, led to the overthrow of King Otto. In accordance with a protocol concluded by the three "protecting powers," June 5th, 1863, Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg was placed on the throne under the title of George I. In a treaty of November 14 of the same year (1863) England renounced her supremacy over the Ionian Islands, which were declared an integral part of Greece with the advantage of perpetual neutrality; the union with Greece took place May 28th, 1864, and the present constitution adopted in 1864.

The Congress of Berlin, at the sitting of July 5th, 1878, decided upon a "readjustment of boundaries," or rather an extension of the frontier in the north of Greece, and declared "the Porte is invited by the Congress to conclude a compact with Greece for the regulation of boundaries. The Congress is of opinion that the basis of this rectification should be a line extending from the river Salambria in Thessaly to the river Kalana in Epirus, opposite to Corfu. The Powers offer their services in making the agreement, in case any difficulties should arise in the negotiation between the Porte and Greece." Although no exact division has been arrived at, we may assume that Greece will obtain an accession of territory which may be estimated at least at 4,252 English square miles, with about 300,000 inhabitants, which will bring the population to 1,979,775.

The Ionian islands had formed a possession of the Republic of Venice, from the 14th century. The Peace of Campo Formio brought them under the dominion of France; in 1799 they fell into the hands of the Russians and Turks. A treaty of 21st March, 1800, changed the Ionian islands into a "Federal Republic," (the Republic of the Seven Islands) which was to be under Turkish protection. By the Peace of Tilsit, the islands again fell into the hands of France, which nominally gave them a special constitution. The English, however, occupied the most important of the islands in 1810. By a treaty of November 5th, 1815, made by the Great Powers, they were to form an independent State, under British "protection," but were treated by the English as a conquered country, and did not even enjoy the rights which belong to the inhabitants of English colonies. Hence arose a constant desire for union with Greece.

Finance.

This has been in a state of utter disorder ever since the existence of the State, and the financial affairs of the Ionian islands have from very early times been unsatisfactory. The budgets are mostly founded on a fiction.

Revenue and Expenditure of 1877.

REVENUE.

DIRECT TAXES—

These include tithes	£303,570
Tax on cattle and bees	7,213
Tax on pasturage	2,142

Licenses	44,644	
Tax on buildings	32,625	
Tax on anonymous societies	7,144	
		£397,338
INDIRECT TAXES—		
These include customs	565,000	
Stamps	214,285	
Miscellaneous	27,143	
		£806,428
Public establishments:—		
Post office	£23,214	
Telegraphs	17,858	
State printing	178	41,250
Domains		85,000
Sale of State lands		996,785
Miscellaneous receipts...		76,562
Ecclesiastical revenues		10,571
Arrears		50,000
Total revenue ...		£2,463,934

EXPENDITURE.

Foreign debt	£44,750	
Internal Debt	574,136	
Pensions	137,693	
Civil List	40,178	
Legislative body	17,142	
Finance department	52,812	
Foreign Office	56,651	
Home Department	182,806	
Justice ,, ...	10,869	
Religion and instruction	83,800	
War department	475,285	
Marine ,, ...	133,880	
Cost of administration	94,106	
Miscellaneous	143,689	
		£2,047,797

The Budget for 1879 estimated the revenue as £1,636,016, and the expenditure as £2,145,670, a deficit, therefore, of £509,654.

Public Debt.

The amount of the foreign and home debts at the end of 1878, was £19,431,260; the detail being as follows:—

Foreign Debt:—

Loans of 1824 and 1825	£2,300,000
Arrears of 5 per cent. interest on these loans from 1825 to 1874	5,774,642
Loan of 1832, guaranteed by Great Britain, France and Russia	3,751,180
Indemnity to the heirs of King Otho	146,941
Foreign loan	2,152,857
Total ...	£14,125,620.

Home Debt:—

Indemnity to the Islands of Hydra, Spezia, etc. ...	£642,857
Old claims...	250,000
Loan of 1862 at 6 per cent.	178,021
Exchequer bills	214,285
Debt of the Ionian Isles, 1864	135,714
Loan of January, 5th 1866, at 10 per cent.	59,178
Loan of April 12th, 1867, at 9 per cent.	900,902
Loan of 1870, 9 per cent.	236,000
Loan of 1871, 8 per cent.	154,700
Temporary loans since 1870	291,071
Miscellaneous debts, arrears, etc.	155,357
Loan of 1874, after reserving sum to cover loan ...	194,107
Exchequer bills 8 per cent.	107,738
Loan of 1876, at 7 per cent.	357,142
Loan of 1877, at 5½ per cent..	1,428,568
	5,305,640
Total Home and Foreign Debt ...	£19,431,260

Army.

Formerly the army was raised by conscription, but since 1878 universal liability to serve after the German model obtains. No substitute is allowed. The term of active service in the regular army is three years; then follow 7 years in the reserve; and 10 in the landwehr or militia. Every Greek from his 20th to his 50th year is obliged to take part in the defence of his country.

FORMATION OF THE ARMY.

Since 1877 the active army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, each of 2 battalions of 4 companies; 4 battalions of rifles of 4 companies; 1 regiment of cavalry of 5 squadrons; 1 regiment of artillery of 5 squadrons, with 8 land batteries, and 4 mountain batteries; 1 regiment of sappers and miners of 6 companies, and 2 companies of engineers. These troops form 2 divisions each, of 2 brigades.

The active army in time of peace is calculated thus—

Infantry	1,636
Rifles	4,032
Cavalry	845
Artillery	1,959

Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104
Ambulance	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
							24.376 men.

1,376 horses and 288 mules.

The war minister hopes by the new organisation to be able to raise the war footing of the army to 200,000 (2,044 horses, and 3,323 mules in time of war).

Fortresses.

Missolunghi, Nauplia, Navarino, Tripolitza, Acrocorinth, the Acropolis of Athens, Chalcis Lamia, Vonitza, Rhion, Monembasia.

Navy.

All the young men belonging to the sea-board, who are capable of bearing arms are liable to serve in the navy, and are drawn by lot when the number of volunteers is not sufficient. Peace footing, 650 men; war footing, 2,500 men. In 1879, the navy consisted of 14 vessels, of which two were iron-clad, each of 12-ton guns. It is officered by 71 officers, and manned by 581 sailors

Social Condition.

In no part of the world do we find such great differences in the degree of cultivation, existing among the people in so small a space as here. The greatest refinement exists side by side with an almost utter want of education. In Russia only do we occasionally find similar conditions. The ecclesiastics possessed nearly one-fourth of the soil under the Turkish dominion. In 1829, however, 320 of the monastic buildings, containing fewer than six occupants were abolished, leaving 82 with from 1,500 to 2,000 monks and nuns. The convents for women were reduced in 1833 to 30. There were in Greece in the year 1853, 30 bishops and archbishops, 5,114 priests, 12,549 officials, but only 674 teachers. Something more has been done for education since then. In 1858, there were in the Ionian islands 180 schools, with 6,732 boys and 1,076 girls. Prior to the incorporation of the Ionian isles, there were in Greece 10 gymnasia and 1 university at Athens, with 600 students; there is now a second at Corfu. That in Athens is evidently the high school for all Hellenists in Europe and Asia Minor. In 1877 there were 1,509 students, a third of whom were from Turkey. The influence of the clergy upon the mass of the people is, however, still too great. In 1876 there were, in spite of those abolished, 138 monasteries, with 1,729 monks, and 7 convents with 168 nuns. The value of monastic property is estimated at from £1,250,000 to £1,750,000, and the annual produce £57,755.

The mass of the people live in extreme poverty, but they are a very energetic, sober, hard-working, economical, and intelligent race. Agriculture is in a very unsatisfactory state. Of the whole area, 9,648 square miles are occupied by mountains and rocks, 3,087 by forests, and scarcely $\frac{1}{6}$ of the remainder is really cultivated. But the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture originates chiefly in the fact that there is very little freehold property. Enormous estates are possessed in Mortmain, or appertaining

to churches and monasteries; others are compelled to pay to the State a tithe, sometimes a double, or even a two-and-a-half-fold tithe, in consequence of which the cultivation of many articles is rendered quite impossible. The Government did harm also when it demanded from every land-owner, after the revolution, the proof of his title of right, and when such could not be produced, claimed the lands as State property.

Manufacturing industry scarcely exists at all in Greece.

A bad regulation is in force, viz., that toll be paid again on all produce which is shipped from one Greek port to another. Notwithstanding this, an increase has at length taken place in the produce, especially of currants, figs, oil, and silk.

The produce of the land in 1875.

	Quarters
Wheat	529,715
Barley	222,780
Maize	327,811
Legumes	20,446
Potatoes	12,450

Total value, about £2,142,857

414,710 acres are planted with the oil plant; the produce in the five years, 1870 to 1874, varied between 74,028 cwts. and 233,620 cwts. In 1875 26,122 acres were planted with the cotton plant, the produce being 138,252 cwts. and the value £116,981.

15,677 acres were planted with fig trees, the produce of which in 1875 was 218,718 cwts. and the value £107,178.

13,091 acres are planted with mulberry trees, the value of the silk being £35,714.

83,066 acres are employed as vineyards for currants, the value of the produce in 1875 being £904,467.

215,154 acres are employed for grapes, the value of the wine being only £697,467.

Live Stock.

97,176	Horses.
279,445	Heads of cattle.
45,440	Mules.
97,355	Asses.
2,291,917	Sheep.
1,836,663	Goats.

Commerce.

The principal articles imported are animals, coal, coffee, cotton manufactures, grain, sugar, timber for building, and woollen manufactures, while the articles exported are figs, currants, lead, olive oil, silk in cocoons, and wines.

The value of the various imports and exports from 1870 to 1875.

IMPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Animals	£67,867	£98,487	£97,138
Coal	109,211	141,004	95,870
Coffee	56,277	65,324	69,146
Cotton manufactures	375,471	332,114	323,224
Grain	645,428	908,211	952,356
Sugar	159,530	174,519	162,515
Timber for building ...	89,702	87,147	104,644
Woollen manufactures	172,807	204,322	154,075

	1873	1874	1875
Animals	£95,407	68,145	105,665
Coal	126,851	109,675	94,966
Coffee	71,890	71,714	86,135
Cotton manufactures	331,088	340,816	366,434
Grain	800,511	843,367	1,011,597
Sugar	170,936	163,322	198,081
Timber for building...	88,194	99,906	128,011
Woollen manufactures	119,335	156,753	198,675

EXPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
Figs	£60,811	£111,241	£127,143
Currants	618,612	1,083,069	909,728
Lead	173,603	127,646	195,160
Olive oil	165,272	381,940	106,092
Silk in cocoons ...	1,579	17,462	11,784
Wine	75,609	78,110	78,900

	1873	1874	1875
Figs	£97,709	£92,076	£146,393
Currants	1,273,091	1,329.465	1,350.466
Lead	179,707	122,417	150,512
Olive oil	239,664	103,155	461,899
Silk in cocoons ...	1,820	3,847	2,330
Wine	78,789	138,871	103,089

The above are only the principal articles of commerce, but the entire totals for these years are as follows :—

IMPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
General ...	£3,465,000	£3,876,000	£4,576,000
Special... ...	3,053,000	3,484,000	3,538,000
	£6,518,000	£7,360,000	£8,114,000

	1873	1874	1875
General ...	£4,203,000	£4,290,000	£5,196,000
Special... ...	3,292,000	3,528,000	4,088,000
	£7,495,000	£7,818,000	£9,284,000

EXPORTS.

	1870	1871	1872
General ...	£1,889,000	£2,728,000	£2,406,000
Special ...	1,355,000	2,223,000	2,007,000
	£3,244,000	£4,951,000	£4,413,000

	1873	1874	1875
General ...	£2,745,000	£2,696,000	£3,177,000
Special ...	2,303,000	2,327,000	2,706,000
	£5,048,000	£5,023,000	£5,883,000

No returns have been made since those of 1875, which were not given out until 1878.

Mines.

The French Laurium Company possess rich and extensive mines of lead, calamine, etc., at Ergasteria (Laurium), and employ about 1,500 workmen. 7,130 tons of Argentiferous lead were extracted from these ancient silver and lead mines in 1876; 7,587 tons in 1877, and 6,367 tons in 1878. The quantity of calcined zinc-ore extracted from the mines of this company in 1878 was 24,629 tons; estimated value £7. 18s. per ton, making, therefore, £194,570. These mines, together with the smelting works, give a good deal of employment to British vessels.

Mercantile Marine.

In 1876 there were 5,440 vessels of 262,032 tons, and 26,760 men; 4,000 of these are simply coasting vessels of less than 60 tons. The closing of the Russian ports in the Black Sea for many months during the war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, had a very depressing influence upon the mercantile marine.

Harbour Traffic in 1875.

ENTERED		CLEARED	
Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
73,554 ...	3,994,148 ...	76,595 ...	4,132,291

Railways.

There is but one Railway, viz., between Athens and Piræus, a length of 7 miles. It was originally constructed by an English company at a cost of about £65,000, and was sold to the present Greek proprietors for £105,000. It pays a dividend of 9 per cent. upon this capital. The company has the right of monopoly of the conveyance of passengers by railway between Athens and the Piræus, this right having been conceded to them by the Government for 79 years, at the end of which time the line will revert to the State.

The passenger traffic on this line during 1878 was between Piræus and Athens.

First class passengers	64,443
Second „	295,238
Third „	671,441
	1,031,122
On the Phalœrum branch	
First class passengers	72,590
Second „	132,156
	204,746
Total number of passengers ...	1,235,868

RECEIPTS.

Piræus and Athens	£19,130
Phalœrum Branch	3,159
	£22,289

Post.

	1870	1874	1876
Number of offices	123	136	140
Number of employés	—	—	481
Number of letters and cards dispatched	1,782,870	2,573,481	1,066,630
Journals and printed matter	1,101,854	1,300,019	1,995,939
Receipts	£20,797	£12,980	£23,408
Expenditure	—	—	£16,703

Telegraphs.

	Telegrams forwarded	Offices	Length of Line (miles)	Length of Wire (miles)	Receipts	Expenses
1868 ...	101,837	—	—	—	—	—
1869 ...	112,808	—	—	—	—	—
1870 ...	127,588	36	—	—	—	—
1873 ...	194,820	50	—	—	—	—
1875 ...	249,673	60	1,592	1,965	—	—
1877 ...	354,123	77	1,812	2,182	£20,230	£24,93

THE NEW SOVEREIGN STATES IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.

LANDS AND PEOPLE.

BY the resolutions of the Berlin Congress a group of Sovereign States, and semi-self-governing territories have arisen out of lands which were before either wholly or partially subject to Turkey. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, over which the Porte formerly claimed sovereignty, have declared themselves independent. Another new creation is the tributary Principality of Bulgaria. Bosnia and Herzegovina are freed from the Turkish sway, and have been placed under the administration of Austro-Hungary. South of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumelia has been called into existence, nominally under the rule of the Porte, but actually possessing a limited form of self-government. The island of Candia is likewise to obtain a certain form of self-government. Toleration of every creed is enforced throughout those States which have become Sovereign States, and in all of which Jews were formerly precluded from the higher rights of citizenship, and were frequently subjected to severe persecutions. The tribute money which these Provinces were formerly compelled to furnish will be now capitalized. Servia and Montenegro are obliged to undertake a part of the Turkish State debt corresponding with the amount of territory newly acquired. Whilst these alterations were being made with regard to European territories, England assumed to herself the right of occupation in Asia, including the actual possession of Cyprus, nominally under Turkish rule.

All these States and territories are really withdrawn from Osman sway. They no longer gravitate towards Constantinople, but in various other directions. Those States only will be noticed here that have declared themselves entirely independent. The tributary State of Bulgaria, and the remaining districts mentioned above, still appear politically as component parts of the Osman empire, even those which have been transferred to England and Austro-Hungary.

ROUMANIA (Principality).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE new principality is divided into three districts, Tulcha, Kustendji, and Silistria. The total area of the principality is 49,247 English square mile; and the population, 5,376,000.

The population of Roumania is very mixed. There are 772,700 foreigners, viz.: Jews, 400,000; Gipsies, 200,000; Slavs, 85,000; Germans, 39,000; Hungarians, 29,500; Armenians, 8,000; Greeks, 5,000; French, 2,000; English, 1,000; Italians, 500; and 2,700 of Turks, Poles, Tatars, and others.

Creeds.

The Greek faith predominates in Roumania. There are, however, as nearly as can be estimated, 114,200 Catholics; 13,860 Protestants; 8,000 Armenians; 6,000 Ligowaners (an order of monks similar to the Jesuits), 400,000 Jews, and 2,000 Mahommedans.

Principal Towns.

Bucharest has a population of 177,646 of whom 82,632 are males, and 95,014 are females. 132,997 are orthodox Greeks; 16,990 are Catholics; 5,854 are Protestants; 20,749 are Jews; and 1,056 are members of other creeds, or having none.

Jassy, 90,020; Galatz, 80,000; Botochani 39,941; Ploësti, 33,000; Braïla, 28,272; Berlad, 26,568; Crajova, 22,764; Ismail, 21,000; Giurgevo, 20,868; Focsani, 20,323; Piatra, 20,000.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births*	Stillborn	Deaths*	Marriages
1871	148,419	3,409	117,985	28,019
1872	144,172	5,088	137,596	35,872
1873	145,804	4,049	146,031	29,257
1874	152,143	2,701	154,948	30,962
1875	172,586	2,015	142,724	32,971
1876	166,337	1,790	127,647	31,565
1877	158,790	2,005	133,381	29,312

Finance.

This is in a state of great confusion. A budget has been nominally brought forward since the year 1860, but in reality no estimates were constitutionally drawn up from 1860 to 1864—mere orders took their place. The receipts have never sufficed to cover the expenditure; there have been constant arrears of customs and rents, many of which were altogether irrecoverable. The *definite accounts* for 1874 and 1875 were as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
1874	£3,304,714	£3,602,481	£297,767
1875	3,459,604	3,952,503	492,899
The budget estimates for			
1876	3,915,776	3,915,776	—
1877	3,217,486	3,451,664	234,178
1878	4,066,932	4,066,826	—
1879	4,366,587	4,366,587	—

The trains necessary for the transport of Russian and home troops during the war, caused an increase in the railway, telegraph, and postal receipts of £1,080,000 gross, as compared with the budget estimates for 1877; the customs and salt tax also yielded £3,000,000 more, but far less was obtained from other sources. The budget commission basing their estimates for 1878 upon the actual condition of 1877, and in face of great territorial changes, was of course highly illusory. The budget for 1880 set down the revenue at £4,840,000, and the expenditure at £3,720,000.

Debt.

This was very nearly paid off both in Moldavia and Wallachia in 1853. The account on January 1st, 1877, however, showed 11 categories of debt, originally amounting to £24,828,995, but of which £4,207,527 had been amortised, leaving the actual amount of the debt at £20,621,468. An annual sum of £2,194,361 was therefore required for the interest on and payment of the debt. At this period, however, came the war which would have ruined even well-ordered finances. The government, being unable to obtain new loans, resolved in March, 1877, to issue £1,250,000 of paper money, which could be withdrawn in proportion to the sale of State lands, but which was not, however, to have a forced circulation. In June, 1878, a further issue was determined on, and a forced circulation introduced.

* Including stillborn.

The tribute hitherto payable to the Porte amounted to 8,000 purses equal to about £36,000. If this were capitalized at 4 per cent it would make a sum of £900,000 which Roumania had to pay to the Porte; but nothing was decided about this in the decrees of the Congress of Berlin, nor upon the question whether Roumania might bring costs of war as compensation. Thus Roumania, as she cannot in any way demand compensation from Russia, and as any claims made upon Turkey are useless, finds herself burdened with a debt of £24,399,689. The loans which constitute the debt have sinking funds attached, to provide for their extinction between the years 1880 and 1961.

Army.

The army consists of, 1st, the standing army with its reserve; 2nd, the territorial army and its reserve; 3rd, the militia, including men not above 36 years, both who have and who have not served; 4th, the National Guard, citizens from 36 to 50 years of age; 5th, the Landsturm, the country population from 36 to 50 years of age.

All Roumanians between the age of 20 and 46 are liable to serve, and whether the service shall be in the regular army or in the militia is decided by lot. *Term of service*: 4 years in the army and the same in the reserve; 6 years in the territorial army and 2 in the reserve; in the cavalry, however, 5 years and 3; in the militia 2 years, and 4 in the reserve.

The army consisted, at the outbreak of the war, of 36 battalions of infantry (18 regiments and 4 battalions of rifles), 33,284 men; 10 squadrons (2 regiments) of hussars, 2,144 men; 2 regiments of, 16 batteries, 2,508 men artillery; 1 battalion of sappers, and 1 company of pontooners 1,561 men; 1,250 Gendarmerie beside the Medical Staff, and the commissariat, in all 42,449 men.

The effective force of the territorial army in 1877 was, infantry 22,463; cavalry 12,184 and 12,192 horses.

Navy.

Three steamers and 6 gunboats, 20 officers and 246 men. Formerly a small war flotilla was stationed on the Danube. By an act of the Congress of Berlin, no vessel of war is, henceforth, permitted to sail this river below the iron gateway.

Territorial Changes.

The province of Bessarabia, ceded by Russia to Moldavia, in 1856, has been restored to Russia, by order of the Berlin Congress, and Roumania has received, as compensation, the islands in the delta of the Danube, the Dobruja and a district south of this, beginning eastward of Silistria and ending at the Black Sea, south of Mangalia.

The Roumanian authorities, in accordance with the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, took possession of the province of Dobruja on the 28th of November, 1878, arriving at the town of Tulcha on the 29th, and at Sulim on the 5th December.

The town of Tulcha, with its suburbs contains a population of about 43,000 souls. The surrounding district is very fertile, and produces excellent corn, but owing to the little cultivation of the land and the meagre population, the produce is not in large quantities. Its other products consist of

wool, cheese, caviare, skins, and wine. Its principal imports are rice, coffee, sugar, oil, spirits, cotton goods, glass, iron, and tobacco, mostly imported from France and Austria, but only in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of its population.

The town of Babadagh and its surrounding district contains a population of 41,000 souls, and possesses an excellent climate and rich soil. It is said to be rich in mineral wealth.

Kustendji is divided into three districts, viz., Kustendji, Mangalia, and Hirsova. The population of the three districts is estimated at 23,320, composed of Greeks, Tatars, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Turks, all of whom are engaged in agriculture. Kustendji possesses a good harbour, and is the depôt of the Rustchuk and Dama Railway.

The town of Matchin and its suburbs has a population of about 8,000, and is also a grain-producing district.

Medjidiè and Cernavoda have a population of about 8,000, and are likewise grain-producing districts.

Sulina is situate at the mouth of the Danube, and derives its chief importance from the establishment of the offices of the European Commission of the Danube. It is a depôt for large quantities of grain, which is brought from the up-river ports for trans-shipment on board the large steamers frequenting the port. It has no produce of its own, and its imports are confined to the strict necessaries of life for the population, consisting principally of the labouring classes, who gain a living by loading and unloading ships.

The whole of the Dobruja is fertile, and would with good administration amply repay Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia.

The only article of import of which, at Sulina, a reliable record is kept is coal. In 1878 it amounted to 167,956 tons, the largest quantity which up to that time had been received. Of this there came from—

	Tons
Great Britain	150,359
France	17,457
Russia	140
Total	167,956

Social Condition.

OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS.

It is estimated that 700,000 families are employed in agriculture; 60,000 families as artisans and tradespeople; 24,000 families as assistants; 23,000 officials; 6,500 teachers; 450 advocates, and only 300 physicians, 170 surgeons, 250 mid-wives; 9,800 secular clergy, 8,750 monks and nuns.

Lands in "Mortmain" are hampered with many restrictions,* and, therefore, the sale of them yields only a partial value.

Education.

There is one university and one agricultural college in the chief town, Bucharest. In 1873 there were 246 town schools, containing 26,160 scholars; and 1,975 schools in the country districts with 55,985 scholars. In 1870 there were published, throughout the whole country, 22 journals, of which 7 were official, 10 political, 3 humorous, and 2 scientific.

* For example, that the lands of one Commune may only be acquired by inhabitants of the same.

*Produce of the Soil.**

The division of land is based on the old feudal system of large estates, with a village and proprietor's residence upon each of them. The estates vary in size from 1,000 to 20,000 acres, the villages containing populations according to the area of the domain. Previous to 1864 a general custom existed, according to which the proprietors set apart one-third of their estates and divided it among their peasantry as pasturage and arable land, the rent of which was payable in labour on the large estate. In 1864, however, the Roumanian Legislature passed an Act ex-propriating one-third of all the Boyars' Estates, and divided it (according to fixed rules, based upon the size of the family and the number of working cattle possessed by the tenants) among the tenantry, giving them tithes in fee simple, and allowing them 30 years in which to pay the Government for these allotments. The Government paid the Boyars or proprietors with bonds, known as "Domanial loan," bearing 8 per cent. interest. The allotments of land to the peasants varied from 10 to 15 acres for each family; these acres have in many cases been added to by purchases from the landlord. Additional pasturage and hay are obtained from the proprietors and paid for by labour on the estate. This measure, as carried out, has rendered the peasantry very independent. The relations between proprietors and peasants are much less friendly than they used to be previous to 1864.

In Wallachia the greater part of the proprietors do not reside on their estates, but are represented by bailiffs. In Moldavia, however, most of the Boyars do reside on their property, and the consequence is that the land is better looked after.

Roumania embraces four geological regions; the first, or mountain division, begins at the Austrian frontier on the highest point of the Carpathians, and is covered with thick forests, and is said to contain rich deposits of minerals. The second region contains the deposits of rock-salt and petroleum which form so important a feature in the commerce of the country. It is this division that supplies most of the wine and the fruit. The third extends very nearly to the Danube, and is a rich, well-watered plain, supplying the principal part of the wheat, barley, and other grain. The fourth comprises the islands in the delta of the Danube, and the sandy plain between the Danube and the third region.

The staple productions of agriculture are—wheat, rye, beans, barley, potatoes, oats, maize and tobacco. Of the total land under cultivation—viz., 1,397,115 acres—cornfields occupy 465,705 acres. Roumania stands in the first rank of corn-exporting countries.

THE AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREALS.

	cwts.
Wheat	43,634
Rye	7,234
Maize	75,667
Barley	23,009
Oats	5,099
Millet	725

* Much of this valuable information has been derived from the *Times* special correspondent at Bucharest.—[ED.]

OTHER CROPS.

Kidney beans and linseed	214,285
Hemp	27,910
Flax	9,303
Tobacco	27,910
Potatoes	228,215

The produce of the forests is very considerable.

Live Stock.

	Head
Cattle	3,600,000
Pigs	1,200,000
Horses	600,000
Sheep (only estimated)	5,000,000

The agricultural produce of Roumania could be much greater than it is now if harvest labour could be relied upon on the large estates. In order to supply this deficiency, it is proposed to introduce the American self-binding reaping machines. The Agricultural College at Bucharest is gradually instructing the young farmers on the importance of utilizing the produce of the stables and farm-yards instead of throwing it away as has been the case hitherto. The annual average produce of the vine is 22,000,000 gallons. The taxable value of the corn exported in 1875 amounted to £4,208,000, and cattle to £640,000. Since 1876 the cultivation of the beet for sugar has made great progress.

Imports and Exports.

	Imports	Exports
1874	£4,910,760	£5,388,560
1875	4,033,360	5,798,480
1878	—	5,303,960

The exports consisted of grain, animals, salt, and other merchandise.

Commerce with the Various Countries in 1875.

	Imports	Exports
Austria	£1,608,240	£1,549,400
Great Britain	1,006,320	743,800
France	622,440	961,880
Turkey	294,160	1,497,840
Germany	198,760	6,400
Russia	95,840	85,880
Italy	14,960	71,040
Other countrias	192,640	922,240
	£4,033,360	£5,838,480

Harbour Traffic.

	ENTERED		CLEARED		TOTAL	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1876 ...	13,084	1,962,906	15,924	1,956,126	29,008	3,919,032
1877 ...	5,277	469,374	5,032	499,483	11,309	968,877
Galatz ...	4,038	552,877	4,022	546,145	8,060	1,098,822
Braila ...	3,231	603,373	3,097	589,816	6,318	1,193,189
Giurgevo...	781	117,194	810	113,662	1,590	230,856
Sévérine ...	617	125,184	610	121,016	1,227	246,200
Stirkey ...	574	45,829	512	38,906	1,086	84,735
Other ports	1,888	259,060	1,915	242,687	3,803	501,747

Railways.

At the commencement of 1876 the length of railway was 765 miles. In 1878 its length was 804 miles, having received 39 miles with the Dobruja. In 1880 its length is 859 miles, the principal lines being—

Bucharest—Giurgevo—Smarda.
Jassy—Ungheny.
Bloeste—Predeal, two lines conceded.
Succava—Jassy.
Rouman—Bucharest—Verciorova.
Tchernavoda—Kustendjie.
The branch line of Tecuei—Berlad.

In course of construction, Foscani—Bouzes—Marachesti, a further length of 55 miles.

Post.

	Number of Offices	Letters	Official Dispatches	Post Cards	Samples and Circulars	Packets
1875	236	5,072,686	966,476	—	—	—
1877	243	5,336,786	760,982	279,139	4,384,740	27,953
1878	248	9,710,138	—	460,659	5,166,231	146,370

Revenue of the post in 1878 ... ...£178,236

Telegraph.

	Number of Offices	Telegrams dispatched	Length of Line Miles	Length of Wire Miles	Revenue
1876 ...	162 ...	847,695 ...	2,512 ...	4,361 ...	—
1877 ...	173 ...	960,055 ...	2,572 ...	4,476 ...	—
1877 ...	198 ...	1,115,777 ...	2,700 ...	5,004 ...	£81,578

SERVIA (Principality).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE result of the Russo-Turkish war was to increase the territory of the Principality, by the addition of the arrondissements of Nish, Pirot, Vranja and Toplitza, and some other strips of territory, which have been joined to the arrondissements of Alexinatz and Podringe. A census of these new additions to the State give the following figures:—

Nish	contains	115,906	inhabitants and	10,745	houses
Vranja	,,	64,883	,, ,,	10,136	,,
Pirot	,,	74,845	,, ,,	10,745	,,
Toplitza	,,	41,167	,, ,,	5,821	,,
Additions to Alexinatz	,,	2,963	,, ,,	413	,,
Podringe	,,	494	,, ,,	115	,,

The population, therefore, of the additional territory is 300,258; 153,798 being males, and 146,460 females, and the number of houses 44,791, and the additional area, 6,378 English square miles.

The Area and Population of the whole Principality.

English Sqr. Miles	Population, 1879
19,135	1,860,824

Of the inhabitants there are—

Roumanians	180,000
Gipsies	24,556
Other Nationalities	5,000
Servians	1,651,268

Creeds.

The principal part of the population are members of the Orthodox Greek Church.

Roman Catholics	4,161
Protestants	463
Jews	2,049
Mohammedans	6,176

Movement of the Population.

Annual average	Births	Deaths	Marriages.
1868-77 ...	56,088 ...	44,653	14,735
1878 ...	52,736 ...	44,562	13,791

Finance.

The finances of Servia are exceedingly well administered. For 1879 there were two budgets; one for the ordinary revenue and expenditure, and the second, for the extraordinary, which dealt with the extinction and interest of the public debt. The ordinary budget stated the revenue as £15,010 in excess of the expenditure.

The country was not only free from debt at the outbreak of the war, but it possessed a reserve fund stated to be £344,794. At the commencement of the war an attempt was made to negociate a foreign loan, but the conditions proposed were not such as could be accepted. Upon this the government, with the consent of the Skuptchina, arranged April 2nd, 1876, the acceptance of a so-called "voluntary" loan of £480,000 in the country, at 8 per cent., which was practically divided among the communes, and which was nothing less than a forced loan, payable within 5 years. In September, 1876, an attempt was made to raise a loan of £593,750, but only about £41,166 was really obtained. Notwithstanding the Russian subsidies, a further loan of £1,000,000, through Morella, became necessary in May, 1877, and was obtained at 7½ per cent., and "amortisable" in 33 years. In addition to this, a tax, *in kind*, was imposed, September 1877, of 53,571 cwts. of corn and Turkish maize. The State has no claim to indemnity of war; but on the contrary, she is liable for the capitalization of the tribute, hitherto existing of 4,600 purses = £18,585, or about £450,000 capital, as well as for a proportion of the Turkish debt, belonging to the acquired territory. All these things, together with the outlay involved by the war, must burden the finances for a long time to come.

Budget for 1879.*

REVENUE.

1. DIRECT TAXES, VIZ.:—			
Personal tax	£395,295		
Tax on domestics	1,178		
Tax on Bohemians	85		
			£396,558

* The Liberal Party in the government proposed and passed in 1879 an income tax, for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

II.—INDIRECT TAXES, viz. :—

Customs	£94,315	
Taxes on provisions	21,054	
Salt monopoly	12,632	
Tobacco monopoly	9,768	
Tax on Bohemians	235	
		£138,904

III. TAXES, viz. :—

Industry	£16,842	
Registration	5,052	
On litigation	1,347	
On strangers	421	
		£23,662

IV. STATE PROPERTY, VIZ. :—

Domains	£10,105	
Interest...	506	
State printing	7,578	
Stud	589	
Post	6,400	
Telegraph	8,420	
Credit Bank	9,434	
		£43,032

V. Fund for purposes of education		28,632
VI. Miscellaneous receipts		129,752
Total		£759,640

Expenditure.

I. General expenses, viz. :—		
Civil List	£20,211	
Skuptschina (Legislative Assembly)	4,211	
Council of State	6,814	
Pensions	21,496	
For extraordinary expenditure ...	18,189 =	£70,921
II. Ministry of Justice and Control		68,809
III. „ Instruction and Religion		79,046
IV. „ Foreign Affairs		17,368
V. „ the Interior		142,843
VI. „ Finance		37,636
VII. „ War		281,276
VIII. „ Public Works		46,731
Total expenditure		£744,630
Surplus	£15,010	

The national debt is now £1,400,000

Army.

The army is now composed of two distinct parts, the standing army (stojeca vojska), and the national army (narodna vojska). The national army is a veritable army of the people; the standing army serves in peace only, and is distributed throughout the principality for the training of the national army. Term of service: 3 years in the standing army, from the age of 20 years; then 27 years in the national army. The 1st class of the militia is annually called out for 25 days of training in camp. The standing troops do not, however, amount to more than 4,200 men divided into 4 battalions of infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, 3 regiments of artillery of 4 batteries of 6 guns; engineers, &c. The first levy of the landwehr or militia consists of rather more than 68,000 men divided into 80 battalions of infantry, 33 squadrons of cavalry, 18 field batteries of 6 guns, 4 fortress batteries, &c. The second levy number 48,000 men, in 54 battalions, and 12 squadrons. There were about 150,000 men under arms in the war of 1877 and 1878, which cost Servia the lives of 30,000 able-bodied men.

Social Condition.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Minister of Religion and Instruction; the spiritual supervision, however, being left to the Metropolitan of Servia and Archbishop of Belgrade Diocese. The number of monasteries is 48, and are solely for men. Of convents for women there are none in Servia. For training the clergy there is in Belgrade a theological college which, in 1875, was divided into 4 classes, each having 165 students and 11 professors. In 1876 the privileges of this college were extended to young men from the provinces under Turkish rule. Very great efforts have been made to improve the education of the people. At the end of 1875 there were 487 elementary schools for boys, having 587 teachers; and 47 schools for girls, with 80 teachers. These schools were attended by 19,991 boys and 3,247 girls. There are no mixed schools in Servia. There has been a great lack of well-trained teachers. In 1874, 51 per cent. of them were very incapable, and were only tolerated because none better could be found to take their places. There are now colleges for the special instruction of the teachers.

Of middle schools Servia has 3 gymnasia, viz.: in Belgrade, Kragujewatz, and Nish. 1 high-class grammar school; 11 pro-gymnasia; 9 grammar schools; and 1 industrial and commercial school in Pirot.

The Agricultural and Forest Scientific Institution in Poscharewatz was in 1875 attended by 69 students.

The high-class schools are well worked and well attended. For the instruction of officers there is a military college in Belgrade.

There is in Belgrade an asylum for the insane, where 52 patients are cared for; there are also 14 hospitals and 11 military infirmaries.

Chief Produce.

Maize, wheat, barley, plums, and brandy made from fruit "Shivowitz."

The principal articles of export are corn, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, skins, dried plums, and fruit brandy. The trade in bees is carried on principally at the annual fairs, which number 120

	Imports	Exports
1870 ...	£1,117,489	£1,223,816
1871 ...	1,109,271	1,105,094
1872 ...	1,317,968	1,239,420
1873 ...	1,090,460	1,095,255
1874 ...	1,298,254	1,560,043

Principal Articles Exported.

	Corn (cwts.)	Head of Cattle	No. of Pigs.	Skins.
1873 ...	231,725	113,753	295,154	1,018,628
1874 ...	664,142	34,104	271,214	2,142,571
1875 ...	478,797	24,519	367,439	1,103,726

The foreign trade of Servia in 1874 was in the following proportions :—

	Imports	Exports	Total value
Austria ...	£991,828	£1,196,202	£2,188,030
Roumania...	69,832	15,780	85,612
Turkey ...	209,866	203,271	413,137

In 1878-9 the following were the goods supplied by Germany, their value, and the expenses before reaching Servia. (From an official journal.)

1	Nürnberg goods—fancy boxes, note books, &c.	£20,000
2	Offenbach goods—purses, pens, &c.	4,000
3	Iron goods—hinges, knives, &c.	17,500
4	Copper goods—sheets, kettles, &c.	15,000
5	Women's dresses of all sorts	30,000
6	Atlas silk, cotton, soffet, &c.	5,000
7	Velvets—silk, cotton, and satin	3,000
8	Furniture cloths—cotton, &c.	4,000
9	Overcoat cloths in colours, &c.	3,000
10	Carpets and rugs of all kinds	1,500
11	Stocking wools, underclothing, and shawls	7,500
12	Berlin threads and sewing cotton, &c.	7,500
13	Ribands—silk and velvet	1,000
14	Engravings, photographs, lamp shades, and labels	1,500
15	Straw hats	1,000
16	Writing paper, printing and drawing paper	4,000
17	Perfumeries—soaps, pomades, oils, &c.	750
18	Sacking	5,000
19	Jewelry—chains, rings, broaches	7,500
20	Gold and silver thread and fringes	10,000
21	Candles, oils, &c.	7,500
22	Colours and dyes of all sorts	2,000
23	Cochineal and indigo	4,000
24	American hides and leather	1,500
25	Leather, &c.	25,000
26	Porcelain and Wedgewood ware	600
27	Ropes, strings, shoemakers' thread	2,000
28	Toys from Annaburg	5 00

29	Furs from Leipzic	£3,000
30	Clocks...	150
31	Drugs and indiarubber goods	1,500
32	Flannel shirtings	2,000
33	Cotton refuse	1,500
34	Shoes and slippers	1,350
35	Salt (60,000 cwts.)	11,000
	Total	£212,350

1	Expenses before arrival in Servia,	3 per cent.	£600	
2	Servian duty on imports ...	„	6,657	
3	Profit of Servian merchants ...	12 „	27,828	
4	Profit of agents and retailers ...	„	27,828	= £69,570

Means of Communication.

Servia possesses no completed railway as yet, but a line between Belgrade and Nish is in course of construction. The roads in the newly-acquired territory are very good. The rivers form at present the chief means of communication.

Telegraph.

	Offices	Length of line	Length of wire	No. of messages
1874 ...	37 ...	907 ...	1,332 ...	165,256
1879 ...	60			

Post.

The offices, 64 in number, undertake the regular transmission of letters from one end to the other of this widely extending territory.

In 1874 the number of offices was only 54; letters forwarded: private letters, 710,064; official letters, 575,821, = 1,285,885 Receipts, £9,973 expenses, £20,052

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

LAND AND PEOPLE

THIS Commission, possessing sovereign power over that portion of the river which lies below Isaktscha, was formed in accordance with the Peace of Paris, concluded March 30, 1856, as a mutual Commission of the seven Powers concerned in the treaty. It controls the police, issues regulations, levies taxes, and takes up loans for the purpose of employing them on the navigation of the river. The treaty of March 13, 1871, signed in London by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers, abolished the neutrality of the Black Sea, but at the same time fixed the continuance of the Commission for a further twelve years. It was enacted by the Congress of Berlin, July 13, 1878, in the interests of freedom of navigation on the Danube that all fortresses, from the Iron-gate to the mouth of the river, should be levelled, and that no ship of war should be permitted to sail this part of the stream. The European Danube Commission, in which Roumania and Servia are represented, retains its authority, which extends as far as Galatz. One year prior to the expiration of the term agreed upon, the Powers are to come to an arrangement with regard to the prolongation or alteration of sovereignty. The commission has also to make regulations for the navigation and river police between the Iron-gate and Galatz. The execution of the works needful for the removal of the hindrances to navigation at the Iron-gate and the rapids, is entrusted to Austro-Hungary; and the latter is empowered to levy a temporary tax to defray the expenses thereof. According to a report of the British envoy to the Commission laid before the English House of Commons the depth of the navigable water in the mouth of the Danube has been increased from 19½ feet in 1871 to 20½ feet in 1876. The tonnage of the vessels which passed through in 1871 was 549,720 tons; the dues paid amounted to £56,683. In 1876 the tonnage was 748,363 tons; the dues, £84,988. Of this, in 1871, 178,253 tons and £22,501 belonged to British vessels; and in 1876, 452,688 tons and £56,739 also belonged to British vessels. Since the year 1856, £343,000 have been spent in improving the navigability of the mouths of the Danube. The reserve fund of the Commission on December 31, 1876, amounted to about £50,570, but in 1877 the Commission were in debt £242,000.

MONTENEGRO (Principality).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

IT is very difficult to give the exact area and population of Montenegro, as the Porte has not fulfilled its part in the readjustment of the frontier, as demanded by the Berlin Treaty. The area has hitherto been about 1,700 English square miles; and the population between 180,000 and 200,000 In a letter from the Prince to the Czar written in 1877 the population is given as 193,329. The newly acquired territory is also estimated at 1,700 square miles; and the population at 50,000; so that the area of the whole State is 3,400 square miles*; and the population 243,329. With the exception of from 24,000 to 26,000 Roman Catholics, and a few Mahommedans, all the population are orthodox Greeks.

Antivari, with its sea coast, is incorporated with Montenegro, but it is not permitted to maintain any war marine, nor to own any ships of war. The marine and sanitary-police arrangements are here exercised by Austro-Hungary. No fortresses are allowed to be erected between the Lake of Scutari, and the sea.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties with which Montenegro finds itself surrounded, she is making great progress in social and intellectual development.

In the spring of 1879 the first bookseller's shop and the first reading club was opened in Cettinje; and other signs are not wanting to indicate an advancement towards the rank of a constitutional kingdom.

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* The *Gotha Almanack* and Meyer's *Lexicon* give the area as 3,531 English square miles, and the population as 286,900.

Finance.

As there is no official information published the estimates can only be approximate.

The revenue is estimated at £30,000, inclusive of the subvention of £15,000 paid to the Prince from abroad, viz., £12,000 by Russia and £3,000 by Austria.

The civil list stands in the expenditure at £3,500. A loan of about £16,000 was contracted with Russia in 1876. Montenegro has to undertake a share of the Turkish debt, in proportion to her newly acquired territory.

Army.

All the men between 20 and 50 years of age are liable to military service.

Post.

The postal arrangements are conducted by Austria, which has a director of the post residing at Cettinje.

Telegraph.

Length of line 229 miles; number of offices 15.

Trade.

Is limited to sheep, goats, cheese, and agricultural produce.

TURKISH EMPIRE (Sultinate).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

AS reliable statistical information is almost entirely wanting, we are mostly dependent on more or less uncertain estimates even for the part which lies in Europe. We must build our figures on the basis of the condition of things previous to the last war. Jakschitsch calculates the area of European Turkey at 136,620 English square miles, and the population at 8,477,214, of whom 4,792,443 are Christians, 3,609,606 are Mohammedans, and 75,165 are Jews. This estimate of the population, in which the city of Constantinople appears with only 327,750, is undoubtedly too low. Kutschèra gives in *Behm* and *Wagner*, a survey of the male population according to the official publications for 1873-74, which we arrange as in the following table, with the addition of Jakschitch's estimate of the area (division into *vilayets*, sub-division into Sanjaks, the latter following in parenthesis).

Governments or Vilayets	Provinces or Sanjaks	English sq. miles	MALE POPULATION, Christians	Moham-medans	Total
Jedirne:	Adrianople (Adrianople Philippopoli, Slivno, Rodosto, Gallipoli ...	25,515	401,148	235,587	636,735
Tuna:	Donau (Rustschuk, Tultcha, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Widdin, Nish)	38,781	715,938	455,768	1,171,706
Selanik:	Salonica (Salonica, Seres, Drama)	14,925	124,157	124,828	244,985
Ianina:	Janina (Janina, Prevesa, Argyrokastro, Berat, Tirchala)... ...	13,862	467,601	250,749	718,350
Bitolia:	Monastir (Goritche, Uskup, Presrend, Dibre) ...	—	305,805	397,993	703,798
Scutari:	Scutari	20,156	112,000	88,000	200,000
Bosna:	Bosnia (Serai Zvornik, Travnik, Novi-Bazar, Banaluca, Behacz...	23,388	264,250	270,050	534,000
Herzegovina:	(Herzegovina again united) ...	—	42,457	39,472	81,929
Total		136,627	2,433,356	1,862,447	4,291,503

If we assume the female population to be only equal to that of the male we have 8,591,606 inhabitants. The *Sainaméh* (Ottoman imperial year book) for the year 1294 of the Hegira (1877 and 1878) publishes official statistics of the empire, from which Ubicini gave a French extract. The empire was divided in 1870 into 29 "vilayets," or governments, and these again into sanjaks or provinces, a further sub-division was into cazas or circles. Turkey in Europe contained 11 vilayets, 44 sanjaks, and 276 cazas; Turkey in Asia and Tripoli numbers 18 vilayets, 79 sanjaks, and 72 cazas, and this exclusive of Constantinople and the Island of Samos. The total population of the 29 vilayets is reckoned at 13,679,648 males, which allows us to assume a total of 27,359,296 individuals, of whom Samos contains 34,141 inhabitants. Constantinople and its suburbs contain 65,262 houses, which, reckoning 8 inhabitants to a house, allows us to estimate the population at 522,096. To these must be added the people in the Khans and magazines, the monks of different creeds, softas, etc., from 100,000 to 120,000, and lastly, 80,000 of fluctuating population, making a total of 722,000 at Constantinople.

ROUMELIA.

	Vilayets	Sanjaks	Circles or Cazas	Male Population
1	Edirnéh (Adrianople)	5	40	652,676
2	Tuna (Donau)	5	32	907,774
3	Sofia	2	14	350,180
4	Bosnia	6	43	1,023,568
5	Ersek (Herzegovina)	2	13	120,075
6	Selanik (Salonica)	3	19	393,029
7	Monastir	4	31	539,054
8	Yania (Janina)	5	25	187,513
9	Ushkudra (Scodra)	1	13	135,000
10	Jezair (Archipelago)	6	23	178,582
11	Kryt (Crete)	5	21	232,831

ANATOLIA.

12	Kudavendikiar (Brussa, etc.)	4	26	267,985
13	Aïdin (Smyrna, etc.)	4	24	772,022
14	Angora	4	22	301,878
15	Konia	5	25	410,393
16	Kastamuni	4	21	422,900
17	Sivas	3	22	406,388
18	Trapezun (Trapezunt)	4	25	469,070
19	Erzeroum	6	33	782,833
20	Van	1	14	233,629
21	Diarbekr	5	24	332,300
22	Cham (Syria)	9	73	562,000
23	Adana	4	16	204,372
24	Haleb (Aleppo)	4	36	296,760
25	Bagdad	7	37	1,604,476
26	Basra	3	13	395,524
27	Yemen	4	23	266,000
28	Hejaz (Mecca and Medina)	2	7	240,000
29	Tharabuluci (Tripoli)	5	26	1,010,000

Add to these 1,400,000 Nomads; 560,000 men in the army and police, and 300,000 foreigners, we have a total of 30,175,533.

In consequence of the decisions of the Congress of Berlin, which sanctioned, in addition to the loss of territory in Europe, the cession of about 12,757 English square miles in Asia, (the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum). with a population of about 800,000 souls, to Russia, and a small concession to Persia (the town and district of Khotur), the possessions remaining to the Osman Empire are

Direct Possessions.

IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

	English square miles	Population.
In Europe	69,001	5,500,000
„ Asia	712,908	16,000,000
Total	781,909	21,500,000

Indirect Possessions.

A.—IN EUROPE.

	English Sqr. Miles	Population.
Bulgaria	24,451	1,700,000
East Roumelia	13,385	1,000,000
Bosnia, Herzegovina ...	20,180	1,000,000
Crete	3,401	200,000
Total	61,417	3,900,000

B.—IN ASIA.

	Eng. sq. Miles	Population
Cyprus	4,000	200,000
Samos	312	36,000
Total	4,312	236,000

C.—IN AFRICA.

	English Sqr. Miles	Population
Egypt	180,727	5,200,000
Nubia, Soudan, Darfur ...	744,176	10,000,000
Tripoli, with Fezan ...	340,192	1,200,000
Tunis	46,776	1,800,000
Total	1,311,871	18,200,000

This gives a total of more than 2,000,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 44,000,000.

Nationalities and Creeds.

Where a population is so numerous as in Turkey it would be difficult, even in a highly-civilized country, to distinguish between the various nationalities and creeds, so as to give accurate statistics of one or the other.

According to a Greek estimate, there were in European-Turkey, not including the protected States previous to the war, 4,200,000 Moslems, 3,550,000 Heleno-Pelasgians, 250,000 Roumanians, 2,676,000 Slavs, 150,000 of various other nationalities, making a total of 11,120,000. The Turks are much more numerous in the Slavonic provinces than in the Greek provinces; in Epirus and Thessaly the proportion of Turks to Greeks is as one to three. On the islands there are 150,000 Turks to 700,000 Greeks. On the other hand, in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina the Mohammed population is almost as numerous as the Slavonic. In 1876 a statement appeared in London which gave the number of Christians as 6,225,000, of whom 5,600,000 were Greek Catholics, 280,000 Roman Catholics, 300,000 Gregorian Armenians, 45,000 Protestants; then 3,000,000 Mohammedans, 75,000 Jews, and 150,000 gipsies.

A statement in the *North German Journal*, concerning Macedonia, gave the number of Turks, or rather Mohammedans, living there as 2,022,081, the Greeks as 1,076,676, and Bulgarians as 401,042. In Thrace there were 1,149,626 Mohammedans, 253,302 Greeks, 1,697,763 Bulgarians. In Epirus 415,965 Greeks, 318,955 Mohammedans, 2,300 Jews. In Thessaly 341,850 Greeks, including many Albanians and Kutz-Vlacks; 38,730 Mohammedans, and 3,650 Jews.

In Asiatic-Turkey the statistics are somewhat fuller and more reliable.

There is a great variety in the inhabitants of Asia Minor in respect to race and religion.

Thus we find among the professed Moslems the following distinct races, or off-shoots of races:—Osmanli Turks, Arabs, Turcomans, Kurds, Circassians and Tatars. It is impossible to make an absolutely reliable estimate of the whole number of Moslems in Asiatic-Turkey; including Syria, the best authorities place the number at about 12,000,000. The majority of this Moslem population exhibit little or no desire for intellectual improvement; they are absorbed in the struggle for existence. There are also 1,000,000 Greeks, 2,000,000 Armenians, 1,000,000 Kurds, and 1,000,000 Arabs.

Of individual provinces, there are dwelling in Erzeroum 272,000 Turks, 357,000 Kurds, 411,000 Christians, 1,200 Jews, 2,000 Yezides, 158,000 Persians, 29,000 Turkomans. Among the 411,000 Christians are—287,000 Armenians, 111,000 Nestorians, 8,000 Roman Catholics, 4,000 Greeks, and 1,300 Protestants.

SYRIA.—Population, 2,250,000, of whom 1,400,000 are Mohammedans, 100 Ansariyeh, 260,000 Maronites, 180,000 Oriental Greeks, 50,000 Catholic Greeks, 3,000 Roman Catholics, 40,000 Jews, 30,000 gipsies, 7,000 Armenians, 15,000 Jacobites, 5,000 Protestants, 90,000 Druses, 70,000 Arabs and Bedouins.

TURKISH ARABIA.—Population, 5,502,150, of whom 3,250,000 are in Hejaz, and 2,252,150 are in Yemen.

Principal Towns.

In Europe		Population	In Asia		Population
Constantinople*	...	855,000	Smyrna ...	... ...	155,000
Salonica ...	60,000 to	80,000	Damascus	... ...	120,000
Adrianople	50,000 ,,	70,000	Aleppo ...	70,000 to	100,000

* With the floating population, 1,075,000.

In Europe		Population	In Asia		Population
Gallipoli	30,000 „	40,000	Magnesia	... ...	60,000
Beyrout	60,000 „	80,000	Bagdad ...	40,000 to	60,000
Brussa	60,000 „	80,000	Diarbekr	... ...	40,000
Erzeroum	... ...	60,000	Mossul ...	... ...	40,000
Kaisaria	... ...	50,000	Aïdin ...	... ...	35,000
Trapezunt	40,000 to	50,000	Jerusalem	25,000 to	30,000

Finance.

A Budget has been introduced since 1863; the early ones, as a rule, closed with a surplus; the accounts, however, were completely fictitious. The receipts have never been sufficient in any year to cover the expenditure

A report of the Budget Commission* for the year of the Hegira 1291 (A.D. 1875-76) showed a deficit of £5,227,222, on account of which economies were introduced on the one hand and new taxes on the other.

At the commencement of October, 1879, the budget closed with a deficit of £2,375,000, which in reality is much greater, and which the Government is doing all in its power to cover. One after the other of its sources of revenue is being mortgaged for this purpose, viz., the duty on sheep, the tithe on corn, the beacon dues, the bridge tolls, and even the customs for 1880. By a decree signed at Constantinople in November, 1879, the Galata bankers, to whom the Customs' revenue was mortgaged, have given up their lien on the Custom-house and have accepted in its place a lien on other branches of the indirect taxes, such as the duties on tobacco, salt, wines, spirits, and other exciseable articles, together with the surplus revenues of Cyprus and Eastern Roumelia, and sums which may be received from Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro in payment of their respective shares of the Imperial Public Debt, and the third part of any revenue which may be derived from the imposition of new taxes which it is proposed to introduce. The sums which the bankers will thus obtain are estimated at £2,227,254, of which £1,000,000 are to be retained by the bankers as payment of their advances.

Heretofore these custom-house revenues have only been nominally hypothecated to secure foreign loans, but have never been actually alienated from the Treasury; for, as the British Consul at Constantinople says, "these revenues being received in gold and silver, and producing day by day between £2,000 and £3,000, the income of the Stamboul Custom-house constituted the daily bread of the Imperial Treasury, and the Porte had always kept it clear except in theory." It is doubted whether the Government will respect these hypothecations; it will probably depend upon the negociations which are pending for a new loan.

Debt.

In order to understand the debt, the origin of which dates from 1854, it is necessary to state that the first issue of paper money was for the purpose of creating funds for the Crimean War, the total issue being £12,000,000; the circulation was confined to the capital and its suburbs; this paper money was withdrawn in 1865, together with other forms of recognition of indebtedness then extant, and together constituted the capital of the general debt represented by the first issue of 5 per cents.

* Composed of nine members, of whom four are Europeans.

The financial decree of October 6th, 1875, which, to all intents and purposes, declared the bankruptcy of the Ottoman Empire, closed the European money markets to the Porte, and greatly restricted its resources for local accommodation; and when a few weeks later, the political crisis resulted in a war with Servia, the Ottoman exchequer found itself destitute of cash and credit, and deprived of the means it was wont to employ, for the supply of its daily wants. In these straits the Porte appealed to national and religious sentiment, which appeal was responded to very generously, but the amount was totally inadequate to supply the need. A forced loan was proposed and accepted, it produced but little, and the Porte decided for the second time upon an issue of paper money. The issue was to be absolutely limited to £2,727,272, and the population was informed that payment of all taxes would be received, both in the capital and in the provinces in paper at par, neither of which promises was kept Paper currency has since deluged the State far in excess of the means of its employment; the supply has far exceeded the demand. The population of Turkey could not, under existing circumstances, absorb of paper money more than £4,500,000, and that, no matter to what figure the issue might be extended, the purchasing power could not be increased. In February of this year, 1880, the issue was excessive to the extent of nearly £10,000,000, and this excess the finance minister is trying to reduce, by the very inadequate and vexatious measure of a flour and bread tax; the poor therefore, are having the price of bread heavily increased, at a time when the means of earning it are abnormally low. The population of many districts in Asia Minor are almost driven to rebellion and ruin; they had received the paper money with confidence, and relying on the pledges of the government, had adopted it as their sole means of exchange, and their little savings were in paper money; they are all at once called upon to pay four-fifths of their taxes in other money, of which they have not a farthing. Not only is their capital annihilated, but they are driven to the usurer to escape imprisonment.

The first actual State loan was contracted in 1854, since which period the Porte has outstripped every country in the world, in the number of its loans and debts.

The Public Debt.

The public debt in 1878 amounted to £245,200,000; the year's interests to £14,200,000.

In 1879 the year's expense of the debt was £12,237,599. and was stated in the budget as follows:—

1. Foreign debt:—			
a. Debts of 1854, 1871, and 1877 guaranteed by Egyptian tribute	£631,338		
b. Debt of 1855 guaranteed by England and France	92,295		
c. Other debts	5,421,854	= £6,145,487	
2. Consolidated debt			3,330,882
3. Roumelian railway obligations			933,983
4. Smyrna and Aïdin railway guarantees			71,450
5. Current account in the Ottoman Bank			540,603
6. Service of "Eshami Dchédide"			98,680

7. Service Sehim, Moukata, Timar, Ziamet	385,764
8. Interest of capital borrowed from the Orphans' Fund.	53,820
9. Interest of forced loans	100,000
10. Withdrawal of paper money	576,923
	£12,237,592

Military Affairs.

Universal liability to bear arms exists in theory, but it exists in reality only for the Mohammedans, as the Christians may, or must, buy themselves off for £23. In order, however, to maintain the principle to some extent a brigade of Cossacks, consisting of 2 regiments, is formed of Christian volunteers. The inhabitants of Constantinople, of the island of Crete, and of a few other districts are exempted from service in accordance with some old established privileges.

The Turkish army consists of regular troops (Nizam) and irregular. The regulars are divided into the standing army (Moassaf), the landwehr (Redif), and the landsturm (Mustehafiz).

According to the plan of organization made in 1869 the army was to consist of 720,000; of whom 220,000 were to belong to the active army, and 80,000 to the reserve.

During the last war the regular troops showed themselves remarkably brave, enduring, temperate, and orderly; but on the other hand there was a great want of capable officers as well of the necessary watchfulness in the field. The commissariat and hospital arrangements were also very defective. The irregular troops proved a real evil; they caused much ill-feeling, and were next to useless in the field. The number of men engaged in the war with Russia was about 752,000 men; 665,000 infantry, 31,000 cavalry, 41,000 artillery, and 4,000 engineers, &c. This number was reduced by death in the field, epidemics, wounds, and desertions to 120,000. It was increased in 1879 to 150,000, of whom 120,000 are in Europe, and 30,000 in Asia. Each army corps in time of peace is to consist of 6 infantry regiments of 3 battalions of 800 men; 4 cavalry regiments of 800 horse; 1 artillery regiment of 12 batteries with 6 cannon, and 100 men; 1 pioneer battalion of 400 men, and several battalions of gendarmes. This will give 210,000: 134,400 infantry, 22,400 cavalry, 9,600 in the artillery, 3,600 pioneers, 40,000 gendarmes, and 576 guns. In time of war these numbers are to be increased by 100,000 men in the reserve and landwehr with 192 and 120 guns respectively.

Navy.

This is drawn from the population of the islands, and the coast on a basis similar to that of the land troops. Christians are not, however, excluded from the navy, and this is the only body of troops, except the Cossack brigade in which Rayas and Moslems are enrolled side by side. Previous to the war the number of ironclads was 6 frigates, 9 corvettes, 2 monitors, and 9 gunboats. The number of wooden vessels was 4 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 7 corvettes, 15 watch boats, 5 schooners, 4 gunboats, 2 yachts, 10 avisos, 43 transport ships, making together 116 vessels of 101,102 tons; 2,570 horse-power; 75 guns, and manned by 16,038 men.

The Turkish Fleet in the Black Sea was considerably larger than that of the Russians; but it did not by any means fulfil the expectations

formed of it. In the Danube several of the vessels fitted out with so much care, and at so much cost were blown up by Russian torpedoes.

After the war there were but 5 ironclads, 14 steamers and 8 sailing vessels, and of these 1 frigate and 1 corvette, both ironclad, were sold to England: a further sale of the vessels is in contemplation.

Social.

The power of acquiring landed property was granted to those not Moslems by a law of February, 1876. The Greek population is especially active in the education of the people. There are in Macedonia alone, 34 schools of a high class, beside 183 elementary schools and 22 girls' schools; in Thrace there are 32 high-class schools and 159 elementary; in Constantinople there are 114.

Commerce.

It is difficult, even to obtain approximate estimates. A calculation gives the value of the imports for 1875 as £14,486,400, and the exports as £1,933,600. In this last is included £694,400 for corn; £606,800 for tobacco; £327,600 for wool, and £306,800 for opium. Of individual parts or districts of the Empire the statistics are more reliable.

In Crete the chief articles of export are olive oil, soap, locust beans, Valonea nuts, oranges and lemons.

In 1877-8 English vessels carried 2,377 tons of olive oil to Great Britain, at prices varying between £36 and £42 per ton.

Damascus.—Of the many thousands who left as conscripts during the war, only a few sick and invalided have returned, leaving the land to a great extent without labor power. The occupations of the people are principally agriculture and silk weaving. A silk-loom weaver earns from 10s. to 12s. a week. Two of the principal sources of the prosperity of Damascus, in former times, are dried-up since the opening of the Suez Canal, viz., the overland route to Bagdad, and the Haj caravan to Mecca, with the commercial advantages attending it. A railway is in contemplation with its terminus at Beyrout.

Aleppo.—The trade of Aleppo has suffered greatly from the opening of the Suez Canal, but the greater part of the import trade of North Mesopotamia and Kurdistan passes through Aleppo. The export trade, however, has been diverted to Bagdad, owing to the facilities of floating heavy loads down the Tigris on rafts, and the quick and safe means of transit by the regular steamers, which leave Bagdad and Bussorah for Europe, via. the Suez Canal.

The value of the manufactured goods imported from England during 1878 amounted to			...	£1,265,000
The value of those imported from		France	...	220,000
,,	,,	Italy ...	...	8,400
,,	,,	Austria	...	39,600
,,	,,	Turkey	...	84,000
,,	,,	Egypt...	...	12,600

The total value of manufactured goods from countries other than England amounted to £365,000. The trade of England in manufactured goods was, therefore, 5½ times greater than that of France; 15 times greater

than that of Turkey; 32 times greater than that of Austria; 100 times greater than that of Egypt, and 150 times greater than that of Italy; or $3\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that of all other countries together.

The total value of the imports amounted to £2,250,374, of which sum £135,994 was the value of specie and jewelry.

The value of the imports from	Great Britain...	...	£1,390,050
„ „ „	France	...	368,980
„ „ „	Italy	...	27,270
„ „ „	Austria	...	84,430
„ „ „	Turkey	...	290,614
„ „ „	Egypt	...	72,830

The total value of the exports amounted to £1,098,971.

The exports to	Great Britain	£78,934
„ „	France	326,419
„ „	Italy	175,298
„ „	Austria	21,862
„ „	Greece...	4,715
„ „	Turkey	347,559
„ „	Egypt	144,184

THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Year	Native Manufactured Goods	Wheat	Wool	Cotton	Butter
1873	£180,560	£70,000	£257,568	£78,840	£54,378
1874	50,700	124,000	169,320	40,000	16,000
1875	36,800	53,620	164,280	59,200	44,800
1876	53,240	90,600	75,640	43,500	3,320
1878	149,145	196,470	234,680	57,980	57,000

The various trades of Aleppo consist in the manufacture and sale of coarse carpets, felt rugs, woollen, cotton and silk stuffs, cloaks and girdles; traffic in planks and beams from the Taurus Mountains; trade in soda, potash, and soap.

HARBOUR TRAFFIC IN THE PORT OF ALEXANDRETTA, WHICH IS THE PORT OF ALEPPO.

ENTERED.

	Steam-ships			Sailing-ships			Total		
	No.	Tons	Crews	No.	Tons	Crews	No.	Tons	Crew
British ...	99	48,156	1,926	—	—	—	99	48,156	1,926
French...	64	82,216	3,643	—	—	—	64	82,216	3,643
Italian	6	3,643	168	10	2,591	113	16	6,234	281
Austrian..	33	32,845	1,279	1	305	11	34	33,150	1,290
Swedish..	3	1,269	51	—	—	—	3	1,269	51
Greeks...	—	—	—	12	1,035	77	12	1,035	77
Turkish..	10	2,380	200	280	11,047	1,696	290	13,427	1,896
Total ...	215	170,509	7,267	303	14,978	1,897	518	185,487	9,164

BEYROUT.—The revenue collected by the Custom-house of Beyrout in 1878 amounted to £132,121, of which £118,324 was the amount on the imports and exports, the remainder being contributed by stamps, tobacco, and spirit duties, etc. The revenue derived from all the Syrian custom houses amounted in 1878 to £232,218, of which £157,139 was collected on the imports and exports. There are 60 silk factories in the Lebanon, 10 of which belong to Frenchmen, and are worked by machinery.

The silk crop in 1877 was 50,705 cwts.; rather less in 1878—38,029 cwts.

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF BEYROUT IN 1878.

Steam Vessels			Sailing Vessels			Total		
No.	Tons	Crews	No.	Tons	Crews	No.	Tons	Crews
368	275,107	12,086	3,167	63,274	11,074	3,535	328,381	26,160

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The import of coals during 1877 was 260,000 tons. The numberless abuses existing in the customs' house, act prejudicially upon native industries and foreign trade. According to the present treaty of commerce, duty has to be paid in kind, at the custom-house, on such goods as are not included in the tariff, and the way this is carried out is a standing grievance. For example, the custom house takes 8 pieces out of every 100, thus leaving 92 pieces to the merchant. The customs levy 8 per cent. therefore, not only on the 92 pieces, but on the 8 pieces also, which never come into the possession of the merchant at all.

Previous to the war, Bulgaria obtained her supply of cotton and woollen goods from Constantinople, and a full third of the Constantinople trade was with that province. Since the war, all goods brought to Constantinople for Bulgaria, have to pay the 8 per cent. at Constantinople, and another 8 per cent. at the Bulgarian ports, and the usual drawback of $\frac{7}{8}$ of the duty, allowed by the Turkish government, on transhipments to other countries is not allowed; consequently, Bulgarian merchants, in order to save double duty, buy direct in Europe, and Constantinople is robbed of one-third of its trade.

The clip of mohair in 1878 was very large, being 48,000 bags of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, but even this trade is threatened, by the introduction into the market of Cape, Californian and Australian mohair.

Mercantile Marine.

This is given as 220 sailing vessels of 34,500 tons, making long voyages, and 11 steamers of 3,350 tons. The total tonnage of the marine being 181,500 tons.

Railways.

The Compagnie Générale pour l'exploitation des Chemins de fer de la Turquie d'Europe had in 1877, 866 miles of railway in working, beside which there were in Asia Minor 245 miles at work. The various lines of railway are from Constantinople to Adrianople, from Adrianople to Sarembey, from Turnova to Jamboli, from Koulleli to Dedeaghatch, from Salonica to Uskub, from Uskub to Mitrovitza, and from Banjalouka to Novi. In Asia Minor there are three lines in the environs of Smyrna.

Telegraph in 1878.

Length of line	17,075 miles
Length of wire	32,380 „
Number of offices	417
Receipts	£139,129
Expenditure	£221,444
Number of telegrams	1,344,702

Post.

Since 1874 we have no returns. In that year there were 334 post offices. The number of letters and post-cards, 2,439,000; of printed matter and patterns, 75,000; of journals, 1,250,000; total, 3,764,000. The receipts for 1874 were £139,129; expenditure, £92,819.

The Turkish National Bank.

A national bank ought to help through the most pressing financial embarrassments in Turkey, even as it does in the many Christian countries of Europe. From this idea arose the Banque Impériale Ottomane, established in 1863. As its funds proved insufficient, it was re-organised as a National Bank in the second half of the year 1874; it retained the appearance of independence, but became in reality a State institution. The paid-up capital was increased from £4,050,000 to £10,000,000; the institution is of course used in every possible manner by the State.

Indirect Possessions of the Porte.

BULGARIA (Principality.)

The extent of the boundaries given by the Berlin Congress to this new "autonomous and tributary Principality, subject to the sovereignty of the Sultan," amounts to about 24,451 English square miles, and its population to 1,700,000. Of this population only about 250,000 live in the towns, not much above a sixth therefore. The preponderance of the country population who live by agriculture and looking after their flocks over that of the town population living by commerce and industries is for the future of Bulgaria no unimportant sign.

The principal towns are, according to an estimate of July, 1879—

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
Rustchuk ...	25,000 to 30,000	Sophia (the capital) ...	10,000 to 12,000
Tirnova (ancient capital) ...	25,000 „ 30,000	Lovtcha ...	8,000 „ 10,000
Widdin ...	25,000 „ 30,000	Lom	8,000
Shumla ...	18,000 „ 20,000	Rasgrad ...	5,000 to 6,000
Gabrovo ...	15,000 „ 20,000	Dishuma	6,000
Sistova	18,000	Radomir	4,000
Varna ...	16,000 to 18,000	Osman Bazar	4,000
Silistria	12,000		

In addition to these, there are from 15 to 20 smaller towns, with populations varying between 2,000 and 3,000.

Bulgaria is to have a "Christian Government and a national militia." An assembly who are to meet at Tirnova is entrusted with the preparation

of a plan of constitutional government. The Prince is to be "freely chosen by the people and confirmed by the Sultan, with the consent of the Powers in Congress." Equal rights are to be enjoyed by adherents of every creed. The tribute payable to the Sultan is to be fixed by the Powers concerned in the Treaty according to the average revenues of the territory at the end of the first official year. The amount of the Turkish debt to be taken over will be determined at the same time. All fortresses are to be razed to the ground. The militia is to be raised to 80,000 men in case of war.

Education.

Every child must attend the free elementary school during 6 years in the country and 8 in the towns. Every country district must build a school-house, and supply a teacher at the cost of the district; the towns, in like manner, have to supply high middle-class schools, gymnasia, and industrial schools. Many of the more wealthy youths go to Petersburg for education.

As early as 1832-33 petitions were presented for liberation from the Phanariote clergy, and permission to found Bulgarian schools, In 1835 the first Bulgarian school on the European model was founded in Gabrovo; from that time education increased. In 1845 there were already 53 Bulgarian schools in a flourishing condition—31 to the north of the Balkans, 18 in Thrace, and 4 in Northern Macedonia; and at the outbreak of the last war there was not a town or large village without at least one school.

EASTERN ROUMELIA (Province).

This province lies south of the Balkans, and has an area of about 13,480 square miles, the population being about 1,000,000, among whom, previous to the war, were 270,000 Mohammedans,; the number is less now.

The principal towns are Philippopolis, with about 40,000, and the seaport, Burgas, with 5,000 inhabitants. The province remains under the immediate military and political rule of the Sultan, but is to have a self-governing administration under certain conditions. The Sultan has a right to erect fortresses on the frontiers, both inland and on the coast, and to maintain regular troops in them; internal order is, however, maintained by a native Gendarmerie and a local militia. Turkish troops, passing through, are not allowed to stop anywhere.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (Provinces).

These two provinces, after deducting the districts ceded to Montenegro and those remaining under the Turkish Administration, contain about 21,000 English square miles, with a population between* 1,100,000 and

* A census completed of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 1879 declares the population as only amounting to 800,000. This is a great falling off as estimated previous to 1875. It must be remembered that the census was taken by houses and families, and that all was dependent upon the good will of the head of the family, who gave his answer with the fear that it would in some way increase the taxation.

1,200,000. The latter belong almost entirely to the Servian race. Previous to the war there were 400,000 Mohammedans, 130,000 Catholics, and the remaining part of the population were Greek Catholics. The Mohammedans prefer, as a rule, to dwell in the north-west of the province of Bihatch and in the province of Zvornik: the smallest number is to be found in Southern Herzegovina. The orthodox Greeks are most numerous along the Croatian-Dalmatian borders.

Dividing the province into 7 governments, *Klaic* gives the following table of residence, according to creed:—

Sanjaks	Greek Catholics Per cent.	Mohammedans Per cent.	Catholics Per cent.	Jews Per cent
Serajevo ...	25.5	57.6	15.6	1.3
Zvornik ...	39.3	45.0	15.7	—
Banjaluka	71.5	71.1	11.4	—
Bihatsch...	51.7	44.	4.3	—
Travnik ...	32.6	34.4	32.8	0.2
Novi-Bazar	56.4	43.6	...	—
Mostar ...	48.9	27.5	23.6	—

Towns.

Serajevo, 28,000; Moslar, 22,000; Banjaluka, 20,000; Fotcha between 10,000 and 12,000.

No alteration has been decreed in the deeds of Congress, but it was decided that both provinces should be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary; the sanjak or government of Novi-Bazar alone forming an exception, as it is still to remain under Turkish rule. Both provinces are, therefore, (except Novi-Bazar), practically withdrawn from the Turkish dominion, and made subject to that of Austro-Hungary.

Public Works.

The Austrian authorities have been endeavouring, since their occupation, to improve the principal highways, and keep open communication. Contracts have been entered into for metaling the Serajevò-Brood, Serajevo-Mostar, and Serajevo-Visegrad roads.

A railroad is in course of construction from Brood, on the Save, to Serajevo. It is completed and in operation as far as Deboj, a distance of 51 miles; the whole length of the line, when finished, will be 173 miles.

Agriculture.

There are about 203 square miles of arable land in Bosnia, 120 square miles of pasturage, and 395 square miles of forest. There are about 43 square miles of arable land in Herzegovina, 46 square miles of pasturage, and 48 square miles of forest.

SAMOS (Principality).

Constituted on December 11th, 1832, by a firman of the Sultan, subject to the consent of England, France and Russia, a tributary princi-

pality. It has an area of 212 English square miles, and a population in 1879 of 37,080 souls.

Creeds.

The dominant religion is that of the Orthodox Greek; viz., 37,062 Orthodox Greeks, 15 Catholics, 2 Armenians, and 1 Protestant.

The number of strangers dwelling in Samos in 1879 was 548 Greeks, 9 French, 9 Russians, 8 Germans, 6 English, 5 Italians, 3 Austrians, 1 Dutch. The Samians are of Greek origin. 13,000 Samians are said to live on the coast of Asia Minor.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874	1,119	482	236
1875	1,263	572	282
1876	1,291	699	218
1877	1,237	727	235
1878	1,275	727	191

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure both average about £23,076. The island has no debt.

There are about 67,762 acres af arable land; 29,274 acres are planted with the vine; 521,930 acres with olive trees; 32,409 acres with currant trees; 39,331 acres with fruit trees. The rocky soil does not produce anything like sufficient bread-stuff for the population. Every year about 5,000 of the inhabitants hire themselves out as reapers on the adjoining continent of Asia Minor, and by their labour, buy corn to the amount of nearly 2,000 cwts.

EGYPT (Semi-Independent Vice-Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

AT the head of this State is a hereditary Pasha, under the title of Viceroy (Chidive or Khedive). The extent of Egypt proper is about 180,727 English square miles; including Nubia, Sudan and Kordofan it would be 956,790 square miles, and if the newer, but by no means confirmed conquests, be taken into account, the figure would reach even to 1,339,506 English square miles.

The narrow strip of cultivated land in Egypt contains, however, only 11,268 square miles; an area scarcely equal to that of Belgium. The population of Egypt in 1872 was officially given at 5,250,757, of whom 1,242,263 inhabited the towns, and the remainder the country. It was officially stated again in December, 1877, at 5,602,627 inhabitants, of whom 85,000 were foreigners. Without the 85,000 foreigners, there were:—In

Lower Egypt	2,823,995
Upper „	1,471,398
Middle „	653,119
The town districts	569,115

The foreigners included 34,000 Greeks, 17,000 French, 13,906 Italians, 6,300 Austrians, 6,000 English, 1,000 Germans, 1,003 Spaniards, 752 Persians, 358 Russians, 139 Americans, 127 Belgians, 119 Dutch, and 3,202 of other nationalities.

The most important towns in 1877 :—

	Inhabitants	The number of Europeans in 1872
Cairo	327,462 ...	19,120
Alexandria	165,752 ...	47,316
Damietta	32,730 ...	50
Rosetta	16,243 ...	10
Suez...	11,327 ...	2,400
Port Said	3,854 ...	

Movement of the Population.

	Births	Deaths	Births exceeded the Deaths by
1872 ...	197,452 ...	128,166 ...	69,286
1873 ...	184,742 ...	133,720 ...	51,022
1874 ...	177,732 ...	144,924 ...	32,808
1875 ...	182,820 ...	119,912 ...	62,908
1876 ...	186,687 ...	132,008 ...	54,679
1877 ...	173,529 ...	138,668 ...	34,861
1846-77...	4,685,988 ...	3,631,605 ...	1,054,383

Immigration and Emigration.

From 1873 to 1877, 2,134,865 arrived by sea and 36,045 by land; total 2,170,910. From 1873 to 1877, 2,116,284 departed by sea and 35,385 by land; total 2,151,669.

Finance.

The government of Egypt is likewise in the habit of bringing forward annual budgets, which represent the reality just as little as those of Turkey. Although the revenues are not nearly sufficient to cover the expenses, the budgets generally shew a surplus. The deficit, for example, in 1878 was £3,440,566.

The following figures were published in April, 1879 :—

	1877	1878
Revenue	£9,589,900 ...	£7,432,982
Expenditure ...	10,972,100 ...	10,873,548
Deficit ...	£1,382,200 ...	£3,440,566

An analysis of the budget for 1878 shews that the administration cost £3,260,000; tribute £682,000; consolidated debt £5,783,000; floating debt £420,000.

Debt.

The Khedive, like the Sultan, accumulated debt upon debt, burdening both the State and the Civil List. The Egyptian debt has all been the growth of a very few years. As late as 1862 Egypt had no foreign debt, but taking example by Turkey it began by issuing a loan on the English market in 1863, and it continued to issue until 1873, when the debt, exclusive of the floating debt amounted to upwards of £50,000,000, and this in ten years. In May, 1876, a decree was issued by the Khedive

by which all existing debts were converted into a general 7 per cent. State debt, the amount of which was stated to be £91,000,000, and holders of loans paying higher interest were to receive fixed compensation. Strong objections were raised to this, especially by England and France. A new decree followed in November of the same year, by which a number of debts were exempted from this conversion, and the amount was reduced to £59,000,000,* which sum was to be paid off in 65 years by means of an annuity of £4,177,728. The creditors were not really helped by any of these measures, for the Khedive did as he pleased with the revenues, and these were quite insufficient for the lavish expenditure, especially as all order was wanting in the matter. The Khedive also claimed for his private purposes an area of 910,000 English acres in the most fertile portion of the land; but a commission of enquiry into the debt demanded the restitution of this land to the State, to which the Khedive at length was obliged to consent (August, 1878), as well as to the introduction of a European management.

The amount of debt in 1878 was according to the Public Debt Commissioners, £84,732,460.

The "Times Correspondent" in Alexandria gives the following very clear and valuable view of the liabilities and assets of the Egyptian State:—

The public debt embraces, he says, the following (April, 1880):—

Unified debt	£56,000,000
Privileged debt	17,000,000
Domaine debt	8,500,000
Short loans	1,500,000
Floating debt...	6,500,000
Dairas debt	9,500,000
Monkabalah	16,000,000
Rouznameh	1,900,000
Total	£116,900,000

To this must be added £200,000 annually for the next 14 years, in settlement of England's claim.

The assets he states as follows:—

"The railways have produced annually on an average £750,000. In 1880 they will yield about £850,000. The domains and daira lands comprise 916,000 acres; 200,000 still remain the property of the Government. Only about £1 an acre is produced from these lands; in private hands they would yield from £2 to £3. The average value per acre of the land capable of cultivation is not more than £20. There are no forests, mines, or manufactures in Egypt. The value of the cattle in the country is estimated at £4,500,000. The Octrois, which are taken for imperial and not local purposes, produce £250,000. The imports average over £5,000,000; the exports average £13,000,000. In 1879 they amounted to £14,000,000.

The budget for 1880 takes £5,250,000 in land tax alone, and from other sources† £3,250,000 more. The administrative expenditure is

* The capital of this unified debt was, it appears, reduced to £56,000,000 by means of sales and lotteries.

† Forced Patriotic Loan.

about £4,400,000; but £700,000 of this goes in tribute to Turkey. Only £60,000 is given to education and £500,000 only to the maintenance of the lands and public works of the country. It leaves, therefore, £4,250,000 for the creditors, including England, with her annual £200,000, on account of her purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

Army.

This is divided into the regular army and the irregular troops (Sanjaks local troops.) Term of service is 6 years in the active army and 2 years in each division of the reserve.

The regular army is composed of 16 regiments of infantry, each of 4 battalions of 8 companies, a total of 53,760 men; 8 regiments of cavalry of 5 squadrons, 5,120 men; 4 regiments of field artillery, and 3 regiments of garrison artillery. Irregular troops, 28,000 men.

The Khedive is bound to assist the Sultan with 15,000 men in offensive war, and with the whole of his forces in defensive war. Notwithstanding this, the assistance rendered by the Egyptian auxiliary forces in 1877-8 was very small.

The war marine in 1862 consisted of 7 ships of the line, 6 frigates and other vessels. These had to be surrendered to the Sultan. Only 14 small steamers exist now.

Commerce.

	Value of the Imports	Value of the Exports	Great Britain received of this
1877 ...	£4,498,950	£12,756,010	£9,056,550
1878 ...	4,845,000	8,099,000	4,920,000
1879 ...	5,000,000*	14,000,000	———

The principal articles of export were—

	Cotton	Seed	Beans	Sugar	Wheat
1877 ...	£5,048,310	£1,512,500	£820,750	£308,380	£924,750
1878 ...	3,160,000	960,000	220,000	210,000	90,000
Decrease in 1878 ...	£1,888,310	£552,500	£600,750	£98,380	£834,750

The value of the imports from Great Britain was—

In 1877	£2,581,300
„ 1878	2,525,000

the princcipal articles being manufactures, coal, and machinery.

Value of the commerce with the principal countries for the year 1878.

	Imports	Exports
America	£87,000	£27,000
Austria	539,000	290,000
France	882,000	938,000
Great Britain	2,525,000	4,920,000

* Of the imports Alexandria received five-sixths.

	Imports	Exports
Greece	19,600 ...	54,000
Italy	198,700 ...	426,700
India, China, and Japan ...	341,200 ...	—
Russia	74,100 ...	920,000
Sweden and Norway ...	20,000 ...	—
Turkey	121,800 ...	365,000
Other countries	36,600 ...	158,300
Total	£4,845,000 ...	£8,099,000

Live Stock.

The estimated value of the live stock, in 1880, £4,500,000. At the end of 1878 there were—

Head of cattle	Horses	Goats.	Asses and mules	Sheep
228,326	8,741	26,871	87,882	320,047

Harbour Traffic (1879)

VESSELS ENTERED.

Ports	Mail Steamers	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Total Vessels	Tonnage	Ships of War
Alexandria ...	389	513	1,518	2,420	1,157.817	32
Port Said ...	500	1,296	363	2,159	2,121,545	86
Suez	237	825	106	1,168	1,048,555	59
Other ports ...	95	39	1,333	1,467	214,702	40
	1,221	2,673	3,320	7,214	4,542,619	217

Railways.

On an average the railways have produced £750,000 a-year. In 1879 there were above 920 miles in active working, the greater part being in the Delta. In Upper Egypt the construction of lines is being forwarded, and part are already completed, but not included in the list below. New stations are being erected in all directions. The principal lines are as follows:—

	Length of Miles
Alexandria to Cairo	129
Calioub to Barrage	7
Benha to Mit Berrah	8
Alexandria to Rossetta	46
Mellaha to Sidi Gaber	2
Teh-el-Baroud to Siout	303
Boulag to Dacrour and Embabé	4
Branch line to Fayoum	38
Calioub to Suez	144
Nefiche to Ismailia	3
Benha to Zagazig	22
Zagazig to Mansoura	44

	Length of Miles
Mahallet-Roh to Dessouk	33
Mahallet-Roh to Zifta	19
Galline to Kafr-el-Sheikh	11
Tanta to Damietta	71
Tanta to Chibin-el-Com	16
Abon-el-Kebir to Salieh	21

Post.

There passed through the post in the years—

	Letters	Post-cards	Journals	Samples and Circulars
1876 ...	2,670,067 ...	2,267 ...	728,479 ...	50,017
1877 ...	2,069,533 ...	2,091 ...	844,896 ...	46,726

1878—Number of post-offices, 80.

Telegraph.

1876, the length of line was 4,067 miles; length of wire, 8,631 miles
1878 „ „ „ 5,321 „ „ „ 8,690 „

1878—Number of offices, 174.

Suez Canal.

This canal (the construction of which was commenced in April, 1859) has been open since November 17, 1869; its length is 100 miles. The cost of constructing and establishing it amounted by the end of 1872 to £18,274,519. The funds were raised thus: £8,000,000 in shares, £3,360,000 the share of the Khedive, £4,000,000 Preference Loan, £1,200,000 in various ways, and subsequently by a loan of £480,000, at 8 per cent.

In the year 1870 there was a deficit of £383,560, and in 1871 a deficit of £105,700.

The year 1872 was the first which produced a surplus, and every year has had a steadily increasing one.

The gross receipts were—

Year		Year	
1870	£206,372	1875	£1,155,452
1871	359,749	1876	1,198,999
1872	656,303	1877	1,310,455
1873	915,892	1878	1,296,144
1874	994,375		

The number of vessels which traversed the canal in—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Vessels ...	489	763	1,082	1,173	1,264
Tonnage ...	435,911	761,467	1,439,169	1,586,187	2,439,708
		1875	1876	1877	1878
Vessels		1,494	1,457	1,663	1,550
Tonnage		2,940,708	3,093,708	3,418,949	2,178,316

The nationality of the vessels which traversed the canal in 1878:—

	Vessels	Tonnage
British...	1,227	1,726,946
French	89	165,464
Dutch	71	103,800
Italian...	44	44,922
Austrian	38	45,528
German	22	22,622
Spanish	21	38,371
Swedish and Norwegian ...	5	4,873
Egyptian	8	2,321
Belgian	2	2,002
Danish	6	7,090
Turkish	3	608
American	1	2,840
Portuguese	4	2,987
Zanzibar	1	780
Japanese	8	7,072
	1,550	2,178,316

The year 1878 is the first that shews an actual falling off in the amount of tonnage.

SUEZ.—It is scarcely possible for the laboring classes to live here. The Greeks only, who are painstaking and frugal, seem to manage to live. Everything is taxed at Suez. All edible produce, whether of sea or land is taxed. Houses are taxed 8⅓ per cent. on the rent they produce; the natives pay a personal tax, the very poorest of them having to pay 10*d.* in every pound that they earn.

TUNIS (Beylik or Regency).

This district has been under the supremacy of Turkey since 1575; the family of the present Bey has governed since 1691. The area extends to about 46,776 English square miles, and the population is estimated at about 2,000,000, of whom 45,000 are Jews; 25,100 are Catholics; 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants, the remainder of the population are Mohammedans.

Chief town is Tunis, with a population varying between 100,000 and 150,000

Finance.

Tunis had no national debt until 1858. From that date loan after loan was raised, till the debt reached about £7,200,000. As the limited revenues of the Regency yielded at most £440,000, both interest and payment of the debt came to a standstill. At the demand of the European

creditors, a "European Finance Commission" was established by the Foreign Powers, and to it the whole of the financial administration of Tunis was confided. By its efforts an agreement was made with the creditors, March 23rd, 1870, by which the amount of the debt was reduced to £5,000,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and for which certain of the revenues were applied, especially the customs revenue, others being left to the Bey for the conduct of the general administration.

Army.

This is described as highly unsatisfactory. It consists of about 4,000 men in the regular, and 10,000 in the irregular army.

Two small steamboats are kept at sea.

Commerce.

The chief resources of this country are its trade in grain, oil, and esparto grass. This last is only ten years' growth, and has been most satisfactory as an article of commerce. Unfortunately, the export duty upon it has been increased by two-thirds, and the Arabs carry it to other markets. Dates, date wine not forbidden by the Koran, excellent tobacco, and a few manufactured goods of cotton and silk, are the other articles of export.

The value of the imports and exports was—

Year	Imports	Exports
In 1875	£681,760	£902,800
„ 1876	473,631	687,719
„ 1877	316,516	431,733

Harbour Traffic in 1877.

	ENTERED Vessels	CLEARED Vessels
Port of Goletta ...	447	441
„ Susa	260	259
„ Sfak	492	487

Harbour Traffic at the Port of Susa, 1878.

	ENTERED. Vessels	Tons	Crews	Total value of Cargo
British ...	21 ...	6,141 ...	202 ...	£2,300
Italian ...	214 ...	7,726 ...	1,248 ...	32,412
French ...	5 ...	570 ...	34 ...	—
Tunisian ...	7 ...	512 ...	80 ...	2,197
Austrian ...	1 ...	290 ...	10 ...	—
Jerusalem flag	5 ...	550 ...	1 ...	2,000
Total ...	253 ...	15,789 ...	1,615 ...	38,909

CLEARED.

	Vessels	Tons	Crews	Total value of Cargo
British ...	20	5,750	292	£21,552
Italian ...	214	5,726	1,248	96,952
French ...	5	570	34	2,700
Tunisian ...	7	512	80	932
Austrian ...	1	290	10	1,520
Jerusalem flag	5	550	41	2,150
Total ...	252	13,398	1,705	125,806

Railway, Telegraph, and Post Office.

Length of railway in 1877 was 37 miles.
Telegraph, established by the French, is about 621 miles in length.
There is an Italian post-office, and also a French one.

TRIPOLI (Beylik or Vilayet).

The extent of area is about 318,930 English square miles, of which, at most, 63,000 are regularly inhabited. Population between 800,000 and 1,200,000. Principal towns are Tripoli with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; Mourzouk 11,000; Ghadames 8,000; Bengazi 6,000. The Province of Bengazi has a population of 250,000. The Arabs who dwell here do not follow any occupation or industry. The few skilled artisans are either Greeks, Maltese or Jews.

Finance.

The revenue, which averages between £280,000 and £320,000, is mostly derived from the tithe on the date and olive trees and from the customs.

Army.

About 2,500 men.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports in the Province of Bengazi in 1878 was as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods ...	£60,000	From England and Malta
Woollen goods ...	18,000	„ „ „
Coffee	3,000	„ Malta
Sugar	5,400	„ „ and Crete
Tea	240	„ „

Potatoes	£500	From Malta	
Rice	1,800	„	„ and Crete
Rum	1,200	„	„
Wine	10,800	„	„ and Crete
Raki	850	„	Crete
Tobacco	15,000	„	Greece and Turkey
Petroleum	850	„	Malta
Drugs	5,000	„	„ and Tripoli
Glass ware	1,200	„	Austria
Timber	5,000	„	„
Oil	10,000	„	Crete
Soap	2,000	„	„
Leather	10,000	„	Egypt
Gold and silver work	18,000	„	Tripoli and Tunis
Silk	3,000	„	„ and Egypt
Iron	280	„	England

EXPORTS.

Wheat	£26,052	To Malta and Levant	
Barley	58,324	„	Crete „
Salt*	30,000	„	Turkey
Wool	7,500	„	Tripoli
Butter	8,400	„	Crete and Egypt
Oxen	4,850	„	Malta
Sheep	11,000	„	„
Camels	10,000	„	Tripoli
Skins	4,000	„	Malta
Dyewood†	3,990	„	Egypt
Ostrich feathers	35,000	„	England, France and Germany
Ivory	5,000	„	England
Sponges	15,000	„	England and France

The same class of goods are exported from Tripoli, and amounted in 1878 to £477,034, while the imports amounted to £358,220.

IMPORTS.

British cloth manufactures	£122,100
Foreign cloth manufactures	33,500
Colonial produce	21,700
Tobacco	9,000
Brass and copper	3,500
Iron	7,840
Wines and spirits	5,000

* The salt is produced by solar evaporations and is a government monopoly; the introduction of it into Turkey from European countries is strictly forbidden. The collection and transport of the salt gives occupation to a large number of poor people in October and November. The total yield of the lagoons in 1878 was about 26,000,000 of lbs., and worth about £30,000.

† This is the dried bark of the root of the juniper tree, which grows in great abundance in this province. Egypt uses it very largely for dyeing purposes. In 1878 the yield was 450,000 lbs.

Earthenware and glass ware	3,000
Planks and timber	7,500
Combustibles	4,500
Rice	3,000
Provisions	10,000
Baracans	8,000
Hides	3,000
Bohemian and Venetian beads	18,000
Silver	30,000
Agate	5,260
Raw silk	7,000
Gunpowder	1,500
Guns, revolvers and swords	2,720
Paper	2,000
Gold lace and thread	3,500
Amber beads	1,600
Sundries	45,000
Total	£358,220

EXPORTS.

Ostrich feathers	£187,000
Ivory	30,800
Esparto grass	139,998
Butter	5,000
Dates	500
Mats	2,000
Gold dust	1,500
Woollen manufactures	16,000
Oranges and lemons	500
Salt	7,000
Oxen	6,000
Wheat	23,476
Barley	2,760
Goatskins	3,500
Wool	6,000
Sundries	45,000
Total	£477,034

A large trade is carried on with the interior of Africa.

FOURTH DIVISION.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.—Federal Republic.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE extent of area cannot be given with exactitude as the surveying is far from complete. It is about 3,603,884 English square miles, exclusive of the lakes and other waters. The population in 1880 is estimated at 48,141,800.*

	STATES	English square miles	Population in 1870	Of whom were coloured	Estimated Population in 1880
	A.—NEW ENGLAND STATES :—				
1	Main	35,000	626,915	1,606	650,000
2	New Hampshire ...	9,280	318,300	580	330,000
3	Vermont	10,212	330,551	924	347,000
4	Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	13,947	1,846,500
5	Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	4,980	299,000
6	Connecticut	4,750	537,454	9,668	628,000
	B.—CENTRAL STATES :—				
7	New York	47,000	4,382,759	52,081	5,015,000
8	New Jersey	8,320	906,096	30,658	1,132,700
9	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,951	65,294	4,268,000
10	Delaware	2,120	125,015	22,794	140,000
11	Maryland	11,124	780,894	175,391	888,000

* In the year 1820 the population was 9,600,783, of whom 7,839,552 were white; and 1,761,231 were black.

	C.—SOUTHERN STATES:—					
12	Virginia	38,348	1,225,163	512,841	1,250,000
13	West Virginia	23,000	442,014	17,980	470,000
14	North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	391,650	1,089,000
15	South Carolina	34,000	750,606	415,814	1,141,000
16	Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	545,142	1,326,000
17	Florida	59,268	187,748	91,689	250,000
	D.—SOUTH-MISSISSIPPI STATES:—				
18	Alabama	50,722	996,992	470,510	1,031,000
19	Mississippi	47,156	827,922	444,201	858,000
20	Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	322,331	1,427,000
21	Kentucky	57,680	1,321,011	222,210	1,510,000
	E.—NORTH-MISSISSIPPI STATES:—				
22	Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	63,213	3,036,000
23	Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	24,560	2,092,000
24	Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	11,849	1,559,000
25	Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	28,762	3,768,000
26	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	2,113	1,418,000
27	Minnesota	83,531	439,706	759	755,000
	F.—TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES:—				
28	Iowa	55,045	1,194,020	5,762	1,507,000
29	Missouri...	65,350	1,721,295	118,071	2,328,000
30	Arkansas	52,198	484,471	122,169	539,000
31	Louisiana	41,346	726,915	364,210	987,000
32	Kansas*...	81,318	364,399	17,108	692,000
33	Nebraska	75,995	122,993	789	540,000
34	Colorado	104,500	39,864	456	100,000
	G.—WEST OF GULF OF MEXICO:—				
35	Texas	274,356	818,579	253,475	1,300,000
	H.—ON THE PACIFIC:—				
36	California	188,981	560,247	4,272	826,000
37	Oregon	95,274	90,923	346	120,000
38	Nevada	104,125	42,491	357	65,000
	TERRITORIES:—				
1	District Columbia ...	64	131,700	43,404	160,000
2	Territory of Arizona ...	113,916	9,658	26	20,000
3	„ Dakota ...	150,932	14,181	94	50,000
4	„ Idaho ...	86,294	14,999	60	25,000
5	„ Montana ...	143,776	20,595	157	30,000

* Kansas dates its entry into the Union from 1861, when it possessed but 135,807 inhabitants, and at which date Leavenworth and Lawrence were but small villages. In 1865 the amount of land in cultivation was only 272,903 acres; it is now 7,769,926 acres. In 1865 the yield of wheat was 191,500 bushels; maize, 6,700,000 bushels; in 1879 the yield of wheat was 32,000,000; maize, 90,000,000 bushels. Kansas still possesses 44,000,000 acres untouched by the plough. In 1865 the length of railway was 130 miles; in 1880 the length of railway is 2,600 miles. Kansas possesses 6,000 schools besides a normal training school, an university, an agricultural college, a penitentiary, a school for the blind, a school for deaf and dumb, 2 lunatic asylums, and a reformatory just opened.

6	„	New Mexico	121,201	91,874	172	95,000
7	„	Utah ...	84,476	86,786	118	160,000
8	„	Washington	69,994	23,955	207	50,000
9	„	Wyoming ...	97,883	9,118	183	15,000
10	„	Indiana ...	68,991	68,152	68,152	68,152
11	„	Alaska* ...	577,390	70,461	—	9,050
12	„	Indian territory	546,232	228,614	228,614	228,614
	Total	... ...	3,603,884	38,925,598	5,176,749	48,141,800

The increase of the population has been very steady in its growth. At the beginning of this century the population numbered a little over 5,250,000; at the census of 1870 it had run to 38,500,000, and in 1880 it is above 48,000,000. These figures, large as they are, might have been still larger but for the great civil war which caused the population, in 1876, to be 4,000,000 below the estimate formed. Since then immigration has slackened, otherwise the number in 1880 might, according to American statisticians, have been 58,000,000 instead of 48,000,000 in this year of 1880.

The rate of increase is not identical in all the States; the Western States are outstripping the Southern and Eastern.

Increase of Population.

The population of the British colonies, which subsequently formed the United States, was estimated in 1680 at 80,000; in 1701 at 260,000; in 1753 at 1,051,000. In 1775 the United States, according to an official estimate, had 2,383,300 inhabitants. Since 1790 the following table will show the increase in every ten years.

Year	Population	Increase	Per Cent.	Extent of Territory Year	English sqr. miles
1790 ...	3,929,827 ...	—	—	1793 ...	805,461
1800 ...	5,305,925 ...	1,376,098	35.02	— ...	—
1810 ...	7,239,814 ...	1,933,889	36.45	— ...	—
1820 ...	9,638,131 ...	2,398,317	33.13	— ...	—
1830 ...	12,866,020 ...	3,227,889	33.49	1830 ...	2,150,000
1840 ...	17,069,453 ...	4,203,433	32.67	1840	2,308,262
1850 ...	23,191,876 ...	6,122,423	35.87	1850 ...	2,743,300
1860 ...	31,443,321 ...	8,251,455	35.53	— ...	—
1870 ...	38,925,598† ...	7,482,277	23.79	1870 ...	3,603,884
1880 ...	48,141 800 ...	9,216,222	—	— ...	—

Of the total population in 1790, 17.8 per cent. were slaves. In 1860, 12.6 per cent. were slaves.

At the time of the taking of the first census, (1790), the following was the number of inhabitants in individual States.

* It is proposed to set up a territorial government in Alaska, with all the machinery necessary for a populous region. The total white population is about 250; In addition to these there were in October, 1879, 2,000 half-breeds, 2,500 Aleuts, and 4,300 Indians. Most of the savage and semi-civilized residents of Alaska are scattered along a line of 2,000 miles long on barren islands and a rocky coast, where fish and oil are almost the sole articles of food. In the southern portion of Alaska are two settlements, Sitka and Wrangel, where dwell nearly all the white people.

† Including Indiana and Alaska.

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
Virginia	747,610	Connecticut	237,946
Massachusetts	475,327	New Jersey	184,139
Pennsylvania	434,373	New Hampshire ...	141,885
North Carolina	393,951	Georgia	82,548
New York	340,120	Rhode Island	68,825
Maryland	319,728	Delaware	59,094
South Carolina	249,073		

Immigration.

The number of immigrants during the first ten years of independence amounted annually to about 4,000 individuals only. In the year 1794, (the French revolution), about 6,000. In 1817, (the famine in Europe), the then unprecedented number of 22,240. A regular register of immigrations that have taken place since 1819 has been kept with care. The following table is the result.

Year	Immigrants	Year	Immigrants
1820	8,353	1850	361,863
1821	9,130	1851	379,466
1822	6,911	1852	371,603
1823	6,350	1853	368,645
1824	7,612	1854	427,833
1825	10,199	1855	200,877
1826	10,837	1856	200,436
1827	18,815	1857	251,306
1828	27,382	1858	123,126
1829	22,520	1859	121,282
1830	23,322	1860	153,640
1831	32,633	1861	91,920
1832	60,482	1862	91,987
1833	58,640	1863	176,222
1834	65,365	1864	193,418
1835	45,374	1865	248,020
1836	76,242	1866	348,554
1837	79,330	1867	298,358
1838	38,914	1868	297,205
1839	68,072	1869	385,287
1840	84,006	1870	361,238
1841	80,289	1871	367,789
1842	104,565	1872	449,040
1843	52,196	1873	437,004
1844	78,615	1874	277,511
1845	114,371	1875	209,036
1846	154,416	1876	224,860
1847	234,968	1877	130,503
1848	226,527	1878	153,207
1849	297,011	1879	177,826

In one month only, viz., April, 1880, 34,000 arrived in New York, 3,342 landing in one day.

Of the 153,207 immigrants in 1878 94,651 were males and 58,556 were females. Of this total there came from the following countries—

Canada	24,533	Scandinavia	14,080
Germany	31,958	Russia	4,216
England	19,892	France	4,668
Ireland	17,113	Italy	5,163
Scotland	3,700	Other countries	23,003
Austria	4,881		

According to a calculation, there were between the years 1820 and 1876 among the immigrants—

4,527,892	English and Irish.
2,889,235	Germans.
77,299	Swiss.
49,793	Austrians.
263,993	Swedes and Norwegians.
41,417	Danes and Icelanders.
300,259	French.
56,874	Italians.
34,717	Spaniards and Portuguese.
21,498	Belgians.
42,201	Dutch.

Also 469,450 individuals from British America; 59,569 from the West Indies; 196,891 Chinese and 337 Japanese.

The amount of property brought by the immigrants, together with that forwarded to them subsequently by their friends in the mother countries is very difficult to determine. Inspector Kennedy estimated the money brought into the United States by the immigrants in the 10 years, 1850-'60, at £83,333,333.

If we reckon that each of the 8,333,334 immigrants possessed £20, this gives more than £166,000,000. But large as this sum appears, the amount of working power gained was of infinitely more value, especially when we remember that at least ¾ of the immigrants were of the most vigorous age.

Creeds.

Reliable information on this point is wanting. About 100 religious sects may be enumerated, 20 of which are prominent sects. According to an estimate made, there are 36,221 churches and chapels, and a property worth £18,000,000, more than half of which is in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The division is as follows :—

Sects	Number of Churches	Amount of Property
Roman Catholic	1,112 ...	£1,864,549
Methodist	12,467 ...	3,034,306
Baptist	8,791 ...	2,277,371
Presbyterian	4,584 ...	2,993,726
Episcopalian (High Church) ...	1,422 ...	2,346,227
Lutheran	1,203 ...	597,476
Unitarian	243 ...	680,650
Universalist	494 ...	366,222
Quakers	414 ...	354,347
Swedenborgian	15 ...	22,520

The Jews possess only 31 Synagogues, and a property of £77,416. The proportion of Roman Catholics is worthy of notice. The number was given in 1830, as 450,000; in 1840, as 900,000; in 1850, as 1,233,000; and in 1860, as 4,500,000. The first Roman Catholic Bishopric was created at Baltimore in 1799. In 1877 there were in the Romish Church in the Union 11 archbishops, 48 bishops, 5,067 priests, and 614 high and middle schools.

There are said to be 63,700 Mormons in the United States, 38,000 being in Utah; 5,000 in New York; and 4,000 in California, the remainder being in less numbers in other states.

Nationalities.

The division of white and coloured is already given. An exact distinction between the different branches of the Caucasian race is impossible.

The number of Jews is computed at 250,000.

There are said to be 383,712 Indians, of whom 70,000 dwell in the newly-won territory of Alaska. The number of these unhappy people has greatly diminished. The most numerous of the tribes are the Sioux (about 52,000), the Cheyennes (7,324), the Utes (6,153), the Chippewas (5,352), the Kiowas and Comanches (4,976), the Choctaws (15,000), and the Cherokees (14,000). It is computed that about 100,000 are more or less civilized; 80,000 quite savage, and the remainder half civilized. 54,117 are said to possess permanent dwellings, and 104,818 dress in European clothing. They have 117 places of worship; 344 schools with 11,328 scholars. They cultivate 318,194 acres of land, and possess 301,033 horses; 311,308 cattle; 447,295 sheep; and 214,078 pigs.

In the year 1879 there was a steady advance in Indian civilization such as has had no parallel in any previous year. In this the Sioux take the lead. The Indians are willing and ready to work. The following shows the year's work, comparing the tribes outside with those inside the Indian territory.

By Indians exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory:—

Number of acres broken		27,131
,, ,, cultivated		157,056
,, bushels of wheat	raised	238,637
,, ,, corn	,,	643,286
,, ,, oats and barley	,,	189,054
,, ,, vegetables	,,	390,698
,, tons of hay cut		48,333

By the Five Civilized Tribes.

Number of acres cultivated		273,000
,, bushels of wheat	raised	565,400
,, ,, corn	,,	2,015,000
,, ,, oats and barley	,,	200,000
,, ,, vegetables	,,	336,700
,, ,, Hay cut	,,	176,500

Education of the Indians in 1879.

Outside the Indian territory there are 7,100 children taught at the Agency schools, while the five tribes within the territory have 6,250 children at school. The Sioux, during the year 1879, hauled 2,000 tons of freight 150 miles to their new reservation. The department has bought enough transportation material, to enable all the tribes to haul their supplies, excepting those in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Towns and the number of their inhabitants.

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
New York*..	96,377	123,706	203,007	312,710	515,507	814,277	942,292
Philadelphia	96,691	108,116	167,188	258,037	408,762	568,034	674,022
Brooklyn ...	4,402	7,175	13,662	41,913	96,838	273,425	396,099
St. Louis ...	—	4,598	5,852	16,469	77,860	162,179	310,864
Chicago ...	—	- -	—	4,479	29,963	109,429	298,977
Baltimore ...	46,555	62,738	80,625	102,313	169,054	214,037	267,354
Boston ...	32,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	136,881	177,902	250,526
Cincinnati...	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,338	114,436	160,060	216,239
New Orleans	17,212	27,167	46,310	102,193	116,375	170,766	191,418

	1860	1870
San Francisco	66,000	149,473
Buffalo (N.Y.)	84,132	117,714
Jersey City	59,256	82,546
Washington†	61,400	109,199
Newark (N.J.)	72,055	105,059
Louisville (Ky.)	75,196	100,753
Cleveland (Oh.)	43,550	92,829
Pittsburg (Penn)	49,217	86,076
Detroit (Mich.)	46,834	79,519
Albany (N.Y.)	62,367	76,216
Milwaukee (Wisc.)	45,323	71,440
Providence (Rh. Is.)	50,689	68,870
Rochester (N.Y.)	48,096	62,434
Alleghany City (Penn.)	28,702	53,185
Richmond (Virg.)...	37,958	51,038
New Haven (Con.)	39,277	50,886
Charleston (S. Car.)	40,194	48,956
Indianopolis (Ind.)	18,611	48,244
Troy (N.Y.)	89,653	46,465
Syracuse (N.Y.)	28,119	43,051
Worcester (Mass.)...	24,963	41,168
Lowell (Mass.)	37,069	40,928
Memphis (Ten.)	22,623	40,226
Cambridge (Mass.)	26,074	39.634
Hartford (Con.)	20,152	37,183
Scranton (Pen.)	—	35,092
Reading	23,171	33,940
Paterson (N. J.)	—	33,579
Kansas City	—	32,260

* New York, with its suburbs of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, has 1,441,284 inhabitants.

† The Central Government has its seat in Washington.

	1860	1870
Mobile	29,258 ...	32,034
Toledo	18,758 ...	31,584
Portland	26,341 ...	31,413
Columbus (Oh.)	18,554 ...	31,274
Wilmington	27,258 ...	30,904
Dagton (Oh.)	20,132 ...	30,473
Lawrence	17,639 ...	28,921
Utica (N. Y.)	22,529 ...	28,804
Charleston	35,120 ...	28,330
Savannah	22,292 ...	28,235

Origin of the Names of the Different Countries.

Maine was so named in the year 1623 after the province of Maine in France; the inheritance of Henrietta Maria, queen of England.

New Hampshire—the district which was granted by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason by a patent dated November 7, 1629, and this with reference to the owner of the patent, the governor of Hampshire, in England.

Vermont first received this name from its inhabitants, when they declared their independence January 16, 1777, from the French Vertmont (Green Mountains.)

Massachusetts, from Massachusetts Bay, which obtained its name from the tribe of Massachusett Indians in the neighbourhood of Boston. The tribe is believed to have derived its name from its first place of residence, the blue hills of Milton.

Rhode Island, named thus in 1664 after the island of or Rhodes.

Connecticut, from the Indian name of its chief river; a Mohican word signifying "long stream."

New York, 1664, named after the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the district was presented by the King of England.

New Jersey, 1664, after the island of Jersey (one of the Channel islands), the residence of the family of Sir George Cartaret, to whom this territory was lent.

Pennsylvania, 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware received its name from the bay, which obtained the name from Lord de la Warr, who died in this bay.

Maryland, in honour of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.

Virginia, named (1604) after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Carolina, in honour of Charles II.

Georgia in honour of George II.

Alabama, 1814, from the river Alibama.

Mississippi, 1672, from the Mississippi River, signifying in the Indian language, "The Father of Waters."

Illinois.—Both State and river obtained the name from the Indian tribe of Illinois which means, "We are men."

Minnesota, from its river which signifies in the Dacotah language, "Troubled Water."

Arkansas, from the Indian tribe of Quappas who are called by the Algonquin Indians, "Arkansas" or "Alkansas."

Kentucky, from the river; the word, in the language of the Algonquins, signifies the "Long River."

Texas, from a number of Indian tribes, who bore this name signifying, "Friends in Common."
Indiana, 1806, named after the Indians.
Ohio, so called at the end of the last century from the river, which means, in the Iroquois language, "Beautiful Stream."
Missouri, 1721, from the river, signifying in the Indian language, "A Boat."
Michigan, 1805, from the lake, which means in the language of the Ojibbeway Indians, "Great Lake."
Florida, so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, which is called in Spanish, "Pascua Florida."
Columbia, named after Christopher Columbus.
Wisconsin, after the principal river of the same name.
Iowa and *Oregon* likewise derive their names from their principal streams.

Increase of Territory.

The United States, after their acknowledgment by England in 1783 contained 815,615 square miles. It received an increase in 1803 by the acquirement of Louisiana from France, which made the area 939,000; then again in 1819, an addition of 59,268 square miles by the acquisition of Florida from Spain. The annexation of Texas (formerly Spanish, then Mexican, and last of all independent), in 1845, gave a further addition of 274,356 square miles. In 1846 Oregon was secured by treaty with England, adding a further 95,274 square miles. New Mexico and Upper California were obtained from Mexico in 1848, and supplied an increase of 310,182 miles. In 1854 a district of 113,916 square miles called Arizona was obtained by the Treaty of Gadsden; and, lastly, the acquirement in 1867 of Russian America, called Alaska, added 577,390 miles.

The sanguinary rebellion which began in eleven States, viz.:—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tenessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas in 1861, was completely subdued in 1865.

Names of the Presidents of the United States.

The term of office commences on the 1st of March, and lasts 4 years.

1789 George Washington (twice elected).
1797 John Adams.
1801 Thomas Jefferson (twice elected).
1809 John Maddison (twice elected).
1817 James Munroe (twice elected).
1825 John Quincy Adams.
1829 Andrew Jackson.
1837 Martin Van Buren.
1841 William Harrison (died).
1841 John Tyler.
1845 James Knox Polk.
1849 Zachary Taylor (died in 1850.)
1850 Millard Fillimore.
1853 Franklin Pierce.
1857 James Buchanan.
1861 Abraham Lincoln, murdered April 15, 1865 (twice elected).
1865 Andrew Johnson.
1869 Ulysses S. Grant (twice elected.)
1877 Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Finance.

Until the great commercial crisis of 1857 the finances remained in a very flourishing condition. The customs yielded the largest revenue, and next to them the sale of State lands (Congress land) which were sold at 5*s.* 2½*d.* per acre. The receipts in the financial year 1855-6, beginning July 1, were £19,342,091, of which the customs yielded £13,338,096 and the sale of land £1,857,842, the total expenditure of this same year being only £15,197,665. In the following year, viz., 1856-7, the receipts were £18,444,341 and the expenditure £13,516,421.

But the Budget for 1857-8 gave the receipts at £9,699,493 and the expenditure at £16,997,013, leaving a deficit of £7,297,520. In the following year there was also a deficit.

The actual account of 1859-60 was as follows:—

Receipts		Expenditure	
Customs	£11,081,041	Foreign affairs ...	£5,827,083
Sale of land ...	370,625	Home department ...	824,166
Miscellaneous receipts	210,416	War department ...	3,418,750
		Marine department	2,398,541
...	£11,662,082	Debt	3,669,375
From loans ...	4,327,916		
		Total ...	£16,137,915
Total ...	£15,989,998		

In 1860-1 the balance seemed to be nearly restored, but the rebellion broke out in the Southern States in the spring of 1861, and the Minister of Finance demanded new credits on July 4 of the same year, viz., £37,546,875 for the army, £6,354,166 for the navy, and £4,479,166 for the debt. The total expenditure for the year rose to £66,358,246. Loans were contracted and new taxes levied simultaneously; the customs' dues were very greatly increased. The increased taxation, however, yielded 5¼ millions less than the estimated amount, the total receipts from that source being only £11,365,136.

The Minister of Finance subsequently produced his calculation thus—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1861-2	£11,835,235 ...	£113,209,672
1862-3	19,958,333 ...	99,027,342
1863-4	33,666,354 ...	156,194,158
1864-5	88,814,123 ...	394,848,796

The increase in the receipts was obtained by the introduction of fresh taxes; the deficit was obliged to be covered every year by an increase in the debt. All the estimates of the expenditure remained far below the real amount, because the value of paper money became depreciated in proportion as the quantity of it increased, and as a result of this the price of everything gradually rose. The taxes were, of course, all paid in paper-money. But the necessaries of life imported from abroad could only be paid in metal coin; therefore loans of gold were obtained upon the condition that the interest on them should be paid in like manner, and that they should subsequently be paid off in the same coin In order to procure the precious metal needful for this object, a legal order was issued that the customs should be paid in gold.

The actual accounts for the years immediately subsequent to the close of the Civil War were as follows:—

Year ending in	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1866	£265,408,378	£237,723,472	£27,684,906
1867	263,322,597	227,724,928	35,597,669
1868	250,337,152	222,893,743	27,443,408
1869	154,262,153	121,828,749	32,433,404
1870	118,111,628	86,974,989	31,136,634
1871	123,495,794	88,106,736	22,889,057
1872	100,842,202	78,641,295	22,200,907
1873	69,528,793	60,488,592	9,040,199

Under revenue appeared:—

	Transferred Accounts	Customs	Lands	Inland Taxes
1866	£148,510,740	£37,301,385	£138,548	£64,422,252
1867	133,422,272	36,753,710	242,411	55,422,403
1868	130,231,548	34,263,458	280,982	39,809,914
1869	49,724,600	37,510,088	837,571	32,990,929
1870	32,433,404	40,528,827	698,017	38,568,512
1871	26,136,639	42,973,001	497,634	29,812,115
1872	22,889,057	45,077,142	536,607	27,217,120

Under expenditure appeared:—

	Civil Service	Pensions and Indians	War
1866	£8,553,533	£3,865,336	£59,260,359
1867	10,647,923	5,328,975	19,838,420
1868	11,043,722	5,808,922	25,676,385
1869	11.765,429	7,399,905	16,354,581
1870	3,964,850	6,614,195	12,016,607
1871	3,908,495	8,723,102	7,458,331
1872	3,372,303	7,415,652	6,952,532

	Navy	Payment of Debt	Interest on Debt
1866	£9,025,857	£129,242,026	£27,722,446
1867	6,415,418	155,489,692	29,954,498
1868	5,369,896	144,114,527	30,713,582
1869	4,166,824	52,754,732	29,387,275
1870	4,537,547	22,463,831	26,924,062
1871	4,047,630	27,236,488	26,161,784
1872	4,426,993	22,274,691	24,449,549

If during the Civil War nothing was spared for the conducting or prosecuting of it, so at its close, no exertions were shirked, however colossal, which would bring about a reduction of the State debt, so greatly increased by the war. And no other State has done so much in this respect. It was

not until considerable amounts of the debt had been paid off in 1870 and again in 1873 that large reductions of taxes were permitted. The total amount paid off the debt from March 1st 1869 to 1st of November 1873 was estimated at £79,922,871, making a yearly saving of £5,715,194.

The taxes imposed to defray the costs of the war are manifold, and extend to many of the necessaries of life

A land tax of very small amount (1 cent per acre,) existed from the commencement of the Union till 1818; from that year all direct taxes for purposes of the whole Union ceased, until it was necessary to impose them again in 1861, and that at a much higher rate, and in addition an income tax, a manufacturing tax, and a stamp duty were imposed. The former was at first progressive up to 10 per cent., but was definitely fixed at 5 per cent. in 1865, with the regulation that incomes under £125 should be free of duty, and that this amount might be deducted from higher incomes. The other new taxes belonged partly to the category of excise, partly to that of the customs, with which many other imposts were ranked (on sugar, coffee, tea, distilled liquors, carriages, trinkets; on bank-notes, legacies, etc., abolished since July 1st, 1872). The customs are levied partly according to weight and measure, and partly according to value; sometimes both systems are combined, as, for example, with cigars, from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., according to the quality; and 10 per cent. on the value. Annual taxes were fixed on all ordinary industry as is done in France, by the patent duty. All persons carrying on any trade or profession are compelled to pay this tax; the heads of manufacturing trades are obliged to state the amount of goods produced by them every month, and by this the tax is proportioned. The whole system of inland taxation, which is altogether new in America, took some time to develop. The State treasury did not receive more than £8,125,000 from this source in the financial year of 1862 and 1863; but in the following year it increased to £22,916,666, and by 1865 and 1866 it had reached £64,422,252.

In 1865 the largest amount of duty from one source was that from manufactures which paid more than £21,500,000; cotton and woollen manufactures each paid £1,666,666; distilled liquors, £3,333,333; tobacco, £1,455,111; licenses, £2,500,000; the income tax yielded £4,166,666; dividends £2,910,222; and stamp duty, £2,291,667.

As regards the distribution of the inland taxes, the sum yielded by the various articles in 1868, was much less than in the previous years in consequence of successive reductions or partial abolition. In 1870 a most important change resulted from a decree of July 14th, which was a reduction of the tax on industry, a reduction of income tax from 5 to 2½ per cent. and a declaration that incomes under £416 were free of duty. The inheritance duty was entirely done away with; the same with mercantile stamps on all bills below £20. The ordinary stamp duty was reduced together with several other taxes.

The inland taxes are thus simplified and are only imposed as federal taxes on incomes, spirituous liquors, and tobacco; besides which the stamp duty exists. A further relief came into effect on July 1st, 1872. The duty on tea and coffee was entirely abolished, and the customs tariff reduced in a variety of items. The yield of the inland taxes (internal revenue, federal taxes) was as follows:—

	Tax on	1870		1872
1	Spirits	£11,592,936	...	£10,307,399
2	Tobacco	6,531,397	...	7,028,368
3	Fermented drinks	1,316,484	...	1,720,520
4	Duty on banks	629,184	...	964,214
5	Income tax	5,880,119	...	1,814,843
6	Net receipts of banks	744,431	...	450,534
	„ railway companies	603,917	...	385,586
	„ insurance „	193,024	...	56,360
7	Railway bonds	389,451	...	268,963
8	Incomes from other sources ...	58,878	...	32,290
9	Gas	481,961	...	589,941
10	Stamp duty	3,446,675	...	4,370,275
11	Fines	172,480	...	92,126
12	Altered taxes	7,183,045	...	371,755
	Total	£39,223,982		£28,453,174

	Tax on	1877		1878
1	Spirits	£11,972,797	...	10,504,271
2	Tobacco*	8,563,863	...	8,350,943
3	Fermented drinks	1,975,164	...	2,070,319
4	Duty on banks	797,860	...	714,381
5	Fines	1,480,976	...	1,490,666
	Total	£24,790,660		£22,880,580

One of the early sources of revenue, that of land, is very much diminished, in consequence of the law of domicile (*see* social condition).

Lands granted were as follows :—

	1864 acres		1866 acres
For cash payments	432,773	...	338,294
As prizes to the military	519,900	...	403,180
For schools and agricultural purposes ...	214,418	...	651,066
For railways	857,180	...	94,557
By the law of domicile or settlement ...	1,261,592	...	1,892,516
Swamps to States	—	...	1,199,658
Total	3,285,863		4,579,271

According to the "Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office," in the year 1871 the United States embrace an area of 1,902,000,000 acres ; 1,284,119,331 of which were not then surveyed.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the Government disposed of 10,765,705 acres. Of these, 4,600,326 acres were granted to free settlers, and 2,911,938 to railway companies. These companies had received 216,000,000 acres in gifts, whereas only 163,136,644 acres had been bought by them.

* In 1878 the number of cigars made was 1,905,063,743 ; of cigarettes 165,189,594; the weight of tobacco was 25,342,933 lbs.

Expenditure of the State.

The highest salary, that of the President of the Union, did not until recently amount to more than £5,200, nor that of the Vice-President to more than £1,600. Now, however, the President receives £10,400, the members of the Cabinet £2,000, and the Members of Congress £1,500. The military invalids and veterans of the war are well cared for; they have pensions and grants of land. The widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the war are likewise provided for, as will be seen in the item "pensions."

The pension list of the United States is exclusively military and naval, and the Commissioner of Pensions reported that there were 242,755 names on the pension rolls on June 30, 1879. Of these 125,150 were army invalids; 81,174 army widows, children, or dependant relatives; 1,844 were navy invalids; 1,772 navy widows or children; 11,621 were surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and 21,194 widows of deceased soldiers of that war. There were 37,346 new pensioners added during the year 1879, owing to the enlargement of the lists by Congress. The annual pension charge is £5,311,196, but the cost for 1879 was heavier, owing to the arrears due to the new pensioners.

The Post.

The post is not regarded as a source of revenue, but from the standpoint of accommodation and comfort to the nation. In 1875, for example, the receipts from the post were £5,717,000; and the cost of it £7,002,356,

The Union lacks that admirable administration of finance which exists, for example, in Switzerland.

Historical Notice.

It became needful as early as 1781 for the central government to raise £1,666,660. This sum was divided in the following manner, according to the supposed value of the cultivated lands (as a land-tax therefore). We shall also see how far behind most of the other provinces stood the present chief State of New York (the empire State):—

Virginia	£272,415	South Carolina ...	£177,834
Massachusetts ...	272,395	New York	77,832
Pennsylvania ...	233,498	Rhode Island ...	45,142
Maryland	194,582	New Hampshire ...	36,124
Connecticut	151,499	Delaware	23,351
New Jersey	147,078	Georgia	5,188
North Carolina ...	129,724		

The following table will show the state of the finances since 1873:—

REVENUE.

	1874	1876	1878
Customs	£33,979,825	£30,848,315	£27,118,894
Inland revenue	21,335,371	24,312,652	23,037,838
Direct tax	—	19,522	—

	1874	1876	1878
Sale of public lands ...	385,943	235,305	224,946
Miscellaneous	6,786,567	5,014,875	3,253,068
Premiums	1,049,544	839,433	66,062
Total revenue ...	£63,537,250	£61,270,102	£53,700,808
Receipts from loans and treasury notes	£91,515,112	£82,803,163	£84,287,750
Total receipts ...	£155,052,362	£144,073,265	£137,988,558

EXPENDITURE.

	1874	1876	1878
War Department	£8,815,401	£7,931,435	£6,699,614
Marine Department ...	6,444,288	3,950,689	3,617,771
Indian affairs	1,394,262	1,243,032	964,433
Pensions	6,049,169	5,886,957	5,653,545
Miscellaneous	17,737,831	15,333,263	11,078,688
Premiums	292,406	—	—
Interest	22,316,628	20,884,014	21,354,348
Total expenditure ...	£63,049,985	£55,229,390	£49,368,399

The State Debt.

This stood as follows in the years

	1865		1878
Debt, bearing interest	£496,152,144	...	£373,903,260
Debt, the interest of which has ceased	313,129	...	1,165,520
Debt, bearing no interest (paper money)	96,170,024	...	94,974,100
	£592,635,297	...	£470,042,880
Less gold in the Treasury	18,362,094	...	53,504,919
Total debt	£574,273,203	...	£416,537,961
Annual interest	31,453,686	...	19,249,681

In 1880 the actual debt is £413,815,573. The 5¼ per cent. interest is, for the future to be reduced to 4⅔, thus reducing the interest payable annually by £2,250,000.

History of the Debt.

At the end of the War of Independence, the amount of foreign and home debt was £8,750,000; this soon shewed considerable increase. On the 1st of January, 1791, it was £15,660,411, of which £2,669,389 was foreign debt, (France £1,575,302; Spain £52,162; Holland £1,041,875). The figure rose in 1804 to £17,782,008, but declined in 1808 to £13,487,984, and in 1812 to £9,382,417. The war again raised it, and by 1816 it had reached £22,628,411. Reductions were made in time of peace, so that in 1833 it was only £994,652, and in 1834, the debt was entirely paid off, and in 1835, even a surplus which was divided among the separate States.

The Mexican War, and the acquiring of new territory, necessitated considerable loans.

The following events materially affected the state of the debt at various periods.

On April 30, 1803, the Union bought Louisiana from Napoleon for £2,500,000, and on February 22nd, 1819, Florida was bought from Spain for £1,041,666. A debt of about £2,250,000 was undertaken with Texas.

About £4,250,000 were paid to Mexico (¾ of it in cash) for the cession of California, etc.

Russian America was purchased for £2,250,000, paper money, = £1.562,500 in gold.

£4,250,000 were set apart in 1834 for the construction of high roads and canals. In 1853 the Union received £1,000,000 from France as compensation for losses caused by the violent measures of Napoleon in the great wars. Up to the year 1840 the Union had bought 442,866,370 acres of land from the various Indian tribes, for which it had paid £17,726,843. On the other hand, it sold between the years 1833—57, 114,271,800 acres for £27,641,238. As most of the lands were not bought, but merely taken possession of as lands without an owner, the Union really owns a far larger extent of country. In 1873 the Union received an indemnity of £3,250,000 from England as adjudicated to her by the Geneva Conference, in compensation for the injury inflicted on her trade by the southern pirate vessel, *Alabama*, which had been allowed to run out of British ports.

The State debt was reduced by the close of the fiscal year 1857 to £5,234,407. In consequence of the decline in the customs, and the expenditure for military purposes, it rose in 1860-61 to £18,930,797. The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Congress in December, 1864, as to the state of the debt after the outbreak of the Civil War said that it was of no importance, and in his returns estimated his expenses at £66,358,295, a sum which he hoped to cover fully by the ordinary receipts and a loan;—£4,166,666 from direct taxes, and a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes over £166 were ordered by a decree of Congress in August of 1861, and the Finance Minister was obliged to apply to Congress in December of the same year for means to cover a deficit of £44,459,255. Increased taxation proved itself inevitable, and thus the general customs regulation was issued in July, 1862, followed 14 days after, by the increase of the import dues. But the needs increased so rapidly that it was not thought possible to await the result of the negociation of a loan. Congress, therefore, resolved upon the issue of £62,500,000 of paper money, an issue of £12,500,0000 having already taken place. It was issued and the exchange forced.

In May, 1863, Congress authorised a loan of £62,500,000 for the current year, and one of £125,000,000 for the following fiscal year. Two-thirds of this were to be issued in 6 per cent. Treasury notes, and 31 millions in paper money; £1,041,666 of the latter sum to be reserved for the repayment of temporary deposits. For the payment of temporary outlays needful during the course of the year, Congress ordered (March 1, 1863) the issue of 6 per cent. certificates, payable at the expiration of one year, and also approved of the receipt of deposits for not less than 30 days, to be withdrawn at 10 days' notice. Of the same character was the issue of a limited amount of paper money in notes of less than 4*s.*, 2*d.*, ordered March 3, 1863.

The needs ceased not to increase, and new loans followed the old ones. Such a mass of debt accumulated as had never been known within so short a space.

The following is a calculation by Kühne of the debt existing in 1865:—

I.—LOANS, THE INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

(1)	£1,961,510	of 28th Jan.,	1847,	at 6 %	to expire	Dec. 31, 1867.
(2)	1,855,904	„ 31st March,	1848,	„ 6 %	„	July 1, 1868.
(3)	4,166,666	„ 14th June,	1858,	„ 5 %	„	Jan. 1, 1874.
(4)	1,512,916	„ 22nd June,	1860,	„ 5 %	„	Jan. 1, 1871.
(5)	3,836,458	„ 8th Feb.	1861,	„ 6 %	„	Dec. 31, 1880.
(6)	10,416,666	„ 17th July, 5th Aug.	1861,	„ 6 %	„	June 30, 1881.
(7)	29,072,177	„ 17th June 5th Aug.	1861,	„ 6 %	„	June 30, 1881.
(8)	107,245,937	„ Feb. 25th,	1862,	„ 6 %	„	May 1, 1882.
(9)	19,122,708	„ 30th June,	1864,	„ 6 %	„	Nov. 1, 1884.
(10)	35,993,770	„ 3rd March,	1864,	„ 5 %	„	March 1, 1904.
(11)	211,666	„ 2nd March,	1861,	„ 6 %	„	July 1, 1881.
(12)	15,625,000	„ 3rd March,	1861,	„ 6 %	„	June 30, 1881.
	£231,651,378					

Of these loans those numbered 8, 9, 10, can be paid off at the end of 5 or 10 years, but they must be paid off at the expiration of 20 or 40 years—for this reason, these bonds are called the 5-20 and 10-40 loans.

II.—LOANS, THE INTEREST ON WHICH IS PAYABLE IN GOVERNMENT MONEY.

(1) £262,083 of 1st July, 1862, and 2nd July, 1864, at 6 per cent., to expire January 16, 1895.

(2) £134,378 of 11th July, 1862, at 4 per per cent., to expire at 30 days' notice.

(3) £4,979,013 of 11th July, 1862, at 5 per cent., to expire at 30 days' notice

(4) £15,535,551 11th July, 1862, at 6 per cent., to expire at 30 days notice.

(5) £22,230,416 of 1st March, 1862, at 5 per cent., to expire after one year on payment of the capital.

(6) £8,318,797 of 3rd March, 1863, at 5 per cent., to expire after two years on payment of capital.

(7) £44,200,084 of 3rd March, 1863, and 20th June, 1864, at 6 per cent., to expire at the end of three years on payment of principal.

(8) £62,500,000 of 30th June, 1864, and 3rd March, 1865, at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., to expire in three years.

(9) £62,500,000 of 3rd March, 1865, „ at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., to expire in three years.

(10) £47,916,666 of 3rd March, 1865, „ at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., to expire in three years.

Total amount of loans payable in Government money, £268,576,928.

The loans numbered 8, 9, 10, are called the $7\frac{3}{10}$ notes; they are to be be exchanged into 6 per cent. bonds on the day they expire; the interest on these latter is payable in gold.

III.—STATE DEBT NOT LIABLE TO INTEREST (Treasury notes, certificates.)

	Amount	Outstanding
Issue authorized on 17th July, August 5th, 1861, and February 12th, 1862 ...	£12,500,000	£98,458
Issue in Feb. and July, 1862, and Jan.. 1863	83,333,333	83,234,874
„ July, 1862	10.208,333	6,912,618
„ small notes for use as change ...	6,250,000	5,364,590
		£95,610,540

The amount of paper money in circulation was £21,285,618. Thus there was a list of debts, the highest amount of which was in August 31st, 1865, when it reached £574,256,577.

The endeavour of the Governmment has been to accomplish both a diminution of the amount of the principal. and a reduction of the interest by means of conversion. A very considerable part of the 6 per cent. certificates have in reality been converted into 5 per cents.

Expense of the Civil War.

Setting aside the increase of the State debt, there is the principal of the pensions which must be paid as a result of the war, and which at present amounts to about £41,666,666; there is an increase of the debts of the separate States, £25,625,000: increase of country, town, and district debts, £41,500,000. Current expenses of the States, counties, towns, and districts, incurred for the war, and not furnished by loans, nearly £125,000,000; loss of the loyal States in consequence of damage and interruption of industry, of the diminution of the American navy and trade, £250,000,000; direct expenditure and loss of property in the Confederate States in consequence of the war, £562,530,000. These sums together make, in round numbers, £1,875,000,000, which was really the cost of the abolition of slavery. This is three times as much as the slave property was ever worth—a sum which costs twice as much for interest alone as was ever produced by slave labor in the south at its most flourishing period.

Financial Condition of the Separate States.

While the Government are reducing their debt, and either reducing or abolishing taxes, the individual States are going in quite another direction. Many of the States are practically bankrupt, and a like fate seems to threaten others. In the year 1878 the United States population paid direct and indirect taxes to the amount of £137,500,000—that is, £2 18*s.* per head.

The following table will show at a glance the acknowledged debt and the revenue of the separate States for the year 1878, together with the length of railway in each.

A great part of the debts have been incurred for security for interest on railways, etc. Some States have partially or wholly repudiated their financial obligations at various times. Louisiana, in January, 1874 voluntarily reduced 40 per cent. of its debt.

a. NEW ENGLAND STATES:—

States	Debt	Revenue	Exports of Home Productions	Length of Railway. Miles
1. Maine	£1,223,729	£251,612	£1,227,284	996
2. New Hampshire ...	739,480	103,430	1,210	962
3. Vermont	7,916	81,423	301,173	875
4. Massachusetts ...	6,879,263	382,047	10,017,697	1,861
5. Rhode Island ...	507,187	173,545	4,316	203
6. Connecticut ...	984,416	344,285	759,973	921
Total of *a.* ...	£10,341,991	£1,336,342	£12,311,653	5,818

b. CENTRAL STATES:—

7. New York ...	£1,907,094	£2,584,273	£74,437,786	5,720
8. New Jersey ...	457,561	362,756	153,035	1,659
9. Pennsylvania ...	4,581,146	824,558	9,293,655	5,922
10. Delaware ...	198,541	40,625	5,833	271
11. Maryland ...	2,241,391	1,509,354	9,506,983	943
Total of *b.* ...	£9,385,733	£5,321,566	£93,397,292	14,515

c. SOUTHERN STATES:—

12. Virginia	£6,114,755	£629,195	£2,320,671	1,620
13. West Virginia ...	—	144,432	—	637
14. North Carolina. ...	3,533,342	111,141	1,055,022	1,425
15. South Carolina ...	1,362,020	169,154	3,971,243	1,628
16. Georgia	4,217,604	416,322	4,102,042	2,337
17. Florida	283,301	65,726	642,108	484
Total of *c.* ...	£15,511,022	£1,535,970	£12,091,086	8,131

d. S. MISSISSIPPI STATES:—

18. Alabama ...	19,693,060	149,630	1,976,619	1,800
19. Mississippi ...	615,512	179,443	82,101	1,087
20. Tennessee ...	5,088,146	130,526	—	1,654
21. Kentucky ...	386,008	233,379	—	1,507
Total of *d.* ...	£25,782,726	£692,978	£2,058,720	6,048

e. N. MISSISSIPPI STATES:—

22. Ohio	£1,349,355	£1,162,820	£632,125	5,074
23. Indiana	1,041,287	387,662	787,895	4,054
24. Michigan... ...	199,822	382,047	2,235,346	3,465
25. Illinois	115,154	693,776	Joins with Indiana	7,387
26. Wisconsin ...	459,178	233,507	470,359	2,700
27. Minnesota ...	108,750	307,692	195,512	2,192
Total of *e.* ...	£3,273,546	£3,167,484	£4,321,237	24,874

f. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES—					
28. Iowa	£103,632	£222,675	—	4,131
29. Missouri	3,491,250	730,626	—	3,196
30. Arkansas... ...	2,735,543	133,204	—	666
31. Louisiana ...	2,640,773	542,991	£17,832,261	593
32. Kansas	246,244	251,390	—	2,350
33. Nebraska ...	124,847	198,785	—	1,284
34. Colorado... ...	25,812	32,072	—	1,044
Total of *f.* ...	£9,368,101	£2,111,743	£17,832,261	13,174
g. WEST OF THE GULF OF MEXICO—				
35. Texas	£1,057,054	£408,940	£3,264,013	2,208
h. ON THE PACIFIC—				
36. California ...	£728,958	£815,311	£8,222,606	2,099
37. Oregon	135,749	86,308	1,298,240	247
38. Nevada	138,675	149,956	—	630
Total of *h.* ...	£1,003,382	£1,051,575	£9,520,846	2,976
TERRITORIES—				
Columbia	—	—	2,095	—
Territories	—	—	118,673	1,732

The Army.

LAND FORCE.

Congress determines the number of troops every two years in time of peace. They are recruited and receive from £6 to £41 "bounty money." The term for which they enlist is usually five years, except in time of war, when it is for a less period. Those who re-enter the service at the expiration of the term receive, in addition to a fresh bounty, a claim to an increase of pay, and 180 acres of land on leaving the army. The recruits receive rations, clothing, and 30*s.* a month for the first two months, and subsequently £2 2*s.* There are many foreigners among the soldiers.

In 1879 the army was officered by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 15 generals of brigades, 66 colonels, 85 lieutenant-colonels, and 242 majors. A general's pay is from £1,140 to £3,312; a colonel's, from £729 to £1,000; lieutenant's from £375 to £580; a sub-lieutenant's from £291 to £430. The effective force of the army is reduced to 25,000 men, exclusive of all detachments for special services which now amount to 3,463 men.* It is composed of 25 regiments of infantry (of which the 24th and 25th are black) of 10 companies each, and each company numbers 37 men.

Ten regiments of cavalry, of which the 9th and 10th are black; each regiment having 12 companies of 91 men each.

Five regiments of artillery, each of 12 companies of 41 men.

* The deaths among the white soldiers average 12 per 1,000, and among the negro soldiers 14 per 1,000.

One battalion of engineers including 109 officers and 200 men.

The army of the Union in 1879 numbered 25,000 men and 2,155 officers and military employés. The pay of the soldiers varies from £1 10*s* to £4 per month.

The regular army is divided into three military divisions, 9 military departments, and one independent.

1. The division of the Missouri, with the 4 departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas.

2. Division of the Atlantic, containing the two departments of east and south.

3. The division of the Pacific with the three departments of California, Columbia, and Arizona.

Fortresses.

None really existed until the beginning of the civil war. The great ports were protected by forts; for example, New York, Boston, New Orleans, and Charleston. Forts were also erected at certain points as a defence against the Indians. The Southern States fortified a number of places immediately after the commencement of the rebellion, the most important of the fortifications being at Richmond.

Historical Notice (Army.)

The people of North America, although never organizing their troops well in time of peace, yet have always produce an effective military force, whenever danger arose. Heavy loss of life, however, has always marked the commencement of a war. Thus it was in the War of Independence. The following account of the strength of the opposing forces is given by one who served under Lord Cornwallis (Stedman).

	Year		Britons		Americans
August,	1776.	... ...	24,000	... ...	16,000
November	„	... ...	26,900	... ...	4,500
December	„	... ...	27,700	... ...	3,300
March,	1777.	... ...	27,000	... ...	4,500
June	„	... ...	30,000	... ...	8,000

The fighting power of the Americans in 1781 is thus given.

				Men
Infantry,	49	regiments, each of 9 companies of 64 men	...	28,224
Artillery,	4	„ „ 9 „ „ 65 „	...	2,340
Pioneers,	1	„ „ 8 squadrons of 60 „	...	480
Cavalry,	4	„ „ 6 „ „ 64 „	...	1,536
				32,580

At the conclusion of the second war with England in 1815, there were 32,000 soldiers, but their number was quickly reduced to 6,000. 90,067 were brought into the field in the Mexican War; 4,443 of these were officers. 121 officers and 1,399 private soldiers died of their wounds

86 „ 6,063 „ „ disease

„ 108 „ „ by accidents

Total deaths (officers and men), 7,777.

3,743 more were wounded, of whom 300 were officers; the number of deserters was 4,966

Previous to the outbreak of the Civil War the standing army was said to contain 17,984 men, the actual number, however, was only 15,764 men. It was seen at the first outbreak of the rebellion, independently of the small number of the standing army, how entire was the want of all military organization. It is true that every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 was declared liable to aid in the defence of his country, and thus there were 3,070,987 privates and 51,460 officers in 1860 on paper. But the whole thing was mere play, entirely different from the military arrangements of Switzerland. Organization, exercise, and discipline were entirely wanting.

Whilst the Federal Assembly of a small estate like Switzerland can at once order out 188 battalions of the line belonging to the reserve alone the Union did not possess one single company ready to be sent into the field out of those nominal 3,000,000 of soldiers. It is marvellous how a real army could be formed under such circumstances, yet it was done, although accompanied by great sacrifices, which might have been avoided. In March, 1862, there were 39,373 men, then followed the enrolment of the so-called "volunteers" for a short period, and subsequently an enrolment for a longer period, and in July, 1863, the first real levy by conscription took place, with the privilege of immunity by payment. This privilege conduced greatly to the prevention of a sufficient number of men being obtained, only 50,000 recruits instead of 300,000 being the result.

This right was set aside in 1864, but permission given to supply substitutes where it was desired.

It is stated that between the commencement of the Civil War and the end of 1864 the States which remained faithful to the Union supplied 1,258,761. Of these, however, 497,875 were enrolled as militia for 3 or 9 months only, so that there remained but 760,886 men for longer service. On May 1, 1864, the nominal strength of the army was 960,710; the effective force in the field was, however, 662,346.

On March 1, 1865, the nominal force was 965,591; the effective force 602,598. On May 1 of the same year the former are said to have numbered 1,000,516 men, 800,000 of whom were discharged by December, 1865. It is plain such rapid demobilisation is only possible with an army of militia, and never with standing troops.

The total number of negroes enrolled was given as 178,975, and of those who fell as 68,178. In the year 1864 there were 39,392 deserters, from the army of the Union. The average number of those who enlisted and proved unfit for service was 314 per 1,000. 98,302 prisoners of war fell into the hands of the Union between January 1 and October 20 of the year 1865.

The strength of the rebel army at the time of its capitulation was given at 174,223 men, but this figure only includes those who were present by name; thousands went straight to their homes as soon as they heard of the capitulation, so that Lee, for example, could surrender with 27,805 men only (scarcely two-thirds.) Johnson's army numbered 31,243 men at the capitulation.

The losses in the field were enormous. From 1861 to the end of 1863 they are stated as follows:—

	Killed		Wounded		Prisoners
Unionists ...	43,573	...	132,265	...	87,481
Southerners ...	26,720	...	101,843	...	78,731
	70,293	...	234,108	...	166,212

Another account for the period between June 1, 1863, to April 1, 1865, gives the numbers thus :—

Killed	5,221 officers and	90,868 men.
Died of illness	2,321 „	182,329 „

exclusive of those who succumbed to their wounds after having left the service. The average number of deaths was 6.08 per 1,000.

The ordnance department, between the 1st of January, 1861, and June 30, 1866, supplied—

7,892 cannon.
4,022,130 rifles.
2,362,546 complete leathern equipments for infantry and cavalry.
1,022,176,474 gun cartridges.
1,220,555,435 caps.
26,440,045 pounds of gunpowder.
90,416,295 pounds of lead, not including artillery ammunition.

In conclusion, as historical notice, we give a summary of the German troops who were sold by German princes for the struggle of the independence of America.

	Men	Of whom perished	Sold for
Hesse ...	16,992 ...	6,500 ...	£2,600,000
Brunswick ...	5,723 ...	3,015 ...	780,000
Hanau ...	2,422 ...	981 ...	335,150
Anspach ...	1,644 ...	461 ...	305,400
Waldeck ...	1,225 ...	720 ...	122,670
Zerbst ...	1,160 ...	176 ...	535,400
Total ...	29,166 ...	11,843 ...	£5,126,620*

Navy.

The war marine as it at present exists is scarcely worthy of the Union. Of the number of ships which were built during the Civil war, very few are seaworthy. and very few new ships have taken the place of the old ones. There are 4 classes of ships of war ; the tonnage of the first 3,000 and upwards ; the 2nd of 2,000 and over ; the 3rd, between 800 and 2,000 ; the 4th less than 800. The total of the navy in 1878 consisted of 9 large iron-clads of 38 guns ; 15 monitors of 32 guns ; 68 steamers of 790 guns ; 22 sailing vessels of 285 guns ; 2 torpedo-boats and 26 sloops. The navy is officered by 1,081 officers on active service, and manned by 7,500 men. The navy yards are ten in number. The sailors' pay is from £43 to £53 a year, and instead of the rum formally dealt out, a compensation of 1*s.* 3*d.* a day is granted.

Historical Notice (Navy.)

During the War of Independence the American sea forces consisted only of cruisers and privateers. When peace was made, the vessels of war were sold on account of their inutility, and also because money was wanted. Afterwards 20 real ships of war were to be built, but this was not set about till 1801. At the outbreak of the war in 1812, the whole sea force consisted of 4 frigates

* Inclusive of £48,000, which the King of England drew in his capacity of Sovereign of Hanover (Brunswick-Luneburg.)

and 8 sloops with 6,000 men. This notwithstanding, the Americans obtained more advantage over the English than did the French during the whole war. The war marine was increased by vessels of commerce. The Americans always avoided a sea-fight where it was possible, but when they did engage in one, they often had the advantage. Commodore Rodgers took 218 vessels with 547 guns and 5,106 men from the English, by the end of 1813. According to a parliamentary statement, the English lost altogether 382 vessels between October 1st, 1812, and May 1st, 1813.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, there were indeed 10 old ships of the line, but not one of them fit for service; also 10 sailing frigates, scarcely three of which were fit for use, and so on. The steam fleet which alone is of any importance in modern times, consisted of 6 frigates with altogether, 222 guns; 27 smaller vessels with 224 guns, and a floating battery of 8 guns. A new fleet was, however, quickly constructed. The following account of its strength and the service performed by it, will be seen from the following message of the President to Congress.

"It is an object of just pride for our nation, that so large a fleet should have been organized in so short a time, and managed with such successful results. The fleet consists, inclusive of the vessels in course of construction on December 1st, 1864, of 671 vessels, of 510,396 tons burden, armed with 4,610 guns. This shews, in spite of the loss by shipwreck and in battle, an increase of 88 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons, as compared with the previous year; 51,000 men, including officers, are serving in the fleet. 324 of the enemy's vessels were captured during the year, and 1,374, including 267 steamers since the beginning of hostilities; the sum realized by the sale of these prizes was £2,999,218. The total expenditure of the whole naval department, including the enormous squadrons which have been created between March 4th and November 1st, 1864, amounts to £49,701,512."

A report of the Secretary for Naval Affairs, in 1865, contained the following:—"At the outbreak of the rebellion there were 7,600 men in the naval service; at the end of the war 15,500; this number was afterwards increased to 16,880. To these must be added the thousands who were employed in private ship-yards. During the years that the war lasted 208 vessels were begun, and most of them completed for service. All of them were steamers or steam-propellers with sails. 418 vessels were bought after March 4th, 1861. 313 of these were steamers. These vessels cost £3,826,392; 340 of these vessels were re-sold, and the Government received £1,171,191. Besides those taken as prizes, the following vessels belonging to the enemy were destroyed:—85 steamers, 114 schooners, 32 shallops, 2 brigs, 4 barques, 96 small boats, 5 rams, 4 ironclads, 11 gunboats; in all 355. The value of the prizes taken was £4,583,333; the costs, £364,666; the prize-money which remained for distribution was therefore £4,218,667." Including the value of the vessels destroyed, the property, mostly English, which was destroyed during the war was worth £6,560,833. The outlay for the fleet from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1865, was £65,366,666.

The navy was reduced to the peace footing just as rapidly as the army when the war was over. Most of the ships were sold to merchants for commercial use. Out of 471 vessels of war with 2,455 guns which had been employed on the Coast, only 20, with 210 guns were left to the service a few months after the rebellion had ceased.

Social Condition.

a. GENERAL REMARKS.

Negro slavery formerly constituted the darkest spot in the social condition of the United States. It had come down from the time of the monarchy, but had been fearfully extended under the Republic, although the Union, first among transatlantic countries, forbade the importation of slaves January 1, 1808. It is true that the number of free persons increased on the whole more than did the slaves. But the proportion was otherwise if we take into account the slave States only. The slave holders also succeeded in extending the dominion of slavery. According to Scherzer's statement there were among the slave-holders "no fewer than 1,600 clergy who possessed more than 600,000 slaves, or a fifth part of the whole slave population." The terrible civil war has happily ended with the world-famed event of the complete abolition of slavery. A first great step was made towards this after some preliminary wavering by the proclamation of President Lincoln on September 22, 1862, by which all slaves in the rebel States were unconditionally freed from January 1, 1863, whilst a provision was held out for compensation to be paid to those States which adhered to the Union, and which should voluntarily abolish slavery. Slavery was declared to be abolished throughout the entire territory of the Union by a decision of Congress carried by $\frac{2}{3}$ of all the votes, February 1, 1865. This decision finally received the assent of $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the separate States, and was declared a part of the Constitution, December 18, 1865.

There is no distinction of special classes in North America; especially is there no official class as such. Public offices are conferred by means of the President, and only for fixed and limited periods. The number of those who live by callings which pre-suppose a so-called higher education is only about 200,000. 24,900 persons only are employed in the civil service.

Occupation of the Population.

The number of persons in the Union employed on industrial occupations on July 1, 1872 was 12,505,923.

Of these 9,802,038 were born in the United States.

836,502	„	Germany,
949,164	„	Ireland,
301,779	„	England,
71,933	„	Scotland,
109,681	„	Scandinavia,
58,197	„	France,
189,307	„	British America,
46,300	„	China and Japan.

Of this number 5,922,471 were employed in agriculture, cattle breeding and in forests

2,885,996 being agricultural laborers
2,977,711 farmers and planters
27,106 were employed in the fisheries and in the chase
152,107 in mining and smelting
2,528,208 „ industry
1,191,238 „ commerce and trade

2,007,400 „ domestic service
25,147 „ the land and sea forces
67,822 „ public offices
43,874 „ religious matters
40,736 „ jurisprudence
126,822 „ education
2,948 „ the fine arts
63,549 physicians, surgeons and veterinary surgeons
306,495 members of professions
26,052,448 in other occupations or without definite employment.

Of those occupied in domestic service 42,066 are Germans.

The Taxable Property is very unequal in the different states. The property per head of the population in 1870 being as follows :—

New York	£308	Illinois	£173	Wisconsin	£138
Massachusetts	304	Maryland	171	Michigan	126
Connecticut	300	New Hampshire	165	Iowa	125
Rhode Island	284	Delaware	160	Oregon	118
California	237	Indiana	157	Nebraska	117
Pennsylvania	225	Missouri	155	Maine	115
New Jersey	216	Nevada	152	Minnesota	108
Ohio	174	Vermont	148	Kansas	107
Kentucky	95	Louisiana	92	West Virginia	89
Tennessee	82	Virginia	69	Arkansas	67
South Carolina	61	Mississippi	52	North Carolina	50
Florida	48	Georgia	47	Alabama	42
Texas	40				

It will be seen from this list that the former slave states are the least prosperous.

b. INTELLECTUAL CONDITION.—CHURCHES.

In 1854 the number of churches was 38,061, and the aggregate value of the church property £18,193,500. In 1875 the church property, which is not subject to taxation, was estimated at £208,333,333.

SCHOOLS.

A special bureau of education has existed in the central government since 1870, and the head of it Mr. John Eaton, published the following facts in his third annual report. In the year 1870 it was estimated that there were 28,238,945 persons above 10 years of age in the United States. 18.26 per cent. of the males and 21.87 per cent. of the females had received no education. The case was similar with the class between the ages of 10 and 21, containing 9,642,945 persons, of whom 20.05 per cent., taking the two sexes together, were unable to read; 17 per cent. of the whole male population and 23.05 per cent. of the whole female population having received no education.

The census shows 141,629 educational institutions, with an income of £19,375,563 from foundations, taxes, etc. Included in these are 124,939 national schools with £13,225,683 income; £12,198,859 of which are obtained from taxes. There are 14,025 private schools, having incomes amounting to £2,853,363. These schools were attended by 3,621,996

male and 3,587,942 female scholars; the number of teachers employed being 93,329 male teachers and 127,713 female teachers.

The outlay for school purposes of every kind in all the States and territories which furnished the Bureau with returns on this point amounted to £14,960,150. The expenditure of the various States for school purposes is of course very unequal. It amounts to £4 per head of the so-called population of Massachusetts; £3 10*s.* in Nevada; £2 10*s.* in California; £2 5*s.* in Connecticut; £1 17*s.* in New Jersey: £1 10*s.* 6*d.* in Pennsylvania; £1 10*s.* in Iowa; £1 10*s.* in Illinois; £1 9*s.* in Michigan; £1 7*s.* in Rhode Island; £1 4*s.* 6*d.* in New York, etc. The expenditure is strikingly less in the Southern States; for example, it is only 8*s.* 6*d.* per head in Louisiana; in Alabama it is only 6*s.* 2*d.*; and in Georgia 2*s.* 2*d.* per head. One cause of this great variation in the amount of expenditure must be sought for in the very unequal salaries paid to the teachers. Thus the average monthly salary of male teachers in Massachusetts is £17 10*s.*, that of female teachers £6 10*s.*; in Nevada, £24 and £18 15*s.*; in California £15 10*s.* and £12 12*s.* The monthly pay of male teachers averages generally from £10 10*s.* to £12 12*s.*; that of female teachers from £6 to £8 8*s.* The district territories of Idaho and Arizona naturally form an exception; there the salaries amount to £20 monthly pay for male teachers, and £14 10*s.* for female teachers.

Among those who are ignorant of reading and writing, immigrants form a large proportion,, especially the Irish, Scandinavian, and Bohemian immigrants. Some regard has been paid to the education of the negroes, who were formerly systematically prevented from receiving any instruction. In 1869 there were as many as 3,314 negro schools in the South.

Most of the States possess their own "School fund." It proceeds from that part of the State landed property which is obliged to be retained for the maintenance of the educational Institutions. The 16th part of the lands intended for sale are devoted to this object.

There are 368 colleges in the Northern States, 99 of which admit both male and female students; 136 higher educational establishments are intended for girls exclusively.

In 1877 there were of special schools and institutions:—

	Number	Teachers	Students
Theological seminaries ...	124	562	3,965
Colleges and universities ...	351	3,998	54,979
Medical schools	106	1,278	11,225
Schools for study of the law ...	43	175	2,811
Deaf and dumb schools ...	42	312	5,209
Blind schools	29	580	2,083
Idiot asylums	11	318	1,560
Reformatories	51	800	12,087
Orphanages	188	1,530	18,759
Orphanages for soldiers' children	20	366	4,146
Industrial schools	36	425	13,662

Literature.

Late returns are wanting.

In 1869 2,165 new books, including new editions, were published in the United States. Of these 1,680 were original American works; 367

reprints of English books, and 118 reprints or translations of literary works belonging to the European Continent. The total number may be thus divided :—

Theology	271
Juvenile works	327
Romances	469
Jurisprudence	133
Arts and science	124
Trade, manufactures, and political economy ...	80
History and biography	193
Poetry and the drama	123
Almanacs	123
Medical books	93
School books	55

The number of publishing firms in 1869 was 179; 80 of whom were in New York, 31 in Philadelphia, and 25 in Boston.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

The number published :—

In 1775	37	In 1860	4,051
„ 1801	203	„ 1870	5,781
„ 1850	2,536	„ 1876	8,129

No fewer than 6,432 periodicals appeared altogether in the year 1872, 507 of which were published daily; 105 three days a week; 110 twice a week; 172 twice a month; 685 monthly; 4 every two months, and 55 quarterly. Florida alone possesses no daily paper; 663 newspapers number more than 5,000 subscribers. There are 302 religious periodicals; 105 agricultural; scholastic, 95; trade and finance, 36.

Of the newspapers 283 were German, 23 French, 12 Scandinavian, 8 Spanish, 6 Dutch, 5 Italian, 6 Bohemian, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Indian,

The following are the States in which the largest number of periodicals was published in 1870;—In New York, 835; in Pennsylvania, 540; in Illinois, 505; in Ohio, 395; in Indiana, 293; in Missouri, 270; in Massachusetts, 259; in Iowa, 233; in Michigan, 211; in California, 201: in Wisconsin, 190, etc.

Newspapers in 1870	Number	Circulation	Average
Political	4,328 ...	8,778,320 ...	2,028
Agricultural	93 ...	770,752 ...	8,072
Guilds	81 ...	257,080 ...	3,173
Finance	122 ...	690,220 ...	5,657
Literary	502 ...	4,421,935 ...	8,808
National	20 ...	45,150 ...	2,257
Scientific	207 ...	744,530 ...	3,596
Religious	407 ...	4,764,358 ...	11 706
Sports	6 ...	73,500 ...	12,250

Public Libraries.

In 1876 there were 3,682 public libraries with 12,276,964 volumes and 1½ million of pamphlets. Most of these libraries have been established since 1850. In 1776 there were only 29 public libraries with 45,623 volumes.

Agriculture.

Many millions of acres of land in the far West are almost entirely without value, unless they can be irrigated by water, supplied by artificial means. The arid region of the United States embraces 900,000,000 acres, lying in the territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; the States of Colorado, Nevada, California, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Texas, and the Indian territory. Not 1 per cent. of this vast area has been sold. The *New York Times* states that it has been ascertained that about 200,000,000 acres are mountainous land, upon which agriculture cannot successfully be carried on, even with abundance of water; 200,000,000 acres are lava lands, covered with cinders, etc.; lands without soil or vegetation and desert plains of drifting sand. On 500,000,000 acres valuable crops could be raised by the aid of water. Water is all that is needed to make these lands fertile. The government is asked to provide for the sinking of two artesian wells east of the Rocky Mountains, and three west of them, as an experiment in reclamation of the great American desert.

It is stated, however, that only one half of the area, which is fitted for agricultural purposes, is as yet brought under cultivation. The progress made, however, in agriculture during the last 10 years is gigantic. It is estimated that the United States grow annually 100,000,000 acres of grain; half this area produces maize; above one-fourth is under wheat; an eighth yields oats and about 5,000,000 are divided among barley, rye and potatoes. The annual value of these crops is about £225,000,000. Beside these bread stuffs, 25,000,000 acres are estimated to grow hay, the produce being nearly 40,000,000 tons; more than 12,000,000 acres are devoted to cotton, which yield above 5,000,000 bales. These enormous figures bear testimony to the ability of the United States, not only to support her rapidly growing population, but largely to contribute to the supply of food in Europe.

The States vary greatly in the produce of bread-stuffs; the Western States produce considerably more than half; for example :—

	Aggregate Produce Bushels	Average Bushels
New England States	1,174,000 ...	69,867
Middle States	40,960,000 ...	2,834,427
Southern States	41,870,000 ...	4,408,611
Western States	245,814,346 ...	15,999,547
Pacific States	28,875,000 ...	2,659,539
Territories	5,500,000 ...	305,555

The official statistics give the yield per acre and price per bushel of the bread-stuffs, thus :—

	Yield per Acre in Bushels	Price per Bushel		Yield per Acre in Bushels	Per Bushel
Maize ...	26.6	1/6 ...	Barley ...	21.3	2/8
Wheat ...	13.9	4/- ...	Buckwheat ...	15.9	2/10
Rye ...	14.9	2/6 ...	Potatoes ...	94.9	1/11
Oats ...	31.6	1/3 ...			

The following table will shew at a glance the acreage and produce:—

Corn Crops	1877 Acres	1877 Yield in Bushels	1878 Acres	1878 Yield in Bushels
Wheat ...	26,277,546	364,194,146	32,108,560	420,122,400
Barley ...	1,614,654	34,441,400	1,790,400	42,245,630
Oats... ...	12,826,148	406,394,000	13,176,500	413,578,560
Rye	1,412,902	21,170,100	1,622,700	25,842,790
Buckwheat ...	649,923	10,177,000	673,100	12,246,820
Maize ...	50,369,113	1,342,558,000	51,585,000	1,388,218,750
Total	93,150,286	2,178,934,646	100,956,260	2,302,254,950

Green and other Crops	1877 Acres	1877	1878 Acres	1878
Potatoes, bushels	1,792,287	170,092,000	1,776,800	124,126,650
Sugar ... lbs.	—	147,101,941	152,000	257,000,000
Tobacco ...	720,344	489,000,000	542,850	392,546,700
Cotton Bales	12,600,000	4,750,000	12,266,890	5,216,008
Grass and permanent pasturage tons	25,367,708	31,629,300	26,931,300	39,608,296

According to the "bill of settlement," of May 20th 1862, every citizen and every immigrant, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, can take possession of 160 acres of surveyed State land in any part of the Union, on payment of a registration fee of £2. 2s. The definitive title of possession is completed at the expiration of 5 years, during which the owner must not be absent for more than 6 months. In case of death, his right descends to his heirs. Earlier completion of the title to the land can be obtained at the price of 2/2 per acre.

INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF LAND.

The ground on which the City of Chicago stands, and the sale price of which was estimated at more than £208,333 in 1852, was sold for £6 10*s.* in 1815. The area occupied by the town of Cincinnati was sold about 80 years ago for *a horse.* The site of the City of New York and its suburbs was sold in the year 1624 for £5, whilst it represented, even as long ago as 1852, a value of more than £62,500,000.

The Number of Live Stock.

	Horses	Cows	Other cattle.	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
1874 ...	9,504,200	10,906,800	16,313,400	33,782,600	28,062,200
1875 ...	9,733,300	10,085,400	16,785,300	35,935,300	25,726,800
1876 ...	10,155,400	11,260,800	17,956,100	35,804,200	28,077,100
1877 ...	10,329,700	11,300,100	19,223,300	35,740,500	32,262,500
1878 ...	10,938,700	11,826,400	21,408,100	38,123,800	34,766,100

In 1878 the number of mules was 1,637,500.

The average value of the American pigs in 1878 was only 15*s.* 9*d.*; but in Colorado and other territories they reach 30*s.*, and in Massachusetts even 45*s.* 9*d.* The farmers' capital in pigs represents a total aggregate of

£22,000,000. The pigs yield annually about 5,000,000 cwts. of lard. In 1878 the 11,826,400 cows yielded 950,000,000 lbs. of butter, and 310,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

Industrial Produce.

Cotton goods, deducting cost of raw material...	£14,895,833
Woollen goods	17,916,666
Iron, raw iron	24,791,666
Leather goods, deducting cost of raw material...	12,083,333
Shoes and boots in addition to the above ...	14,166,666
Paper goods*	15,000,000
Railways, net receipts	£75,000,000
Fisheries, sea and coast	2,083,333
Agricultural produce	£683,947,916
Industrial produce	547,187,500
Total	£1,407,072,913

This makes about £36 as the average per head of the population.

Wine.

A not inconsiderable growth of the vine has been developed during the last 10 years. The yield is estimated at from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons, of the approximate value of from £2,500,000 to £2,966,666. California stands first among the wine producing districts with more than 4,000,000 gallons†; Ohio yields 3,500,000; New York, 3,000,000; Missouri, 2,500,000; Illinois, 2,500,000; and Pennsylvania 2,000,000 gallons.

Mining Industry.

The United States possess mineral wealth such as formerly no one dreamed of. We need only mention here gold, coal, iron, and petroleum. The whole of the mining industry has greatly increased of late years.

a. PRECIOUS METALS.

Gold is found in 13 of the States. The value of the produce between 1848, and the end of 1873 was £297,250,000; of which Californial gold amounted to £205,875,009. The value of silver produced in this period was £38,893,750.

The years in which the produce of gold was largest were between 1852 and 1857; and 1873 was the year in which the largest silver produce occurred. The produce of gold has been gradually decreasing since 1856, and that of silver gradually increasing, so that in 1873 the value was very

* The number of paper collars manufactured in the year is about 150,000,000. Two factories in Springfield turn out 200,000 daily.

† California owes its cultivation originally to the discovery of gold. But this precious metal no longer constitutes the sole staple produce. Agriculture, and above all the growth of the vine, have been largely developed in California. The produce of wine in 1873 was 4,106,301 gallons, the average price per gallon being being 3/1½. Nearly 40,000 acres of land were vineyards; the number of vines was 28,482,514. Only 4 counties had no vineyards. Six of the vine-growing counties lie in the Sierra Nevada, where but a few years ago mining was the only employment. There were 6,000,000 vines in this mountainous district in 1869.

nearly equal. In 1878 the value of the gold produce was £9,938,772, and that of the silver £9,734,648.

The most productive gold district is now Gross Valley, in Nevada. Within a radius of four English miles, between the years 1872 and 1874, there were annually produced £729,166 worth of gold—to each miner an average of £354. The richest silver district in the world is Washoe, also in Nevada. The Comstock Gang, 600 yards wide and three miles long, produced as follows:—

	1871	1872	1873
Silver	£1,291,666	£1,375,000	£2,291,666
Gold	833,333	1,312,500	£2,187,500

	1874	1875	1876
Silver	£2,479,166	£3,020,833	£3,750,000
Gold	2,583,333	2,416,666	3,750,000

(*b.*)—COAL.

Five large coal districts exist embracing an area of not less than 218,998 English square miles; only one of these, however—viz., that in the Apalachian basin—has begun to be worked. The commencement of the mining in the territory of the Union dates back only to 1808 at Mauch Chunk. No yield worthy of mention occurred before 1820. The amount is in tons—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1820	365	1866	21,856,000
1830	232,870	1867	25,800,000
1840	1,027,251	1871	34,037,486
1850	3,736,186	1872	41,491,135
1860	9,388,758	1876	48,273,447
1865	17,385,021	1877	54,398,250

Pennsylvania is the only state in which anthracite is produced.

In 1869 the number of individuals occupied in the coal mines was 93,895, of whom 64,440 worked underground. The capital invested in coal mines is estimated at £17,934,791.

One individual perished in the working of these mines to every 36,550 tons of coal produced, and one was injured to every 18,350 tons.

Out of 30,500 workmen, 535 = 1.7 per cent., met with accidents; 129 of them = 1 in 236, died in consequence. This is a very large proportion compared with England and Prussia.

(*c.*)—IRON.

The iron industry which consumes about ¼ of the whole coal produce, or about 10,000,000 tons, is rapidly increasing. The number of furnaces is multiplying enormously, especially in Pennsylvania and in Missouri. 109 new ones were erected in the year 1872 alone. In 1876 there were in the Union 713 blast-furnaces, 332 rolling mills, with 4,475 puddling furnaces.

On March 1, 1880, there were 697 blast-furnaces, with an annual capacity of 6,500,000 tons if they were all worked during the whole year.

The produce of raw iron is stated thus in tons :—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1860	919,770	1868	1,603,000
1861	731,544	1869	1,916,641
1862	787,682	1870	1,865,000
1863	947,604	1871	1,912,608
1864	1,135,996	1872	2,830,070
1865	931,582	1873	2,695,434
1866	1,350,343	1877	2,351,618
1867	1.461,626		

According to the calculation of the American Iron and Steel Association there were produced between October 1st, 1872, and October 1st, 1873 ... ... 942,000 tons of railway metal

1,000,000	„	rolled and wrought iron
58,000	„	refined iron
32,000	„	cast iron
110,000	„	Bessemer steel
3,000	„	Martin steel

The production of the American iron and steel industries in 1879 was the largest ever known. The following gives the product of the leading articles in tons of 2,000 lbs. for 1877, 1878, and 1879 :—

	1877	1878	1879
Pig iron	2,314,585	2,577,361	3,070, 875
Rolled iron	1,476,759	1,555,576	2,047 484
Rolled iron, excluding rails	1,144,219	1,232,686	1,627 324
Bessemer rails	432,169	550,398	683,964
Open-hearth rails	—	9,397	9,149
Iron rails	332,540	322,890	420,460
Rails, all kinds	764,709	882,685	1,113,273
Nails and spikes, by kegs	4,828,918	4,396,130	5,011,021
Crucible-cast steel	40,430	42,906	56,780
Open-hearth steel	25,031	36,126	56,290
All other steel, except Bessemer	11,924	8,556	5,464
Bessemer steel ingots	560,587	732,226	928,972
Bloom from ore and pig iron	47,300	50,045	62,352
Spiegeleisen, included in pig iron	8,845	10,674	13,931

In 1879 the smelting of the pig iron was 1,273,024 tons by anthracite coal, 1,438,978 tons by bituminous coal, and 358,873 tons by charcoal. The smelting by bituminous coal and coke is steadily increasing.

(*d*,)—PETROLEUM.

This was first obtained in Pennsylvania in the year 1859, by means of artesian wells; the yield in this year was stated at 82,000 barrels, usually containing 43 gallons. 700,000 barrels were obtained in the following year, of which 600,000 were from Pennsylvania, and 100,000 from Western Virginia and Ohio. After this the yield in Pennsylvania was as follows :—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
In 1861	2,113,600	In 1866	2,597,700
„ 1862	3,056,600	„ 1867	3,347,300
„ 1863	2,611,200	„ 1868	3,715,700
„ 1864	2,116,100	„ 1869	4,215,100
„ 1865	2,497,700		

The export in 1876 was 261,432,348 gallons, of which 227,492,700 was refined. Of this 88,229,559 gallons were taken by Germany.

QUICKSILVER.

The production in California, especially in New Almada, amounted in the year 1869 to 16,898 bottles; in 1875, 57,131 bottles; in 1876, 75,073, and in 1877, 78,941 bottles. The export of quicksilver in the following years was :—

Year	Bottles	Value	Year	Bottles	Value
1859 ...	3,399 ...	£26,304	1872 ...	13,089 ...	£182,377
1860 ...	9,448 ...	66,316	1873 ...	6,359 ...	96,353
1861 ...	35,995 ...	231,797	1874 ...	6,770 ...	135,157
1865 ...	42,469 ...	361,101	1875 ...	28,960 ...	355,086
1870 ...	13,788 ...	96,260	1876 ...	41,140 ...	341,755

Other Mining Industries.

The copper found in California, which was only 3,660 tons in 1862, rose in 1866 to 21,476 tons. The value of the copper produce in 1877 was £203,125. The value of lead, £634,666. The total value of the whole metal produce in 1877 was £19,838,370.

Manufacturing Industry.

This has received a great impulse in recent times. Whereas the manufacturing produce of the Union only produced £41,354,166 in 1810, the three last censuses have given the following results :—

	1850	1860	1870
Number of factories ...	123,025	140,433	252,148
Workmen	957,059	1,311,246	2,053,996
Capital employed ...	£111,092,781	£210,386,607	£441,293,493
Wages paid	49,324,063	78,933,117	161,580,071
Cost of raw material ...	115,650,796	214,917,727	518,422,342
Value of the goods manufactured ...	212,313,878	392,887,849	881,734,467

The motive power used in the mills in 1870 was 40,191 steam-looms of 1,215,711 horse-power, and 51,018 water mills of 1,130,431 horse-power. The number of workpeople 2,053,996, of whom, over 16 years of age, were—1,615,598 males and 323,770 females.

Manufacturing industry has been specially developed in three of the States—viz., New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. We give here a survey of the industrial system of all the more important States in the year 1870 :—

	Number of Factories	Employed Capital	Worth of the Manufactured Goods
California	3,984	£8,276,708	£14,040,532
Connecticut	5,128	19,850,266	33,555,307
Delaware	800	2,258,144	3,498.240
District Columbia	952	1,046,217	1,985,869
Georgia	3,836	2,902,109	6,494,190
Illinois	12,597	19,660,011	42,837,940
Indiana	11,847	10,844,255	26,628,599
Iowa	6,566	4,670,866	9,694,650
Kentucky	5,390	6,099,543	11,380,376
Louisiana	2,557	3,815,406	5,033,730
Maine	5,550	8,290,872	10,561,983
Maryland	5,812	7,591,401	15,957,002
Massachusetts	13,212	48,266,221	115,398,451
Michigan	9,455	14,940,058	24,665,557
Minnesota	2,270	2,498,693	4,814,729
Mississippi	1,731	937,857	1,698,907
Missouri	11,871	16,720,259	42,961,131
Nevada	330	1,068,289	3,306,362
New Hampshire	3,342	7,504,946	14,799,635
New Jersey	6,636	16,911,509	35,257.860
New York	36,206	76,457,150	163,582,218
North Carolina	3,642	1,695,931	3,962,778
Ohio	22,773	29,567,491	56,190,335
Oregon	969	912,676	1,432,788
Pennsylvania	37,200	28,251,517	148,311,323
Rhode Island	1,850	13,866,108	23,212,157
South Carolina	1,584	1,125,087	2,053,954
Tennessee	5,317	3,249,019	7,158,882
Texas	2,399	1,101,356	2,399,431
Vermont	3,270	4,243,674	6,705,126
Virginia	5,933	3,844,875	7,992,567
West Virginia	2,444	2,309,275	5,021,291
Wisconsin	7,013	8,746,223	16,086,151

COTTON

occupies a very important place among the different branches of manufactures. In 1870 there were 956 factories with 157,310 looms and 3,437,938 spindles. They employed 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children. In 1872 there were 8,350,000 spindles, and the consumption of raw cotton 476 mill of pounds.

In 1875 there were 9,539,000 spindles and 576,740,000 lbs. of cotton worked up. In 1878 there were 847 cotton factories with 186,975 looms, 9,415,383 spindles, and a production of 588,000,000 yards of material.

In 1879 there were 10,054,364 spindles, as against 39,500,000 in Great Britain. In this year there were in the ten cotton States 12 million acres of land under cotton cultivation, which produced 4,485,423 bales of cotton, each bale averaging 468.28 lbs.

THE SILK INDUSTRY has greatly increased, although the production of the raw silk is only worth £20,833. In 1876 there were 213 silk factories in

15 States; 57 of which were in New Jersey. The number of workpeople employed, 18,017; the capital employed, £3,732,053; the value of the goods manufactured £45,657,931.

BREWERIES.—In 1871 there were 2,785 breweries which paid £1,625,000 duty on 7,087,826 barrels of beer; included in this number are 36,402 barrels of imported English beer.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS is enormous. In 1870 it amounted to £309,791,666. In this same year the value of corn, dress materials of all kinds, newspapers, and printed matter altogether only came to £188,541,666.

Commerce.

It will be seen in the following table that the imports have decreased since 1875, while the exports have equally increased; this may have been partly caused by the bad harvests in Europe, which rendered necessary articles of consumption from America in larger quantities than formerly.

	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports.
1870 ...	£90,825,000	£81,830,000	£5,504,000	£12,115,000
1871 ...	108,380,000	98,254,000	4,431,000	20,509,000
1872 ...	130,541,000	98,254,000	2,863,000	16,641,000
1873 ...	133,778,000	108,850,000	4,475,000	17,627,000
1874 ...	118,209,000	122,142,000	5,928,000	14,881,000
1873 ...	115,209,000	106,967,000	4,354,000	19,194,000
1876 ...	95,988,000	112,680,000	3,320,000	11,774,000
1877 ...	94,026,000	125,575,000	8,494,000	11,684,000
1878 ...	91,052,000	144,763,000	6,213,000	7,045,000

The Value of the Principal Articles of Commerce.

IMPORTS.

	1875	1878
Woollen goods	£11,636,780	£6,740,243
Cotton „	5,041,623	2,999,748
Linen „	3,459,008	2,393,907
Silk „	5,079,359	4,104,527
Earthenware and china ...	896,578	844,122
Iron and steel wares ...	4,265,467	1,887,006
Sugar and molasses... ...	18,717,235	16,630,510
Tea	4,723,688	3,262,535
Coffee	10,539,893	10,860,542
Spirits and wine	1,616,546	1,149,468

EXPORTS.

Wheat	£12,418,304	£20,181,666
Maize	5,905,195	10,006,250
Flour	4,940,000	5,228,333
Hams and bacon	5,944,166	10,781,666
Lard...	4,770,833	6,252,916
Pork...	1,181,458	1,023,750
Cheese	2,845,833	2,938,333

Butter	313,958	...	...	818,958
Raw cotton	39,716,250	...	...	37,506,958
Tallow	1,185,833	...	...	1,116,833
Tobacco leaves	5,258,541	...	...	5,167,375
Oil-cake	1,069,916	...	...	1,211,208
Petroleum	5,924,166	...	...	9,637,229
Iron and iron-ware	3,338,338	...	...	8,300,888
Sewing machines	374,573	...	...	332,343

VALUE OF THE COMMERCE WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Merchandize and Precious Metals.)

1878

	Imports		Exports
Great Britain	£24,967,541	... ...	£81,925,625
British N. America... ...	6,327,291	... ...	7,445,833
British W. Indies	4,161,250	... ...	1,942,500
British E. Indies	2,763,958	... ...	1,545,416
Russia	139,791	... ...	2,314,325
Germany	7,251,666	... ...	11,273,125
Holland	578,125	... ...	1,744,583
Belgium	829,791	... ...	4.664,166
France	9,173,541	... ...	11,687,916
Italy	1,398,125	... ...	1,820,208
Spain	680,416	... ...	1,708,541
Cuba and Porto Rico ...	15,005,416	... ...	2,727,916
Brazil	8,902,500	... ...	1,793,958
Mexico	2,842,916	... ...	1,217,500
China and Japan	5,347,916	... ...	4,704,583

Post.

There are only eight States in which the expense is covered by the income. There are only 87 towns in which the letters are delivered at the houses; in smaller places the letters must be fetched from the post office, and even then a payment is required of a halfpenny. If the letters are delivered at the house, 1½*d.* is the tax; for a post card delivered, ½*d.*; for a newspaper, 1*d.* The present postmaster-general is striving to introduce several improvements into the administration of the post.

Year	Post Offices	Post roads (miles)	Letters deposited	Revenue	Expenditure
1790 ...	75	1,875	265,455	—	—
1851 ...	21,551	196,290	—	—	—
1856 ...	25,565	219,935	119,634,418	—	—
1859 ...	28,539	260,052	Stamps sold	—	—
1872 ...	31,863	—	655,380,820	—	—
1876 ...	36,383	—	—	—	—
1878 ...	39,258	—	1,160,596,653	£6,099,416	£7,207,636

Telegraphs.

The telegraph is in the hands of two companies, the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies. A few lines were in the hands of private individuals and railway companies, returns of which are not at hand.

	The length of line	Length of wire (miles)	Offices	Despatches
In 1848	was 10,339 miles	... —	... —	—
„ 1852	„ 16,000 „	... —	... —	—
„ 1873	„ 76,000 „	... 270,000	... 6,200	... 14,000,000
„ 1877	„ 94,655 „	... —	... 8,829	... 23,920,000
„ 1878	„ 97,561 „	... —	... 9,726	... 26,965,014

The gross revenue for 1878 was £2,275,558, and the net revenue, £757,116.

Railways.

The whole railway system of the Union commenced in 1830 with 23 miles.

	Length in Miles	No. of Passengers Conveyed	Cost of Construction	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
1871	60,522	125,000,000	£555,208,000	£84,167,000	£68,750,000
1872	66,242	150,000,000	658,333,000	98,541,000	69,796,000
1873	70,311	170,000,000	788,541,000	109,791,000	71,458,000
1874	72,616	190,000,000	879,583,000	101,875,000	68,958,000
1875	74,374	191,000,000	920,000,000	104,791,000	66,041,000
1876	77,031	—	931,100,000	103,541,000	64,791,000
1877	77,470	—	870,833,000	98,541,000	62,916,000
1878	79,208	—	—	—	—
1879	86,263*	—	—	—	—

ACCIDENTS.

	Killed	Wounded
1875	234	1,107
1876	328	1,097
1877	214	1,047

The miles of railways in 1878 were divided among the Union in the following proportion :—

	Miles
New England States	5,750
Central States	14,459
Southern States	13,744
Central and North-West States...	40,743
Pacific States	2,266
Western Pacific	2,246
	79,208

During the year 1879 the increase of mileage of new railways was greater than in any year since 1873. In 1878—2,916 miles were constructed, but in 1879, 4,777 miles, bringing the number of miles of railway up to 86,263. The tide of railway activity is almost entirely turning west of the Mississippi. The Eastern States have already covered their districts

* Nearly one-half the mileage of the world.

with networks of lines. There were 1,243 miles built in the States east of the Mississippi in the year 1879, against 3,187 west. Among the principal lines now in course of construction are the Sioux City and Nebraska, making a through route between Omaha and St. Paul; the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, in the State of Louisiana, and the Atchison (Kansas) and Nebraska line.

Mercantile Marine.

The tonnage was as follows:—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1791	502,146	1852	4,138,439
1822	1,344,692	1860	5,219,181
1842	2,092,390	1861	5,539,813
1847	2,839,045		

In consequence of the uncertainty caused by cruisers and pirates the mercantile marine sank in 1864, 1,664,516 tons. A not inconsiderable number of vessels were destroyed by the seceders (no fewer than 452, of the estimatad value of £4,270,833, in the year 1863). Many more were sold and sailed under a neutral flag. After the restoration of security the mercantile marine rose again, but has never reached its former standing. In the middle of 1876, the number of sailing vessels was 18,257, of 2,608,691 tons; steamers, 4,320, of 1,172,372 tons; dismantled vessels, 3,357, of 498,000 tons, making a total of 25,934 vessels of 4,279,000 tons. Of this total, 19,584 vessels of 3,012.000 tons traversed the Atlantic; 1,865 vessels of 400,000 tons navigated the Mississippi and its tributaries. 3,193 vessels, of 614,000 tons navigated the inland seas, and 1,292, of 253,000 tons the Pacific Ocean.

The first steamer appeared in 1811. In 1852 the Union possessed 1,450 steamers, of about 450,000 tons, of which 125 were sea-going. The number of sailors in 1845 was about 100,000; 52,000 of whom were employed in the foreign trade, 26,000 in the coasting trade, 10,000 in the cod-fishery, 5,500 in whaling, and 6,500 in navigation of the inland seas.

The steam communication, between the Union and Europe, was carried on in 1871 by 8 steamship companies, with 106 vessels. These completed 555 journeys backward and forward in 1871 and conveyed 302,148 passengers and 1,700,000 tons of goods.

Harbour Traffic.

In 1832 ...	17,000	vessels of	2,705,030	tons	entered	and	cleared
„ 1849 ...	40,513	„	8,798,269	„	„	„	
„ 1857 ...	44,432	„	12,141,432	„	„	„	
„ 1858 ...	52,051	„	13,407,837	„	„	„	

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1861	21,960	7,441,471	21,564	7,151,355
1871	30,121	9,109,184	29,861	9,898,482
1876	30,941	16,930,314	31,357	17,032,295

In this year only 12,217 of the vessels of 4,711,949 tons which entered, and 12,338 of the vessels, of 4,832,677 tons of those that cleared, bore the American flag.

Beacons.

In the middle of 1872 there were 573 light-houses; 22 beacon ships, and 33 fog-signal stations; 534 daylight signal stations, and 2,762 floating buoys.

Banks.

The following are the most important regulations of the Bank Act of 1864:—

(1.) At least ⅓ of the capital of every bank must consist of bonds of the United States debt, and be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

(2.) Every bank intending to issue bank notes (paper money) shall deposit the corresponding sum in United States debt bonds in the Treasury office, and receive in return 90 per cent. of the amount in bank notes.

(3.) The amount of bank notes allowed to be issued by all the banks of the country is fixed at £62,500,000. These 62,500,000 are divided among the various States, according to the number of their inhabitants, and according to the amount of their commercial intercourse.

(4.) Each bank is obliged to change the notes issued by it on presentation for Treasury notes of the Union (State paper money not liable to interest). As soon, therefore, as the United States again take up cash payments, the notes of the national banks will be equal to coined money, whereas they now—like the Government paper money—are at a discount.

(5.) Every bank is legally compelled always to hold 25 per cent. of its bank notes, and 25 per cent. of its other liabilities in Government Treasury notes or metal.

(6.) The business and finance of every bank to be submitted quarterly to a Government Commissioner.

In 1875 there were 2,087 banks with a capital of £105,172,818, and a reserve fund of £27,990,832.

In 1878 there were altogether in the United States 6,456 banks with a capital of £140,786,756, and deposits amounting to £399,990,458, as the following table shows:—

	Number	Capital	Deposits
National banks ...	2,056	£97,998,617	£141,074,853
States banks ...	853	25,906,250	47,808,333
Private banks ...	2,856	16,208,966	38,298,938
Savings' banks ...	691	672,923	172,808,334
Total... ...	6,456	£140,786,756	£399,990,458

Bankrupts.

	Number	Liabilities
1870	3,551	£18,383,770
1871	2,915	17,760,833
1872	4,069	25,220,000

	Number	Liabilities
1873	5,183	47,603,958
1874	5,830	32,341,458
1875	7,740	41,887,573
1876	9,092	39,816,205
1877	8,872	39,583,333
1878	10,096	35,927,220
1879	5,728	10,647,560

The middle States have been the most prolific in failures, and the Pacific States the least.

Fisheries.

Products of American Fisheries which passed the Customs Districts of the United States :—

Produce of Whale Fisheries		1877 Quantity	1878 Quantity	1877 Value	1878 Value
Sperm oil ...	galls.	1,337,074	1,300,950	£362,462	£277,138
Other whale oil ...	,,	802,973	977,671	85,055	95,385
Whale bone ...	lbs.	105,949	266,293	42,562	84,263
Ambergris ...	,,	—	132	—	4,341
	Total	...	... ...	£490,079	£461,127
Produce of other Fisheries					
Mackerel ,, ...	cwts.	401,694	118,595	£422,111	£138,181
Herrings ,, ...	,,	161,269	79,535	64,430	32,305
Other fish ,, ...	,,	169,316	112,594	126,272	45,382
Oysters	bushels	7,750	31,600	1,197	5,176
Other shell fish ...		—	—	49,487	63,446
Codfish cured ...	cwts.	721,013	300,064	751,761	253,042
Fresh fish ...	lbs.	47,562,041	51,819,004	346,056	193,263
Oils	galls.	2,968,562	1,145,461	234,733	90,661
Sponge	lbs.	12,995	—	1,050	—
Teeth	,,	26,934	74,752	1,893	4,091
Skins	No.	7,613	4,185	15,548	2,868
Manure	tons	46,378	34,446	88,896	89,773
Other products ...		—	—	12,794	12,470
	Total	... ...		£2,116,228	£930,658

MEXICO (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area includes about 743,948 square miles and contains, according to a calculation made in 1876, a population of 9,389,461. The division into 50 departments made under the Empire has been set aside, and at length, after many arrangements, the division into 27 Confederate States has been determined, and these, together with the federal district of Mexico and the territory of Lower California, form the Mexican Republic.

States	Sq. miles	Population	Chief towns	Inhabitants
1 Sonora...	79,021	110,809	Ures ...	8,000
2 Chihuahua	83,746	180,758	Chihuahua	12,000
3 Coahuila	50,890	104,131	Saltillo ...	8,000
4 Nuevo-Leon	23,635	189,722	Monterey...	14,000
Northern States	237,292	585,420		
5 Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000	Ciudad Victoria...	6,000
6 Vera Cruz	26,232	504,950	Vera Cruz	10,000
7 Tabasco	11,851	83,707	San Juan Baptista	8,000
8 Campêche	25,832	86,170	Campêche	14,000
9 Yucatan	29,567	282,934	Merida ...	30,000
The Gulf States	123,707	1,097,761		
10 Sinaloa	36,198	189,348	Culiacan ...	0,0001
11 Jalisco...	39,168	953,274	Guadalajara	68,000
12 Colima	3,743	65,828	Colima ...	23,599

States	Sq. miles	Population	Chief towns	Inhabitants
13 Michoacan	25,689	661,947	Morelia	25,000
14 Guerrero	24,550	301,242	Tixtla	4,000
15 Oaxaca	33,591	718,194	Oaxaca	26,366
16 Chiapas	16,048	208,215	San Christobal	10,500
Pacific States	178,987	3,098,047		
17 Durango	42,510	190,846	Durango	12,000
18 Zacatecas	22,998	413,603	Zacatecas	16,000
19 Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715	Aguascalientes	31,842
20 San Luis Potosi	27,500	525,110	San Luis Potosi	34,000
21 Guanajuato	11,411	768,208	Guanajuato	56,012
22 Querétaro	3,207	173,576	Querétaro	27,570
23 Hidalgo	8,163	427,340	Pachuca	8,410
24 Mexico	7,838	683,323	Toluca	12,000
25 Morelos	1,776	154,519	Cuernavaca	12,000
26 Puebla	12,021	697,788	Puebla	65,000
27 Tlaxcala	1,620	133,498	Tlaxcala	4,000
Central States	141,939	4,257,526		
Federal district	461	327,512	Mexico	230,000
Lower California territory	61,562	23,195		
Total	743,948	9,389,461		

Nationality.

The inhabitants are either of European origin (white), or colored. The 1st are divided into real Europeans, about 40,000; Creoles, about 300,000, and Chapetones of mixed European and Indian blood, about 800,000. Wappäus gives the numbers thus:—

White	1,004,000	Indians	4,800,000
Mixed	1,190,000	Negroes	6,000

The Indians have either submitted themselves (*Indios fideles*), or are still free and unbaptized (*Indios bravos*). All religions are tolerated, but nearly all are Roman Catholics.

Finance.

The finances have long been in a state of utter disorder. Already in 1836, with a revenue estimated at £2,395,833, there was a deficit of £1,666,666. The money paid by the United States for the cession of New Mexico and Upper California, scarcely afforded even temporary relief. The budget for 1856 estimated a State expenditure of £2,953,403, and against it a revenue of only £1,912,500. The debt was at that time stated to be £27,812,500, £10,989,583 of which was foreign debt. Half of the revenue was derived from the customs; there existed also monopolies of tobacco, salt, pulque (the drink of the Indians), and gunpowder. The State also maintained a lottery. No interest has been paid on the foreign

debt since 1851. In order, if possible, to improve the state of the finances, President Juarez ordered the confiscation of the church lands in July, 1859, by which it was hoped £8,250,000 would, at least, be realized. But the whole arrangement of the State was overthrown by French intervention. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria was made Emperor by Napoleon in 1864. President Juarez was strongly opposed to this step. The position assumed by the United States obliged Napoleon to evacuate Mexico. Maximilian fought on, was taken prisoner, and shot as a prisoner of war, June 19th, 1867, and the Republic arose anew.

Any order in the finances was evidently an impossibility under such circumstances. Even in the most favorable times, the Imperial government had not been able to approach the formal proposal of a budget. Estimates have been made since, but they are deceptive. That for 1875-76 gave the receipts at £3,648,274, and the expenditure at £5,185,733. Under revenue appear customs, £2,128,676; stamp duty, £311,653; other indirect taxes £260,988. Direct taxes, £110,656; yield of State property, £44,801; mint, £194,594; post, £114,545. Of the expenditure, the army absorbed £2,198,905.

The Emperor Maximilian was bound by a treaty of April 10, 1864, to pay to France £4,200,000 compensation for service rendered in loan bills; he further bound himself to the payment of £8,400,000 in annuities of £1,000,000, by which the cost of the French expedition should be defrayed until July 1, 1864; in addition to all this, the cost of maintaining the French* auxiliary troops was to be entirely paid by Mexico. July 30, 1866, Maximilian pledged half of the naval dues to France in order to cover her demands. The French Commission on the budget reckoned the total amount of the credit given by France to Mexico at £12,047,000. The latter, it will be easily understood, repudiates the whole of this demand. According to a declaration made by Romero, the Minister of Finance in 1868, the republic recognised only the following claims:—£10,668,468 London Debt 3 per cent.; £868,125 6 per cent. English loan; further English claims for unpaid interest, &c., £3,032,514; Spanish 3 per cent. loan of £1,382,171, and £250,000 for the loan contracted with Corlies & Co., thus making a total of £16,201,278. Not one word, however, of this is stated in the budget. Including the French claims, the total debt was reckoned on August 1, 1865, at £66,116,083. In reality the whole debt is repudiated.

The revenue and expenditure for 1877 and 1878 are given thus:—

REVENUE.

Customs: — Entering, £2,512,488; clearing, £229,362; transit, £82	£2,741,932
Customs and excise	246,861
Stamps	607,055
Direct taxes	113,346
Sale of national property	9,890
Mint	75,358
Receipts from ancient funds for public instruction	14,942

* According to compact, 25,000 French troops were to remain in the country, in return for which Mexico was to pay £40 per man per year. These troops were withdrawn at the beginning of 1867.

Post	£122,988
Lottery	11,109
Arrears	54,683
Miscellaneous	48,614
Total	£4,046,778

EXPENDITURE.

Legislation	£173,657
Administration	8,875
Supreme Court of Justice	58,633
Foreign Affairs	31,576
Interior	403,515
Justice, public instruction	188,385
Public works	289,218
Finance	680,993
War, marine	2,101,846
Expenses not specified	196,364
Total	£4,133,062

Public Debt.

Foreign	£16,336.826
Home	8,078,365
Total	£24,415,191

Army.

Infantry	765 officers,	14,642 men.
Cavalry	297 „	4,843 „
Artillery	148 „	1,315 „
Coast guards	22 „	71 „
Supernumeraries	19 „	265 „
Total	1,251	21,136

The *Navy* consists of four gun-boats.

Social.

The cultivated soil is generally in the hands of the ruling whites. The clergy possessed enormous wealth; it was estimated at £83,250,000. Financial necessity compelled a partial confiscation of the ecclesiastical property. Only a very few years ago this property was valued at between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000. The rebellion of Mexico against Spain began in 1810, and did not cease until the end of 1821. There have been as many as 260 different "risings" since 1856.

Great progress has been made in the social and material condition of the Republic, under President Diaz; the land yields a greater produce, the quicksilver mines are more successfully worked, and the cotton industry is developing rapidly.

Commerce and Industry.

Previous to 1870 the only articles of trade worth mentioning were vanilla and cochineal; of other productions they had not even sufficient for home use. Now the Mexicans are successful in producing coffee, sugar, and tobacco. In two States only, Vera-cruz and Oaxaca, the produce of the land sold in the markets in 1877 for the value of £2,000,000. In 1873 there was no sugar at all exported, but in 1877 the export of sugar alone reached the value of £190,000.

In 1878 there were 63 cotton factories, 10 woollen factories, and 9 for printing cotton goods. The first produce annually 4 million pieces of 33 yards; the 2nd 4,000,000 pieces, and the last 2,000,000 yards. The centres of these industries are Puebla and Guadalajara. Water power is that which preponderates, though lately steam power has been largely introduced.

The yield of gold and silver has been gradually diminishing. *Tejada* states that from the year 1690 to 1852, both inclusive, Mexico has furnished precious metals to the value of £569,726,853 for coin, of which gold was only £17,608,158.

California and Australia together furnish more gold now in one year than Mexico in 330 years, according to the same authority.

The value of agricultural produce exported in the year 1876 and 77 :—

Coffee	£306,974
Sugar	139,913
Vanilla...	100,640
Cochineal	39,769
Tobacco and cigars	32,144
	£619,440

Railways, Telegraphs and Post.

The only long line of railway is that constructed by an English Company in the years 1865 and 1872, between the Capital and Vera-Cruz, a length of 291 miles. The total number of miles of railway in 1878 was 476.

Since 1873 there has been a telegraph in Mexico, and in 1878 it was very widely extended over the country; there are now 600 telegraph offices and 7,452 miles of wire.

The number of offices in 1876 was 855. The number of letters received in Mexico in 1874 was 1,565,000.

Mercantile Marine.

357 vessels for long voyages and 672 coasting vessels, with total tonnage of about 1,000,000 tons.

The principal harbour on the Atlantic, *Tampico*, was connected in 1878 with San Luis Potosi, by means of a good high road.

STATES OF CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA.

(*FIVE REPUBLICS.*)

LAND AND PEOPLE.

STATES.	Square miles	Population.	Chief Towns	Inhabitants
GUATEMALA	40,397	1,190,754	Guatemala	30—45,000
SAN SALVADOR	7,441	600,000	San Salvador	20—40,000
HONDURAS	46,776	300,000	Comayagua	8—18,000
NICARAGUA*	58,470	250,000	Leon	20—30,000
COSTA-RICA	21,262	120,000	San José	18—25,000
Total	174,346	2,460,754		

Nationalities.

Whites about 150,000; a number of mixed races and from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 Indians. The latter are divided into Ladinos or Quiche (that is to say dependent converted Catholics), and Braves or Barbaros, independent and free.

	RAILWAY Miles	TELEGRAPH Miles	Offices
Guatemala	—	1,125	53
Honduras	37	150	—

Finance and Trade.

ANNUAL AVERAGE.

	Revenue	Debt	Imports	Exports
Guatemala	£541,666	£937,500	£625,000	£760,832
San Salvador	354,166	1,041,666	520,333	729,166
Honduras	62,500	7,291,662	375,000	375,000
Nicaragua	125,000	2,083,332	125,000	145,833
Costa-Rica	416,666	3,124,998	583,333	937,500

* Including Greytown and the Mosquito territory.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM GUATEMALA IN 1878.

	Quantity in lbs.	Value
Aniseed	1,650 ...	£275
Coffee	20,935,877 ...	697,862
Hides	558,581 ...	13,964
Deerskins	10,285 ...	385
Cocoa	2,355 ...	488
Cigars	441 ...	137
Horns	36,844 ...	76
Cochineal	45,368 ...	4,728
Cattle...	— ...	473
Oil	11,004 ...	320
Superior sugar	3,161,000 ...	23,065
Indian corn	24,444 ...	1,018
Woollen goods	25,257 ...	6,564
Sarsaparilla	13,694 ...	377
Specie	— ...	66,706
Various	39,581 ...	—
	24,866,381 ...	£816,438

During the last five years the total quantity and value were :—

	lbs.		
1874	18,851,488	£687,629
1875	18,318,461	670,280
1876	22,045,800	781,629
1877	23,005,016	786,081
1878	24,866,381	816,438

Public Works of Guatemala.

Good roads have been made within the last year or two. During 1877 and 1878 the telegraph was extended 250 miles, so that there are now in operation 1,125 miles of wire, and 53 offices. Communication is established with Sakados, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

COSTA RICA.

The class of exports will be seen by the following, together with the value in 1878 :—

Cedar boards, cedar planks, cedar logs	£1,326
Coffee	677,445
Hides	16,870
India-rubber	6,520
Minerals	63
Mother-of-pearl shell	140
Tropical plants...	296
Tortoiseshell	50
Re-shipments	3,761

Mines.

There are mines of gold, silver and other metals, which are reported very rich, but little is done with them for lack of capital, skilled labour and good roads.

Historical Data.

Declaration of independence, September 1821; separation from the Mexican Confederacy, July 1st 1823; Treaty of Union between the five States, October 7th 1842; secession of Guatemala, March 21, 1847.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

(FEDERAL REPUBLIC, FORMERY CALLED NEW GRANADA.)

LAND AND PEOPLE.

AREA about 318,930 English square miles. The government estimates the area at 513,775 English square miles; but states at the same time that only 114,106 are inhabited. The population in 1870 was estimated at 2,951,984,

The Nine Confederate States and their Population.

Panama	224,032
Bolivar	241,704
Magdalena	88,928
Santander	433,178
Antioquia	365,974
Boyaca*	498,541
Cundinamana	433,658
Cauca	435,078
Tolima	230,891
	2,951,984
In addition 6 territories	53,466
Total	2,985,450

* The President of the State of Boyaca has lately given some very interesting criminal statistics of the population over which he presides. Independently of deaths, caused by war, earthquakes, floods and accidents, 123 citizens have been assassinated within the last 4 years. There were 28 murders in 1876; 31 in 1877; 38 in 1878; and 26 in 1879.

Chief towns are Bogota with between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; Medellin 30,000, and Panama with 18,000. About one half of the whole population are whites and half-castes; 900,000 Africans; 126,000 independent Indians; and 466 half-caste Indians and Negroes.

Finance.

An account of the revenue and expenditure:—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1875-76	£781,142	£595,525	£185,617
1876-77	648,878	579,043	79,835
1877-78	1,249,717	2,004,731	—
1878-79	1,262,315	1,514,985	—

The customs form the chief source of revenue, as will be seen in the following table:—

Revenue for 1878-79.

Customs	£838,565
Salt monopoly	302,401
Railway of Panama and Bolivar	80,192
Post	17,609
Telegraph	6,054
Mint	2,419
National property	1,979
Lands in mortmain	5,724
Miscellaneous	176,783
	£1,431,726
Less expense of collecting	169,411
Total	£1,262,315

Expenditure.

Interior	£50,005
Justice	5,798
Finance	239,672
War and Marine	237,116
Public debt	286,040
Public works	483,631
Foreign Affairs	13,270
Treasury	16,107
Public instruction	68,983
Pensions	24,212
Post...	60,413
Total	£1,485,247

The President of the Republic receives a salary of £1,979; his three Ministers each £520; and the generals in active service £416. The debt amounted in 1861 to £1,760,000; in 1874 to £2,200,000; in 1878 to £3,333,188. A great part of the debt is owing to English creditors. Half of the customs, and 15 per cent. of the salt monopoly are pledged to English creditors.

Army.

The federal army reckons 2,000 men; but practically there are but 500. In war each state is bound to place 1 per cent of its population under arms. The navy has been entirely abolished.

Commerce.

Some of the principal articles of export and their value in 1879-78:—

Gold and silver	£768,384
Quinine	524,633
Coffee	313,348
Skins	168,774
Tobacco	112,520
Straw hats	26,133
India rubber	41,510
Cotton	18,981

COMMERCE FROM 1874 TO 1878.

	Imports	Exports
1874-75	£1,447,505	£2,680,005
1875-76	1,526,875	3,016,227
1876-77	1,397,731	2,093,556
1877-78	1,814,332	2,315,017

Mines.

These are for the most part carelessly worked, yet there were in 1874 561 mines in working with 17,000 workmen employed, and the value of the yield was £479,166, of which £376,990 was gold.

Harbour traffic.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1873-74	1,101	409,308	1,094	409,308
1877-78	1,189	479,800	—	—

Railways and Telegraph.

The Panama railway is 47 miles in length, and enormous charges are made both for passengers and merchandise. This railway runs between Colon and Panama, and passengers are conveyed its entire length in four hours. The ticket for the journey is £5; and there is only one class for all passengers. It was constructed by an American 14 years ago at an outlay of £2,500,000. The number of passengers who crossed the Isthmus in 1878 was 24,893. There is also a railway line of 17 miles in Bolivar.

Telegraph: 1,366 miles of line. The number of despatches in 1875 was 98,375.

Historical.

The revolution in the Spanish kingdom of New Granada began in 1811. Independence was established by the Battle of Calobozo. The districts of Caracas and New Granada united in 1819 under the name of

Columbia, and which was joined by Quito in 1821, and Panama in 1823. They were again divided into three States in 1831, viz.: New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. In 1864 the old name of the State was resumed, and a federal constitution on the model of that of the North American Union was established, allowing each of the nine States almost absolute and complete self-government.

VENEZUELA (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area embraces about 212,620 English square miles, and is divided into three regions, viz.: the Tierra Caliente or hot region, which extends to about 700 metres above the sea, the average temperature is 25° c.; the Tierra Templada, or temperate region, extends to 2,000 metres above the sea, of which the mean temperature is 18°; and the Tierra Fria, or cold region: snow line, 4,100 to 4,500. The population, 1,784,194, among whom, at the former census, were 298,000 whites; 500,000 mixed races; of whom the largest numbers are Mulattoes, about 180,000 Creoles, 48,000 who were formerly slaves—(slavery has been abolished here since 1854)—160,000 converted Indians, 14,000 subject Indians, and 52,000 independent Indians.

The principal towns are:—

Towns	Inhabitants	Towns	Inhabitants
Caracas	48,897	Merida	9,727
Valencia	28,594	Cumana	9,427
Barquisimeto ...	25,664	Ciudad Bolivar ...	8,486
Maracaibo	21,954	Coro	8,172
Maturin	12,944	Barcelona ...	7,674
San Carlos	10,420	La Guaira ...	6,793

After very many changes the Republic is divided into 20 States, one district, and three territories.

The statement of accounts for 1852-53 shewed the expenditure to be £1,718,339, and the revenue only £563,553. As the Republic has lost all credit through non-fulfilment of its liabilities, the receipts are obliged to suffice for the expenditure. No interest has been paid on the debt for a long time, and eventually the salaries of the officials were stopped. The receipts in 1873-74 were given at £738,325, and the expenditure at £755,655, the deficit to be covered by economies. In 1874-75 the receipts were stated at £1,396,266, and the expenditure, £1,279,819, the surplus to be applied to paying the interest of the debt.

The revenue is almost entirely derived from customs; no taxes exist except a very small one on salt and one on stamps. The foreign debt (capital and interest) at the end of June, 1877, was £10,092,015, and the home debt £2,961,368.

Army.—5,500 men and about 2,000 officers.

Navy.—6 old steamers.

Commerce.—The principal articles of commerce are coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, and hides. The value of the imports and exports in 1875, which are the last returns we have, was, imports, £3,008,674; exports, £3,191,326.

Railways.—A line from Tucacas to the mines of Aroà was opened in February, 1877 a length of 70 miles. The Republic is in communication with Europe by means of 11 regular lines of steamers.

ECUADOR (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE extent of area (which includes Quito, Guayaquil, and Assuy,) is about 244,513 English square miles, and contained a population (according to the Minister, Leon, in 1875,) of 866,137, not including about 200,000 wild Indians. The town of Quito, which is the capital, contains between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants. The principal port is that of Guayaquil. In 1876 the revenue was £463,400; the expenditure, £672,000. £234,811 of the revenue was obtained from customs. The public debt in 1875 amounted to £3,274,000, of which £1,824,000 was foreign debt.

Commerce.

The value of the exports which passed out of the Port of Guayaquil, was distributed among the various countries in 1878 as follows:—

United Kingdom	£141,140
Europe, including France, Spain, and Germany	260,804
United States of North America	118,582
Central America and West Indies	43,987
West Coast of South America including Panama	126,310
Total	£690,823
In 1877 the value was	£745,589

The decrease in 1878 was owing to the severe rains which seriously damaged the cocoa crops and coffee plantations.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND THEIR VALUE.

	1877		1878
Bark	£29,646	... ...	£59,400
Canes...	1,580	... ...	2,940
Cocoa	457,045	... ...	320,694
Coffee	33,387	... ...	3,758
Cotton	6,233	... ...	355
Hammocks	379	... ...	232
Raw hides	13,404	... ...	17,133
Tanned hides ...	7,748	... ...	8,752
India-rubber	24,707	... ...	22,963
Ivory nuts	19,360	... ...	62,764
Lumber	10,771	... ...	10,440
Orchilla	4,144	... ...	1,107
Sarsaparilla	336	... ...	556
Straw	755	... ...	1,630
Straw hats	25,269	... ...	15,369
Tobacco	600	(Tannin Bark)	935
Tamarinds	730	... ...	81
Fruit	4,500	... ...	3,000
Specie	80,000	... ...	142,214
Sundries	25,000	... ...	6,500
Total ...	£745,594	... ...	£680,823

The gross receipts of the Guayaquil custom-house alone have been as follows during the last six years :—

1873	£232.313
1874	194,865
1875	149,705
1876	167,723
1877	182,510
1878	191,317

The value of the exports passing out of the ports of Manta and Bahia-de-Caraques in 1878 was £134,440.

Railway and Telegraph.

At the end of 1877 there were 26 miles of railway; a few miles were added in 1878 along the level plains towards the foot of the Andes.

In 1877 the length of telegraph line was 208 miles; the number of offices, 10.

Army, 1000 men; *Navy*, three small steamers.

PERU (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area embraces about 510,288 English square miles; the population in 1876 was 2,699,945, of whom 1,365,895 were males and 1,334,050 were females. The number of wild Indians (not included in the figures above) is estimated at 350,000. The capital of the Republic is Lima, which contains 101,488 inhabitants; and Callao, the next largest town 35,502. There were, it is said, between 15,000 and 20,000 Chinese in these two cities, and about 60,000 in the whole of Peru, but their number is now reduced to about 35,000.

Creeds.

Catholics	2,644,055
Protestants	5,087
Jews	498
Members of other creeds	27,073
Creed not stated	23,393

Nationality.

18,082 Europeans, of whom 1,672 are Germans
1,699 Spanish
2,647 French
6,990 Italians
373 Portuguese
160 Swedes
91 Swiss

50,032 Asiatics
20 Africans
2,625,758 Americans
30 Australians
5,184 Nationality not known

Finance.

The budget estimates for 1875 and 1876 estimated the revenue at £13,113,228, and the expenditure at £15,480,000. The Congress struck off £720,000, thereby reducing the deficit to £1,606,700. The financial condition is much worse than even here appears, as the ordinary revenue does not exceed £5,550,228, and this against an ordinary expenditure of £12,040,000. The financial department issued in March of this year (1880) states the revenue of 1877 to have been only £5,400,000, of which sum Guano contributed £118,600.

All the estimates published by the Peruvian Government hold out, says the *Times* special correspondent, hopes of a surplus, but the practical result is that at the end of the year there is invariably a deficit. The accumulation of these deficits has burdened the Republic with a national debt, which in 1860 was only £4,600,000, but which in 1876 had reached the sum of £42,776,000 (a tenfold increase). It was as a guarantee for the payment of the interest of this debt that the income arising from the sale of Guano was originally destined.

Commerce.

In 1877 Peru imported foreign goods to the amount of £4,000,000, of which £2,000,000 worth were supplied by England. The exports in this same year amounted to £6,200,000, exclusive of guano and nitrate of soda; of which ⅔ found their way to England.

Mines.

In the year 1791 there were (in the territory which now forms Peru) 70 gold, 834 silver, 40 quicksilver and 12 lead mines, out of which, during 50 years, the Spanish Government obtained annually £1,250,000.

The following interesting history of guano and nitrate of soda is taken from a report of the *Times* special correspondent in South America;—

Guano, the deposit of sea fowl, accumulating for centuries along shore, and kept dry throughout all time by this rainless climate, was well known to the native Indians, who used it as manure; but it was suffered to be unproductive by the Spaniards, and its very existence forgotten till its fertilizing properties were made known to Europe by Alexander Von Humboldt in the early part of this century, when it became one of the most important articles in the trading intercourse between the Old World and the New. Its exportation began in 1840. The richest guano beds, which were those of the Chincha Islands, lying near the coast between Callao and Pisco, seem to have yielded all they have to give. Other beds are numerous, but said to be of inferior quality, mixed up with sand and stone and deficient in ammonia, so that the demand for guano is already abating, and the sale which in 1869 amounted to 574,790 tons, diminished gradually till it sunk to 378,663 tons in 1876; 310,042 tons in 1877, and if private reports may be relied upon, 338,000 tons in 1878.

Two years ago it was estimated that there was still about 1,800,000 tons, but that within a few years it would be totally exhausted.

Nitrate of soda is expected, by the Peruvian financiers, to take the place of guano, which is evidently on the decline, to enable them to balance accounts. But the circumstances are widely different. Guano lay on the ground, as ready made manure, and the labour of shovelling it and delivering it to the consignees devolved upon a few negroes and Chinese immigrants. Nitrate of soda, however, which is used for a variety of purposes, cannot be exported in its natural state, but requires manipulation and preparation which involve great labour and expense. The government parcelled out the nitrate land among a number of commercial houses, chiefly foreign, upon which it levied export duty, at first only 2d. on a certain measure (a quintal), but which it has gradually increased till it is now 4s. duty on the same measure. The government then determined to buy back the grounds and to work and export on its own account; the result has been that the sale which had gradually risen from 90,440 tons in 1869 to 386,869 tons in 1876 fell to 213,000 tons in 1877.

In 1877 there were in working 10 gold, 34 gold quartz, 482 silver, 25 copper; 217 coal mines, and 49 petroleum springs. Peru is, therefore, still a wealthy country, but the development of her wealth requires, *peace, a good provident government and active cheap and abundant labour.*

Railways and Telegraph.

There are 1,401 miles of railway constructed and mostly open. Two of the lines of rail, known as the Trans-Andean railways are bold, gigantic undertakings. One is the Oroya Railway, starting from Callao and Lima, and reaching a height of 15,641 feet above the sea level.

TELEGRAPH.—The length of line is 1,574 miles; number of stations 53.

BOLIVIA (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area extends over 500,740 English square miles. The population was estimated in 1877 at 2,325,000; about one-fourth are Indians, many of whom have become Roman Catholics, though the larger portion adhere to the worship of their gods. The language spoken in Bolivia is Spanish. The principal towns are :—

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
La Paz	76,372	Potosi	22,850
Cochabamba ...	40,678	Santa Cruz ...	9,780
Sucre	23,976		

The insurrection which began here in 1809 did not end until 1825.

Finance.

This is in a very unsatisfactory state. No budget was published in 1868-69, and except one in 1873-74 none have been published since. The revenue in 1873-74 was estimated at £585,884, and the expenditure at £901,100; a deficit, therefore, of £315,226. The principal sources of income are the silver mines at Potosi and the customs. The annual value of the silver produced is about £30,000, two-thirds of which is exported. Most of the imports into Bolivia come by way of Arica in Peru, but lately the new route up the Amazon and its tributaries, through Brazil, has been used greatly for commerce. The exports consist principally of silver, copper, Peruvian bark, Alpaca wool, and tin; and in 1877 the exports of these articles were valued thus;—

Copper	£139,655	Peruvian bark ...	£80,896
Alpaca wool ...	38,117	Tin	11,504

Beside these, chinchilla skins, coffee, cocoa, and saltpetre are exported.

Means of Communication.

These are very meagre; there is one good road between La Paz (the capital) and Chililaga, and a railway between Autofagasta, Sala and, Caracolls, a length of 80 miles, and one is in course of construction between Mejillones and Caracolls.

Telegraph.

The length of telegraph line in 1877 wss 471 miles, with 15 stations.

Mercantile Marine.

38 vessels of 7,000 tons burden.

Army.

2,000 men, of whom 31 are generals.

CHILE (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area is estimated (the boundaries are very indefinite), at about 127,572 English square miles, and the population at 2,136,724.

Population in 1878.

PROVINCES.	Males	Females	Total
Atacama	41,524	31,881	73,405
Coquimbo (Serena)	79,880	82,090	161,970
Aconcagua ...	65,894	69,296	135,190
Valparaiso... ...	89,902	89,956	179,858
Santiago	183,657	193,453	377,110
Colchagua... ...	75,265	78,392	153,657
Curico	46,890	49,312	96,202
Talca	55,703	57,154	112,857
Linares	61,873	59,059	120,932
Maule	58,307	61,661	119,968
Nuble	70,593	71,631	142,224
Concepcion ...	77,659	78,976	156,635
Biobio	41,329	38,293	79,622
Angol territory ...	11,650	10,032	21,682
Arauco	28,172	25,241	53,413
Valdivia	16,834	15,744	32,578
Llanquihue ...	26,307	24,461	50,758
Chiloe	32,994	34,446	67,440
Magelhaens territory	737	477	1,214
Total... ...	1,005,170	1,071,555	2,136,725

Among the population are 23,579 foreigners, including 4,678 Germans, 4,267 English, 3,314 French, 1,983 Italians, 1,223 Spaniards, 931 North Americans, 7,183 Argentines. There are about 250,000 Negroes, and many baptized and unbaptized Indians.

Principal towns	Inhabitants	Principal towns	Inhabitants
Santiago	129,807	Concepcion	18,277
Including suburbs ...	150,367	Talca	17,496
Valparaiso	97,737	Serena	12,293
Chillan	19,044		

Declaration of Independence, September 18th, 1810, but the struggle lasted till 1820.

Movement of the Population.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1874 ...	90,371	55,897	16,670
1875 ...	87,303	57,973	16,928
1876 ...	84,407	62,817	14,876
1877 ...	82,295	62,349	13,576

Finance.

	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Revenue	Extraordinary Expenditure
1875 ...	£3,268,023 ...	£3,421,582 ...	£1,897,569 ...	£1,725,136
1877 ...	3,361,166 ...	3,328,562 ...	893,234 ...	1,123,119
1878 ...	2,806,373 ...	3,218,796	282,421 ...	1,056,349

Debt.

1876 ...	total debt	£10,135,520	of which £8,033,600	was foreign debt
1877 ...	„	10,609,364	„ 7,406,900	„ „
1878 ...	„	10,966,664	„ 7,102,900	„ „

Army.

Standing army, 3,200 men; national guard, 24,000 men. In consequence of the war with Peru and Bolivia, the army has been mobilized, and formed into 3 divisions; these contain 1st division, 10,000 men; the 2nd, 8,000 men, and the 3rd 2,000, = 20,000 men. The National Guard has been increased to 30,000, giving a total of 50,000 men. There are 10 generals, 29 lieutenant-colonels, 57 majors, 134 captains, and 248 lieutenants = 489 officers.

Navy in 1879.

8 steamers, (of which 2 are iron-clad frigates with 12 guns), of 44 guns and 3,340 horse-power, and 2 pontoons; total tonnage, 10,222 tons; crews, 963 men. There has been an increase in consequence of the war, but how large an increase is not known.

Social.

Chile was for many years an agricultural country. In 1865 there were 113,681 men engaged in agriculture, against 23,625 labouring in the mines. In 1875 there were 173,476 agriculturists to 29,003 miners, although the mining produce was worth £3,301,287, and the agricultural produce only £3,186,693. In 1878 the mineral produce exported was valued at £3,405,173, and the agricultural exports had diminished to £1,734,712. The special trade of the country, taking imports and exports together, of the real produce of the land has risen within 30 years (1844-74) from £2,800,000 to £14,800,000.

Yield of corn in 1870 and 71 was 9,071,821 cwts.; of the vine 14,447,202 gallons.

Commerce.

One of the principal articles of export is grain. Previous to 1848 the exportation of wheat and flour was very unimportant, and it was not until the discovery of gold in California that it made any great stride. Chile supplied grain to the swarms of people at the diggings, the annual value of which was between £400,000 and £800,000. When California began to grow grain of its own, Chile found a market in Australia, where she exported to the value of £400,000 annually; and when Australia began to supply its wants from other sources, Chile sold her corn to Peru, but now that the war has broken out she must turn to England for a market for her agricultural produce.

The imports of 1875 were valued at £7,627,500; the exports £7,185,518.

Among the articles of import are cotton goods, sugar, woollen goods, machinery, wine.

The articles of export are corn, oil and metals. The yield of copper is gradually assuming importance.

Mercantile Marine

In 1877 consisted of 136 vessels of 39,755 tons; 28 of the vessels were steamers of 9,022 tons.

Harbour Traffic.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1871	5,462	3,261,000	—	—
1875	5,756	3,447,296	—	—
1877	5,582	3,761,062	5,551	3,743,577

Education.

The National Institution had in 1879—943 students
The high schools „ 2,596 „
The elementary schools „ 74,990 „
The National Library contains 56,564 volumes
24 provincial libraries „ 59,360 „
In 1877 £144,705 were spent by the government on public education.

Hospitals.

All vessels leaving Chilian ports pay 1d. per registered ton, once in each year, which is collected as Hospital dues. With this sum, which is added to by the government and by the private firms, there is a good hospital established, free to all; it contains 30 beds.

Railways and Telegraph.

In 1879 the length of railway was 1,052 miles, of which 590 miles belong to the State; the remainder to companies.

Telegraph line measures 4,447 miles. The number of stations is 89; 73 of which belong to the State. The number of telegrams despatched was 138,179, and the receipts amounted to £18,296.

Post in 1878.

There passed through the post 6,632,110 letters; 14,993 patterns or sample packets; 8,639,544 journals and circulars. The number of post offices 343; receipts £67,577

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION (Republic.)

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THIS Republic, one of the few districts in South America in which settled conditions have begun to be established, contains 14 States (incorrectly called provinces, the most important of which is Buenos Ayres), 3 territories, and Patagonia, which last is inhabited only by independent Indians. Its area, including Patagonia, is 1,619,470 English square miles, and its population 1,877,490 (of whom 495,107 dwell in Buenos Ayres), including 93,137 Indians.

Nationalities.

At the taking of the census in 1869 there were found to be 211,993 foreigners, viz., 71,442 Italians, 34,080 Spaniards, 32,383 French, 1,966 Portuguese, 10,709 English, 5,860 Swiss, 4,997 Germans, 15,206 Orientalists, 10,911 Chilians, 6,200 Bolivians, 6,065 Brazilians, 1,095 North Americans, and 7,073 whose nationality is not stated.

Principal Towns.

	Inhabitants, 1869.
Buenos Ayres†	177,787
Cordova	28,523
Rosario*...	23,163
Tucuman	17,438
Salta	11,716
Corrientes	11,218
Santa Fé...	10,670
Parana	10,098

Declaration of Independence, July 9, 1816.

* The number of British in Rosario in 1878 was 238 adults and 186 children.

† In 1878, the population ncreased to 200,000.

Of the population in 1869 897,780 were males and 845,572 were females.

Of the whole population 360,683 could read, and 312,011 of this number could also write.

729,287 were under the age of 14, and of this number 153,882 wree illegitimate.

The official language is Spanish, but the natives speak three different languages. The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. Every form of religion is tolerated, and there are two Protestant colonist communities.

Immigration.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1877	1878
Immigrants	39,667	31,614	37,037	79,712	68,277	42,066	28,708	35,876

In January, 1879, as many as 10,724 persons immigrated.

Among the immigrants who landed at Buenos Ayres in 1876 were 6,950 Italians, 3,463 Spaniards, 2,064 French, 834 English, 373 Swiss, 231 Germans, 118 Austrians, 101 Portuguese. 74 Belgians, 18 Danes, 3 Dutch, 1 Russian, 6 Greeks and Turks, 65 North Americans, and 231 of other nationalities.

Emigration.

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Emigrants ...	9,153	18,236	21,340	21,578	13,487

Finance.

The revenue which in 1863 was only £1,290,057 had risen in 1875 to £3,441,349 and to an expenditure of £3,478,963, of which £2,234,708 was extraordinary expenditure.

The gross revenue in 1877 was £2,965,619, the cost of collection £251,754, giving a net revenue, therefore, of £2,713,865.

The gross revenue in 1878 was £3,710,379.

The gross expenditure ,, 4,235,460.

There is invariably a deficit, and the paper money is greatly depreciated.

The individual States levy special imposts to cover their deficits.

The State debt at the end of 1875 was £10,696,145, of which £8,881,816 was foreign debt.

The account of the finances for the whole Confederation in 1877 was as follows:—

REVENUE.

Import dues...	£2,168,674
Export dues...	464,898
Storing dues	61,743
Stamps	67,489
Post	55,722
Telegraph	16,410
Watch towers	5,904
Railways	28,780
Miscellaneous receipts	79,550
Accidental	16,449
Total	£2,965,619

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions and salaries...	£300,166
Post	72,363
Bridges and roads	3,605
Subventions to the provinces...	10,497
Telegraphs	41,784
Immigration	53,224
Diplomatic service	12,786
Justice	27,012
Legislative body	84,829
Public instruction	161,902
Religion	26,990
Army and navy	849,426
War in Entre Rios	13,266
Agriculture	3,670
Railways	45,364
National observatory	4,842
Revolution of 1874	61,962
Public works	16,934
Other expenses	1,080,628
	£2,871,250
Extraordinary expenditure	1,363,211
Total	£4,234,461

The Army.

The army (not including the national guard) consists of 7,506 men, viz. : 2,941 in the infantry ; 3,880 in the cavalry, and 685 in the artillery. There are six generals of brigades, 12 major-generals, 51 colonels, 121 lieutenant-colonels, 185 sergeant-majors, and 637 other officers.

The national guard consists of 236,000 and a reserve of 68,000.

Navy.

	Guns	Tonnage	Horse power
2 Ironclads ...	12 ...	3,400 ...	1,500
6 Gunboats ...	16 ...	2,400 ...	1,950
2 Torpedoes ...	— ...	700 ...	440
12 Steamers ...	50 ...	3,700 ...	3,020
3 Transports ...	— ...	1,500 ...	600
2 Sailing vessels ...	10 ...	300 ...	—
Total ...	88	12,000 ...	7,510

Agricultural Colonies.

According to Ford, there were 10 of these in 1866, containing 1,394 families, and 7,550 persons. The settlements formed by the Swiss and Germans are the most important ; the Welsh colony in distant Patagonia seems to have but little chance of prosperity.

In 1877 there were agricultural colonies founded by Germans, Swiss, Italians, and French ; 25 in Sante Fé ; 7 in Cordova ; 3 in Entre-Rios. The principal articles cultivated are wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, tobacco, nuts, flax, and madder. The most important colonies are Esperanzo, Villa Urquiza, Bernstadt, Humboldt, and Guadaloupe.

Live Stock.

The Argentine Republic is especially wealthy in herds of cattle. An official statement in 1877 gave 4,000,000 horses; 57,501,261 sheep; 343,156 pigs; and 13,437,862 head of cattle.

Mineral Wealth.

This appears to be very great. Both gold and silver are obtained, but the yield of copper is most important. The total wealth of the mineral production is estimated by Moussy at between £280,000 and £320,000 per annum. According to Rickard there were in 1863, 2,687 men employed in the mines; £286,264 capital employed; and the yield in this same year was:—

Gold	336 lbs.
Silver...	241 cwts.
Copper	13,829 „
Lead...	20,000 „

In 1875 the yield was—

Gold, 4,000 ozs. ...	valued at ...	£15,000
Silver, 450,000 „ ...	„ ...	115,000

The export of minerals was in—

		1876	1877
Gold ore	to the value of ...	£400 ...	£116
Silver, and silver ore	„ ...	942 ...	2,376
Copper	„ ...	33,772 ...	41,252

Commerce.

THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports	Exports
1874	£11,192,200 ...	£8,621,000
1875	11,149,000 ...	10,466,200
1876	6,982,000 ...	9,307,800
1877	7,827,600 ...	6,865,000
1878	8,469,400 ...	7,262,600

THE VALUE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF EXPORT IN 1878.

Wool	£2,944,800
Cowhides	2,249,200
Sheep skins	780,000
Hides	247,800
Tallow	635,800
Hair	133,800
Salt meat	472,800
Animals	477,200
Ostrich feathers	21,000
Minerals	7,800
Bones	78,200

COMMERCE WITH ENGLAND IN 1878.

Imports	£2,303,000
Exports	699,800

Railways.

In 1877 there were 1,438 miles open.

TRAFFIC.

	Number of Passengers	Value of Goods' Traffic	Value of Total Traffic
1871 ...	44,707 ...	£99,729 ...	£149,391
1872 ...	64,900 ...	110,637 ...	164,400
1873 ...	68,407 ...	115,642 ...	165,583
1874 ...	72,180 ...	112,868 ...	231,304
1875 ...	88,349 ...	136,035 ...	252,294
1876 ...	77,146 ...	95,041 ...	145,204
1877 ...	56,689 ...	113,818 ...	144,237
1878 ...	64,449 ...	124,649 ...	156,751

Post.

	Number of Letters	Packets and Printed Matter
1876	4,956,000	2,457,000
1877	4,785,710	1,975,780
1878	5,045,563	2,166,078

Telegraph.

		1877			1878
Length of line ...	miles	4,817	...	...	6,557
Length of wire ...	„	9,824	...	...	—
Number of telegrams ...		248,321	...	...	214,714

Harbour Traffic.

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	Sailing Vessels	Tonnage	Steamers	Tonnage	Sailing Vessels	Tonnage	Steamers	Tonnage
1875	1,579	395,765	975	510,758	1,313	348,438	955	510,758
1876	963	221,589	851	502,681	845	247,682	851	502,681
1877	1,482	297,399	1,353	632,347	1,051	293,580	1,198	534,368

PARAGUAY (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE

AREA, about 56,769 English square miles. At the census taken in 1876 there were 293,844 inhabitants. In 1873 the population was 221,079, of whom 86,079 were children, 106,254 were women, and only 28,746 males over 15 years of age; so destructive to life had been the war from 1865 to 1870 with Brazil and the neighbouring countries. In 1857 the population had numbered 1,337,431.

The number of foreigners dwelling in Paraguay in 1876, after the departure of the foreign troops, was as follows:—1,500 Brazilians, 2,500 Italians, 600 Portuguese, 400 Argentines, 250 Spaniards, 150 Austrians, 120 French, 90 Germans, 80 English, 80 Uruguayans, and 230 of other nationalities.

Finance.

The finances are in most complete disorder. The chief source of revenue now is the customs, which, in 1877, yielded £59,113, the expenditure being £39,128; 1878 the customs yielded £36,144. Export dues are entirely abolished.

By the treaty of peace, signed June 20, 1870, between Paraguay and Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, the former is to pay £40,000,000 to Brazil, £7,000,000 and £200,000 to Uruguay. In 1871 and 1872 two 8 per cent. loans, of £3,000,000 (together) were obtained from Robinson, Fleming & Co., payable within 21 years, on the special security of the public lands, proceeds of the mines, and the tea plantations. The money was to be chiefly employed in construction of railroads and roads. Payment ceased in 1874. The Government sold the railway in 1877 to a company. The only railway is that from Ascension to Paraguay, a distance of 44½ English miles. The only telegraph line runs along this railway.

The Post.

Dispatched in 1878, ...	22,532	letters and	packets
Received	31,584	,, ,,	,,
Within the Republic...	6,966	,, ,,	,,
Receipts	£348		

Commerce.

	Imports	Exports
1876	£131,400	£78,600
1877	159,400	179,800
1878	154,000	—

The principal articles of exports being Paraguay tea, tobacco and cigars, cow hides, essence of orange flower, bark, eau-de-vie, maize, and leather.

Army.

The troops are disbanded for want of money.

URUGUAY (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE Republica Oriental del Uruguay, also called Montevideo from its capital, contains about 72,151 English square miles within its area, and has a population of 440,000 individuals, 91,167 of whom dwell in the capital, Montevideo.

Immigration.

Between the years 1866—71 the number of immigrants amounted to 103,682; in 1872 they numbered 15,516; in 1873, 24,439; in 1874, 13,757; in 1875, 5,298; in 1876, 5,570; in 1877, 6,168.

Distribution of Property.

L'Economiste Francais published in 1879 an interesting statement, shewing how very large a proportion of the property is in the hands of foreign nationalities. The total value of the property is estimated at £44,650,887, divided among the following:—

Uruguayans...	... £18,669,245	Portuguese ...	... £581,468
Brazilians ...	... 7,180,237	Swiss ...	... 88,443
Spanish ...	... 6,266,960	Americans ...	... 42,171
Italians ...	... 5,532,695	Danes ...	... 15,729
French ...	— 2,834,691	Austrians ...	... 8,550
English ...	... 1,655,646	Africans ...	... 5,958
Argentines ...	... 1,040,784	Other Countries	... 153,962
Germans ...	... 663,443		

Finance.

The revenue was estimated in the budget of 1876 at £1,694,120, of which sum customs yielded £1,122,423; the expenditure, £910,514, of which nearly one-half was for war and marine. The debt in 1877 was £9,001,634; in 1879, £9,537,408. The paper money in circulation on January 1st, 1877, was £1,211, 012.

Army.

The troops in 1878 numbered 2,200 men and 1,153 officers; the national guard numbered 20,000.

Education.

for rich and poor is free alike. There were in 1875 227 free public schools, with 15,564 scholars; and 142 private elementary schools, with 7,144 scholars.

Live Stock.

According to a somewhat uncertain statement:—437,502 horses; 12,698 asses; 6,000,000 head of cattle; 12,000,000 sheep: 12,701 pigs; 5,084 goats.

Commerce.

	1874	1875	1876	1877	Precious metals 1877
Imports	£3,579,515	£2,800,416	£2,750,000	£3,229,166	£893,244
Exports	3,175,996	2,644,481	2,809,791	3,644,203	750,706

Although these are official statements, they may be considered one-third too low. The exports consisted principally of animal produce; in 1874 smoked meat, 78,104,101 lbs.; raw wool, 37,352,743 lbs.; fat, 3,587,793 lbs.; hides, 2,517,984; sheep skins, 3,166,147.

The whole of the commerce passes through Montevideo, where, in 1877, 1,616 ships entered, of 1,032,941 tons, (334 of them being English, 232 German); and 1,599 vessels, of 1,012,723 tons, cleared.

Railways.

233 miles in length.

Telegraph.

The length of line in 1877 was 757 miles, including 99 miles of submarine cable: there were 20 stations, and 40,361 telegrams were despatched.

Post.

	Post Offices	Letters	Newspapers and Circulars	Receipts
1872 ...	— ...	740,422 ...	818,081 ...	—
1875 ...	— ...	1,367,290 ...	1,492,087 ...	—
1877 ...	144 ...	1,032,876 ...	831,429 ...	£19,356
1878 ...	234 ...	1,023,004 ...	1,185,012 ...	26,960

BRAZIL* (Empire).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

In extent and elements of strength, Brazil occupies the first place among the States of South America. The area is estimated at 3,218,166 English square miles, and the population at 11,108,291, including 1,000,000 wild Indians. The Empire is divided into 21 provinces, viz. :—

Provinces†	Area in English Square Miles	Population in 1876 Free	Slaves	Total
1 Amazonas	732,249	56,631	979	57,610
2 Para	443,788	247,779	27,458	275,237
3 Maranhao	177,515	284,101	74,939	359,040
4 Piauhi	116,493	178,427	23,795	202,222
5 Ceara	40,240	689,773	31,913	721,686
6 Rio Grande do Norte...	22,289	220,959	13,020	233,979
7 Parhiba	28,846	354,700	21,526	376,226
8 Pernambuco	49,560	732,511	89,028	841,539

* The name Brazil is generally supposed to imply *excessive heat* and the most luxuriant tropical vegetation.

† Each of these provinces has its government confided to an officer who is styled President. He is the highest authority in his district, and the immediate agent or representative of the Emperor. There is also in each province a legislative assembly, competent to frame laws on matters purely provincial. The principal attributes of the assembly are to fix the provincial and municipal expenditure; to determine the provincial imposts and taxation, in such a manner however, as not to interfere with the general impositions of the central government; to regulate public works and to provide police. Each town in the Empire has a municipality, which provides for paving, cleaning and lighting the towns.—*Report of the British Consul in Rio Grande do Sul.*

Provinces	Area in English Square Miles	Population in 1876 Free	Slaves	Total
9 Alagoas	22,577	312,268	35,741	348,009
10 Sergipe...	15,088	153,620	22,623	176,243
11 Bahia	164,590	211,792	167,824	1,379,616
12 Espirito Santo... ...	17,707	59,478	22,659	82,137
13 Rio de Janeiro ...	26,627	490,087	292,637	782,724
14 Santa Catharina ...	28,624	144,818	14,984	159,802
15 Rio Grande do Sul ...	91,329	367,022	67,791	434,813
16 Minas Geraes	221,894	1,669,276	370,459	2,039,735
17 Matto Grosso	532,345	53,750	6,667	60,417
18 Goyaz	288,462	149,743	10,652	160,395
19 San Paulo	112,078	680,742	156,612	837,354
20 Paraná...	85,429	116,162	10,560	126,722
21 Municipality neutral ...	536	226,033	48,939	274,972
Total...	3,218,166	8,419,672	1,510,806	9,930,478
Add wild Indians ...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Communes not enumerated	...	...	...	177,813
Grand total ...	...	...	...	11,108,291

According to sex ...	males ...	4,318,699	805,170
(Provinces only)	females ...	4,100,973	705,636
	Total ...	8,419,672	1,510,806

Creed.

The predominant creed is Roman Catholic, to which all the slaves belong. There are only 27,766 not Catholics.

Nationalities.

There are 8,176,191 free Brazilians and 243,481 foreigners, among whom are 121,246 Portuguese, 45,829 Germans, 44,580 Africans, 6,108 French. Of the slaves, 138,560 were born in Africa. Of the 9,930,478 inhabitants, 3,787,289 belong to the Caucasian Race; 386,955 to the American Race, and 3,801,782 are mulattoes and negroes.

Immigration.

In the 10 years, 1864-73, the number of immigrants was 103,754, of whom, however, 56,240 left Brazil; of the 47,514 who remained, were 34,126 Portuguese; 5,049 Italians; 2,266 British; 1,682 French; 1,504 Spanish; 1,382 North Americans; 1,162 Germans, &c.

In 1877 there landed in Rio de Janiero 29,029 persons; in 1878,* 24,205; of whom 11,836 were Italians; 6,236 Portuguese; 2,185 Austrians; 1,904 German Russians; 1,535 Germans.

The number of houses in Brazil, 1,330,210. The number of households, 1,332,274

* The English consul, Gollan, states in his report that the class of immigrants is very unsatisfactory; he e cepts the Germans, whom he speaks of as hard working, industrious, quiet people, and likely to thrive.

Principal Towns in 1872.

	Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.
Rio de Janeiro	228,743	Maranhao	31,604
„ with suburbs ...	274,972	San Paulo	25,000
Bahia (S. Salvador) ...	128,929	Pará	25,000
Recife (Pernambuco) ...	116,671	Porto Alegre	25,000
Belem	35,000	San Pedro	18,000

Historical Notice.

The Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil in 1808; and in 1815 this colony was declared a kingdom. The meeting of the National Assembly took place in 1822, after the court had returned to Europe. The declaration of a separation from Portugal took place August 1st, and was followed, October 12, by the elevation of the Crown Prince of Portugal to the dignity of Emperor of the independent sovereignty of Brazil. Constitution of December 11th, 1823.

*Finance.**

The budget for 1874-75 concluded with £10,800,000 revenue, of which the customs were estimated to yield £7,600,000, and direct taxation only £250,000. The expenditure was estimated at £10,148,479, of which sum £100,000 was for the court; £1,603,386 for the army; £1,225,209 for the navy. The debt absorbed £2,850,000.

The budgets, as a rule, state a surplus, but the practical result of each years finance is a deficit, almost without exception.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
1875-76 ...	£10,349,959 ...	£12,678,001 ...	£2,328,042
1878-79 ...	10,330,000 ...	10,773,206 ...	443,206
1879-80 ...	10,100,000 ...	16,888,359 ...	6,788,359
1880-81† ...	10,190,000 ...	12,111,900 ...	1,921,900

Debt.

According to an official statement it was in 1867 £16,000,000; in 1869 it had risen to £72,475,395; in 1878 it was £56,500,000; in 1879, £78,611,683. A new issue of paper-money was ordered by the government in April, 1878, of £15,000,000 to meet the requirements of the provinces, whose revenues fell far short in consequence of the famine, caused by the drought.

Army.

Recruiting, by means of bounty-money and the loan of land to men who had served their time failed to obtain a sufficient number of soldiers; and in great need impressment was resorted to; this was not successful. In 1875 universal liability to serve was proclaimed, allowing substitution or exemption by payment. The term of active service is 6 years and 3 years in the reserve.

* The figures here given are at the rate of exchange of the paper money 2s. and not 4s. 6d., the full value of the silver milreis.

† In order to cover this deficit an income tax is to be introduced. The Emperor and Empress will give 10 per cent. of their income.

The strength of the army in time of peace is fixed at 19,251 men, and the war footing at 32,000.

FORMATION.—21 battalions of infantry; 5 regiments of cavalry; and 3 regiments of artillery.

The national guard are disbanded for the present, to be subsequently re-organised.

The war with Paraguay cost many lives. The War Minister announced that 83,000 men had been sent into the field of whom 37,000 perished or disappeared, and 23,200 were found to be incapable.

Navy.

The navy in 1877 consisted of 56 armed vessels with 197 guns, of which 53 were steamers (11 ironclad). The crew (on paper), 6,184 men.

There are arsenals at Rio de Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario.

Social Condition.

According to an imperial edict of May, 1867, "Slavery is to be gradually abolished and the measure shall be completed by the year 1890." A law of 28th Sept., 1871, determines that no one shall hereafter be born a slave in Brazil. The slaves belonging to the State were set free, but they were to remain for 5 years under the supervision of government. An emancipation fund was formed for those who were the property of private owners, with the view of emancipating a certain number of slaves every year, according to fixed rules. £177,671 were set apart for this object in the financial year 1871-72; £120,400 in 1872-73; £96,930 in 1873-74; and in 1878-79, £100,000. To these sums must be added the provincial funds for the same object. The slaves were mostly the property of 40,000 owners.

Education.

In 1856 there were 2,460 peoples' schools with 82,500 scholars (1 to every 100 inhabitants!)

In 1873 there were 5,641 peoples' schools, with 176,000 scholars, and an expenditure of £473,400.

In 1877 the number of children attending the peoples' schools was 187,915; the expenditure, £262,630.

In 1872 the numbers of those who could read and write were—

	Free	Slaves
Males	1,012,097 ...	958
Females	550,981 ...	445

In Rio, in 1871, only 22 per cent.; in the province of Espirito Santo 81 per cent.

In the same year the number of those who could not read and write were—

	Free	Slaves
Males	3,306,602 ...	804,212
Females	3,549,992 ...	705,191

Among the educated, French is the language most used. There are 75 libraries containing 350,903 volumes.

Commerce.

	Imports	Exports
1840	£5,772,712 ...	£4,167,179
1856-56	9,123,381 ...	9,643,131
1870-71	16,230,000 ...	16,790,000
1871-72	15,570,000 ...	17,700,000
1872-73	15,846,700 ...	21,492,400
1873-74	15,274,100 ...	18,969,800
1874-75	16,754,920 ...	20,849,430
1875-76	17,214,900 ...	18,360,150
1876-77	15,493,200 ...	19,677,900
1877-78	17,825,920 ...	18,647,200

The principal articles of export are coffee, cotton, sugar, hides, tobacco, indiarubber, Paraguay tea, and diamonds.

The Mineral Wealth of Brazil.

The diamond washings give an annual average yield of £1,000,000. The gold works in 1876 yielded £213,600. The silver, iron, and copper works are gradually producing less. Tin and zinc have been found lately in Minas Geraës and Ceara. Coal is also found in various parts of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul; but it is not worked owing to the great expense of conveying to the coast. In 1877, 345,524 tons were imported from England.

Harbour Traffic.

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1875-76	12,710	195,534	12,256	218,225
1876-77	8,689	3,943,724	7,731	3,864,522

Railways.

There were in 1879, 1,711 miles of rails, but only 971 miles of lines of general interest.

Railway	Length in Miles	Capital	Where Raised	Receipts per Mile in 1877	Working Expenses per Mile
Recife and San Francisco ...	78	£1,857,000	England ...	£1,374	£643
Bahia and San Francisco ...	77	1,800,000	„ ...	580	601
San Paulo ...	87	2,750,000	„ ...	4,236	1,316
W. of San Paulo	95	1,687,500	England & Brazil	1,832	674
Don Pedro Segundo State Railway ...	366	8,110,237	Brazil	2,865	1,664
S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro ...	142	1,200,000	England & Brazil	513	310
Mogyana ...	66	337,500	Brazil	830	482
Great Western of Brazil ...	60	618,000	England ...	In construction	
	971				

*Telegraphs.**

In 1878 the length of telegraph line was 4,224 miles, stations 106. Telegrams in 1875-76, 119,358.

Post.

In 1878 the number of post-offices was 1,961; letters dispatched, 14,762,144.

Bank of Brazil.

Gross profits for the year 1878, £1,629,705; expenditure, £637,882, leaving £991,823 net profit, out of which dividends of 9 per cent. per annum were paid, to the amount of £570,916, leaving £420,907 to pass to the reserve fund.

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* The telegraph is connected with the European cable in Pernambuco, and the North American cable in Para.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO (Republic).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area of the whole island is estimated at 29,766 English square miles; its population at about 800,000, of whom 400,000 are negroes, 30,000 whites, and the remainder mulattoes. Hayti, or the western division, was formerly French; its chief town is Port-au-Prince, with 30,000 inhabitants. San Domingo is the eastern division of the island, and was formerly Spanish: its chief town is San Domingo, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The Finance in both parts of the island alike is in a ruinous condition; the revenue is dependent almost entirely on the Customs. A fictitious budget of 1877 for Hayti estimated the revenue at £857,929, and the expenditure at only £788,938; the interest of the debt was not even mentioned in it.

Hayti had (by treaty of 1825) to pay a war indemnity of £6,000,000 to France. But, although this sum was reduced to £2,400,000 in 1838, the State was unable regularly to fulfil its obligations. A loan of £508,000 was obtained in Paris in 1825, which it was also unable to repay.

Help was sought in the issue of a mass of paper money, and thus the ruin was complete. It was determined by law of 19th September, 1876, to pay off gradually the old debts, and £208,359 was voted for that purpose in that year.

The French part of the island made itself independent in 1791. The Spanish part, ceded to France in 1795, did the same subsequently. After many changes, union and re-separation of the two parts, the Spaniards succeeded in bringing San Domingo under their dominion in 1861 by an apparently voluntary submission. But the people rebelled with such force and persistence in 1863 that Spain was compelled to remove all claims to the sovereignty in 1865.

Education.

In 1875 there were 368 public schools (among them a school of medicine and an academy of music) with 736 teachers and attended by 19,250 students. In addition to these, there is a Roman Catholic seminary with 9 professors and 318 students, 6 cloister schools, and 7 Protestant misssion schools. A university was founded in 1876.

There are six weekly newspapers published in Hayti.

The value of the imports and exports of Hayti have been estimated as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
1872 ...	£1,429,251	£1,563,465
1876 ...	2,100,000	2,200,000

Principal articles of exports in 1876 were—

Coffee	55,000,000 lbs.
Cocoa	2,000,000 „
Sugar	1,000,000 „
Cotton	1,500,000 „
Logwood	113,000,000 „
Mahogany and other woods.	

San Domingo Exports.

In the year 1878 there were exported from San Domingo—

Mahogany	250,740 feet.
Lignum vitæ	2,008,000 lbs.
Logwood	2,514,000 „
Sugar	3,234,000 „
Coffee	118,400 „
Honey	38,000 gallons.
Cocoa	29,000 lbs.
Turtle shell	60 „
Extract of logwood	662,000 „
Beeswax	182,890 „
Cattle	542 head.

Notwithstanding the unsettled political condition of San Domingo and the continual revolutions resulting therefrom, there has been (says the British Consul) an undeniable progress in agriculture during the last three years. Ten years ago sugar and coffee had to be imported, and it will be seen in the little table below what has been done in the cultivation of sugar.

Export of sugar in 1875	2,152,000	lbs.
„ „ 1876	2,339,000	„
„ „ 1877	1,846,000	„
„ „ 1878	3,234,000	„

ASIA.—JAPAN.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

IN an incredibly short time, viz., from 1872, when the first census was taken, the Japanese Government have succeeded in establishing a regular system of statistics.

In 1875 the southern part of the Island of Saghalien was given over to Russia, but the area of Japan was increased in 1876 by the possession of the "Bonin Islands."

In 1877 the Japanese Minister published in the journal, *Logoshaban*, the area of Japan in the following manner :—

Principal Islands	English sq. miles	Population of 1874
Niphon	86,746	25,478,834
Kiou Siou	14,951	4,986,613
Mikodu	7,033	2,434,528
Oki and other small islands	1,001	362,177
Yeso and Kourile ...	35,999	144,069
Loo-choo	803	167,073
Bonin Islands	32	75
Total	146,565	33,623,279

The census of 1876 gave the population of the whole kingdom as 34,338,504. of whom 16,918,619 were females, and the classification was as follows :—

Imperial family ...	37
Upper nobility ...	2,965
Lower nobility ...	1,894,484
Commoners ...	32,372,759
Priests of Sinto ...	116
Priests of Bhudda	66,430
Bhuddist nuns ...	1,713

The census of 1878 gave the population of Jeddo or Tokio alone as 1,036,771.

The number of foreigners living in Japan in 1879 was 5,503; of whom

Chinese ...	3,028	Germans ...	300
English ...	1,106	French ...	230
Americans ...	479	Russians ...	209

The remaining 151 being Dutch, Italians, Austrians, Danes, and Swiss.

The number of English firms was 155 in 1874, but fell to 92 in 1879. Those of other countries have fallen from 215 to 151. The English element is very powerful in Japan, and the English language is used in speaking and negociating with foreigners. Of the 5,503 foreigners, 500 are teachers, missionaries and high-class mechanics.

Tokio (formerly Yeddo), the chief town of the East...	1,036,771
Kioto (Miako), chief town of the West	238,663
Koumamotou	300,000
Osaka	281,119
Kogosima	200,000
Yokohama	61,553
Kanagawa	600,000
Nagasaki	47,412

In 1878 the number of foreigners residing in Yokohama was 3,220. viz., 1,850 Chinese, 515 English, 300 Americans, 120 French, 175 Germans, 59 Dutch, 73 Portuguese, 21 Russians, 31 Spaniards, 22 Swiss, 15 Italians, 16 Swedes and Norwegians, 7 Danes, 5 Austrians, 5 Belgians, 6 Hawaiians,

Finance.

The first estimates, according to European custom, were made in 1873 for 1874, and the first detailed account was published for 1875 in 1876. Financial administration is making great progress under the present finance minister, *Okuma Shigenobu.*

The revenue and expenditure for the 4 years, 1875-76 to 1878-79 were as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1875-76	£14,289,222	£14,270,522
1876-77	13,124,092	13,123,718
1877-78	10,678,426	10,678,424
1878-79	11,099,651	11,099,151

The budget for the year ending June 30, 1880, was presented by the finance minister, in his annual report to the prime minister. He states his fears, in the report, that his communication may not meet with universal approval, because many alterations are in progress, and also because great difficulty is still experienced in checking and auditing the accounts of receipts and disbursements in the various departments. He thinks that now, the country being tranquil, is the opportunity for gradually establishing the system of national finance upon a satisfactory basis; and that if it be desirable to forecast the future, the ordinary revenue and expenditure should be compared, and the increase or decrease of one with the other carefully noted. The estimated revenue, ordinary and contingent, is set down at £11,594,037, being an increase of about 4 per cent. on the receipts of last year. The expenditure is set down at the same figure as the receipts, involving the same increase upon the last year's outgoings. Any excess, however, is applied to extinguish paper currency, and diminish the floating debt. The report states that the paper-money in circulation has been diminished during the past year (by withdrawal) to the extent of £1,492,955. The expenses of the Imperial household are given as only £182,708, while the charges and reduction of the domestic and foreign debt absorb over £4,416,720. By the arrangements at present in force, it is hoped that the whole of the debt will be cleared off in 27 years.

The detail of the budget estimates are as follows:—

1	Taxes of the 1st class, customs		£454,439
2	Taxes of the 2nd class, viz.:—		
	Land tax	£8,541,864	
	Royalty on mines	2,403	
	Income tax	17,083	
	Tax upon the produce of the northern provinces	75,827 =	8,637,177
3	Taxes of the 3rd class, viz.:—		
	Tax on alcoholic drinks	939,014	
	Tax on tobacco	72,642	
	Tax on stamps, postage stamps, licenses, &c.	850,650 =	1,862,306

4	Net profit on public works, viz. :—			
	Mines	45,616		
	Railways	81,479		
	Mint	105,416		
	Other revenues	16,434	=	248,945
5	Revenue from domains and miscellaneous revenue viz. :—			
	Domains	148,450		
	Miscellaneous revenue	343,282	=	491,732
6	Reimbursements			169,438
	Total			£11,864,037

EXPENDITURE.

1	Public Debt :—			
	Domestic debt	£4,066,285		
	Foreign debt	350,435	=	£4,416,720
2	Civil list, appanages			182,708
3	Various pensions			220,709
4	Council of State			62,679
5	Senate			29,685
6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs			35,626
7	Ministry of the Interior			265,729
8	Ministry of Finance			313,664
9	Ministry of War			1,497,937
10	Ministry of Marine			549,254
11	Ministry of Public Instruction			237,493
12	Ministry of Public Works			123,187
13	Ministry of Justice			273,916
14	Ministry of the Imperial Household			64,812
15	Colonization			340,464
16	Office for taxing landed estates			20,208
17	Administration of the provinces			788,895
18	Administration of the post			218,750
19	Fund for the encouragement of industry			209,392
20	Police			218,015
21	Clergy and sanctuaries			28,125
22	Maintenance of public establishments			414,300
23	Legations and consulates			104,166
24	Miscellaneous expenditure, viz. :—			
	Aid in the time of the famine ...	250,000		
	Exposition at Sydney	4,336		
	Construction of barracks	7,562		
	Various	73,070		
	Construction of imperial palace ...	56,250	=	391,208
25	Unforeseen expenditure			312,505
	Total			£11,320,147

Public Debt.

This has risen enormously of late years; from £48,533,494 in 1875 to £78,177,157 in 1878-79 of which the national debt was £50,353,974.

Paper money	£25,193,168
Foreign debt	2,630,015

The increase of the debt is, in a measure, owing to the capitalizing of the pensions of the higher and lower nobility, together with those of the ex-Sinto priests, and not a little is to be attributed to the well nigh yearly occurrence of rebellion. Much money has been required likewise for the furtherance of industrial works, for harbours and dams.

Army.

By an imperial edict of 28th December, 1872, liability to serve is universal, but substitution is permitted to a great extent. The formation is at present as follows:—

Infantry:—14 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions, and 2 regiments of imperial guards = 48 battalions each, of 4 companies.

Cavalry:—1 squadron of imperial guards, 2 squadrons of the line = 3 squadrons of the line.

Artillery;—12 batteries of the line, half field and half mountain, 1 guard, and 3 divisions of the line.

Engineers and train:—each of 1 imperial guard, and 6 companies of the line. In 1879 a Japanese general staff was organized, and an office for maps and plans and another for statistics erected.

A gendarmerie is in course of formation.

The effective force in 1878, including officers, was:—

	Peace footing	War footing
Infantry—48 battalions	29,508	43,008
Cavalry—3 squadrons	390	450
Artillery—12 batteries {	2,420	2,960
{	720	900
Engineers—14 companies	1,670	2,960

For the instruction of officers and men, there is a military academy, a military school, a school for sub-officers, and a school for gymnastics; there is also a veterinary school, and a school for practical engineering.

The empire is divided into 6 military governments, viz.: that of Yeddo, of Osaka, of Kiousiou, of Nagoga, of Hiroshima, and that of the north-east, the seat of the governor, Sendai.

Navy.

The navy in 1879 consisted of 16 ships of 6,820 horse power, and 78 guns, of which one is an ironclad of 3,500 horse-power and 6 guns, one an iron ram of 500 horse-power, and 3 guns, and an ironclad corvette of 200 horse-power, and 10 guns. The navy is officered by 200 officers, of whom 6 are admirals, and is manned by 1,700 men.

Education.

Education is now under State control; formerly it was left entirely to the parents. The poor sent their children to the Sinto or Bhuddist priests, and the rich kept teachers in the house. The result of this was very unsatisfactory. The organization of public instruction is after the French model, and the divisions are elementary, middle, and high schools. The number of elementary schools in the 7 school districts is 24,225, of which 21,988 are public, and 2,230 are private; the number of scholars is 44,501. Both schools and scholars are increasing. The number of children who should be at school is 5,168,667, but only 1,926,126 avail themselves of the privilege 464,067 of these being girls. Of middle schools there are 116, with 265 teachers (2 Europeans), and 5,620 scholars. In the year 1879 the national university at Tokio had 40 professors (19 foreigners), and 324 students, and costs annually £36,236. There is a medical college with 29 professors, 16 of whom are Germans, and 488 students, and costs £23,429 The students receive board and clothing free. There are beside, 3 other medical schools, an agricultural school, a law school and a polytechnic. There are also 103 schools for foreign languages, mostly for English, having 411 teachers (341 native), and 6,765 scholars. At the cost of the Government, in 1876, 9 Japanese youths were sent to America, 1 to Germany, and 1 to France. In the middle of 1879 a geographical society was founded in Tokio.

Commerce and Industries.

After having been almost shut out from intercourse with foreign nations for two centuries,* Japan concluded the first treaty of commerce with America in 1854. Similar treaties now exist with 16 States; 7 ports are open. The most important productions are now, as ever, tea and silk. The worth of the annual average production of silk is given by the Japanese Minister as follows:—

Raw silk	£1,270,833
Cocoons	1,020,833
Silkworms	270,833

Since 1871 a large spinning factory has been erected in Tomioka at an expense of £416,666, and fitted up with the newest French machinery. The next important production is tea, most of which goes to America

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports	Exports
1868	£2,227,723 ...	£3,240,306
1875	6,244,927 ...	3,877,314
1876	5,118,230 ...	5,764,472
1877	5,395,946 ...	4,763,897
1878	6,784,138 ...	5,317,618
1879	6,274,756 ...	5,137,178

* Two Dutch vessels, and 1 Chinese only were allowed to enter the harbour of Nagasaki once a year.

THE TRADE WITH THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE YEAR 1878.

	Imports	Exports
England	£3,372,965 ..	£729,029
China	972,382 ...	1,194,567
United States	716,246 ...	1,549,088
France	686,606 ...	1,250,049
Germany	230,658 ...	17,575
India and Siam ...	208,019 ...	90,397
Belgium	37,311 ...	—
Australia	19,509 ...	37,014
Italy	13,720 ...	146,523

The Principal Imports were cotton yarn, cotton goods, woollen goods, petroleum, sugar, dyes, glass, chemicals, and beer.

The Exports were silk, cocoons, tea, copper, tobacco, vegetable wax, camphor, oil, dried fish, rice and precious metals.

In 1879 there was an exhibition of teas, held in Yokohama, in which 807 exhibitors took part; at which 1,129 various teas were exhibited, 114 being black teas.

Mineral Wealth—1879.*

The coal fields of Western Japan contain about 620,000,000 tons; and if one third be deducted for the working, there will remain 400,000,000 tons, representing a value of £208,000,000.

The value of the iron amounts to at least £52,083,333,333, or 250 times more than that of the coal.

The relative importance of the mineral products of Japan (excluding Yeso and the small local fields of Kiu, Ise and Iwaki) may be represented by the following numbers,—iron 1,000; coal 4; copper 3; all other metals, chiefly gold and silver 1.

Harbour Traffic.

Number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the various ports of Japan.

In 1870 ...	1,563 vessels of	...	1,161,175 tons
„ 1871 ...	999 „	...	901,170 „
„ 1875 ...	831 „	...	951,523 „
„ 1876 ...	701 „	...	680,557 „
„ 1877 ...	752 „	...	626,657 „
„ 1878 ...	664 „	...	661,520 „

* Mr. Lyman's interesting report on his geological survey of Japan.

The details of this last year are as given below:—

	YOKOHAMA		KOBE		NAGASAKI		HAKODATE		NILIGATA		TOTAL	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
English ...	152	170,173	27	15,391	136	86,670	14	5,937	7	7,259	336	285,430
American ...	55	125,736	11	7,649	47	30,905	10	2,541	1	603	124	167,434
German ...	20	9,030	17	4,947	14	6,371	3	1,517	3	2,940	57	24,805
French ...	29	44,193	1	438	1	324	1	10	1	342	33	45,307
Swedish and Norwegian	4	2,926	—	—	17	13,144	—	—	—	—	21	16,070
Danish ...	3	3,405	1	267	5	4,071	—	—	—	—	9	7,743
Russian ...	1	830	—	—	6	2,113	1	38	—	—	8	2,981
Chinese ...	—	—	—	—	5	2,662	—	—	—	—	5	2,662
Others... ...	4	3,578	—	—	3	1,574	—	—	—	—	7	5,152
Total ...	268	359,871	57	28,692	234	147,834	29	10,043	12	11,144	600	557,584
Japanese ...	2	1,825	1	486	60	101,521	1	104	—	—	64	103,936
Total ...	270	361,696	58	29,178	294	249,353	30	10,147	12	11,144	664	661,520

Railways.

The railway system is extending rapidly; two lines have been recently completed in the island of Niphon, and a third in the Island of Yeso, the most northerly of the Japanese group.

The rails are of English make, but the rolling stock and engines are from America. The engines are supplied with spark arresters, which is a very necessary precaution; for if strong sparks were to alight on the shingle roofs by the side of the railways, whole villages would be swept away, and a feeling of hostility would be engendered against railway construction.

The length of railway in 1880 is 65¼ miles; a further 148 miles are in course of construction and nearly completed, while 420 miles are proposed for construction. Of the 65¼ miles actually in working, the Tokio-Yokohama line contains 17⅞; the Kobe-Osaka, with the branch line to Adjikav, 19⅝, and the Osaka-Kioto line, 27⅞. The first line was not opened until June, 1875, so that much has been done since.

Telegraph.

In 1879 the length of line was 1,822 miles. Communication between Nagaski and Shanghai and Wladivostock is obtained by means of submarine cable. On the 23rd of March, 1878, the first imperial telegraph office was opened in Tokio. Several American banking firms obtained permission in the middle of 1879 to lay a cable between Yokohama and San Francisco. The number of telegraphs despatched in 1874 was 396,289, and the receipts, £23,866.

Post.

	Post Offices	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers	Samples and printed matter	Receipts	Expenditure
1876	3,691	20,145,645	4,020,957	5,122,456	229,291	£123,917	£14,863
1877	3,792	26,042,838	10,037,456	9,715,082	400,515	169,537	165,103

Post office savings' banks were opened in 1875. In the year ending June 30th, 1879, the number of letters and newspapers transmitted was 55,775,206, being an increase of 18 per cent. on the previous year; the number being:—

Ordinary letters	27,763,243
Registered letters	928,597
Post cards	13,510,238
Newspapers	11,203,339
Books and samples	560,812
Letters overweight	141,485
Dead letters*	9,539
Letters stolen	211
Letters lost	135
Letters destroyed by fire or shipwreck of mail ...	118

In the year 1879, 135 new post offices were established, making 3,927, and 187 street pillar boxes, making 1,433.

* Owners found, 1,093.

Revenue—			
Derived from sale of stamps and post cards ...	£16,353,276		
Post office envelopes	2,848,589		
Post office boxes	4,848		
Transport of mails between Shanghai and Yokohama	45,758		
Post office orders	469,600		
Savings' banks	29,709		
Sundries	28,490	=	19,780,270
Expenditure for the year			£17,132,893

CHINA (Empire).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area of China Proper is estimated at 1,556,277 English square miles, and the Dependent States at 2,418,715. The last have but a scanty population, while the former are more densely populated than any country in the world, and nearly double the population of the States of Europe together.*

According to Behm and Wagner, the area and population are as follows :—

	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population
Pe-Chih Li	57,265	36,879,838
Chantung	53,762	29,529,877
Shansi	65,949	17,056,925
Honan	66,913	29,069,771
Kiang-tsu	40,138	39,646,924
Nganhoei	53,981	36,596,988
Kiangsi	68,875	26,513,889
Fohkien	45,747	22,799,556
Tchkiang	35,659	8,100,000
Houpe	69,459	28,584,564
Hoonan	83,204	20,048,969
Shensi	81,192	10,309,769
Kansuh	259,520	19,512,716
Setchuen...	184,997	35,000,000
Quangtong	90,219	20,152,603
Kwangse	81,207	8,121,327
Yunnan	122,524	5,823,670
Kweichow	66,738	5,679,128
Island of Hainan ...	13,971	2,500,000
Island of Formosa ...	14,957	3,020,000
Total of China Proper ...	1,556,277	404,946,514

* Against this calculation, the *Times* Special Correspondent at Shanghai states that China Proper is scarcely larger than India, and that since the depopulation and famine which have lately occurred the population will not be greatly in excess of that of Hindustan.

DEPENDENCIES :—				
Mantchuria	366,700	...	...	12,000,000
Mongolia	1,303,621	...	...	2,000,000
Thibet	651,528	...	...	1,687,898
Corea	91,408	...	...	236,784
Neutral land between Corea and Lia-tong	5,358	...	...	Uninhabited
Grand total ...	3,974,892	...	...	420,871,196

The Foreign Population of China.

A census of the foreign residents taken in 1879 gives the following particulars :—

	Firms		Persons
English	220	... ...	1,953
Americans	35	... ...	420
Germans	49	... ...	384
French	9	... ...	224
Dutch	1	... ...	24
Danish	2	... ...	69
Swedes and Norwegians ...	1	... ...	35
Spanish	1	... ...	163
Russians	17	... ...	55
Austrians	1	... ...	38
Belgians	—	... ...	10
Italians	—	... ...	17
Japanese	9	... ...	81
Others uncertain	6	... ...	341
Total	351	... ...	3,814

The population of the Treaty Ports is estimated at 4,990,000.

Principal Towns.

Pekin	1,648,814	Shanghai	278,000
Canton	1,500,000	Takao and Taiwan ...	335,000
Tientsin	930,000	Chinkiang	140,000
Hankow	700,000	Ningpo	120,000
Futchen	600,000	Amoi	88,000

Emigration.

The Chinese are almost ubiquitous. Previous to 1852, there were only a few thousand Chinese in America; but during that year, thirst for gold took 19,000 there. In 1870 the Chinese in America numbered 63,254; the number of Chinese emigrants who, in this year alone, landed in North American harbours, was 10,311.

In 1871	4,964	In 1875	18,418
„ 1872	9,377	„ 1876	22,781
„ 1873	17,127	„ 1877	9,438
„ 1874	16,050	„ 1878	7,249

The New York Journal puts down the number of Chinese immigrants between the years 1820 and 1878 at 216,791, spread over the 59 years, it gives an average of only 3,674 a year.

In 1879 the United States Congress passed a law forbidding any captain of a North American ship to take more than 15 Chinese passengers on board for the home voyage, on pain of £5 for every Chinese over that number.

The Chinese emigrated to Peru between 1860 and 1874 to the number of 86,692.

In Singapore, out of a population of only 105,000; 100,000 are Chinese. In the Dutch Indies in 1876, there were 319,137 Chinese.

Finance.

It is most difficult to obtain reliable information. According to an estimate made in 1875 the revenue amounted to £25,175,000, viz.:

A certain tax on provisions	£6,333,333
Land tax	5,703,001
Customs*	4,752,001
Salt	1,583,333
Sale of titles and privileges	2,256,666
Miscellaneous	4,546,666
	£25,175,000

Debt.

There was no foreign debt in China until 1874, when the government mortgaged the customs dues for a loan of £627,675 at 8 per cent. In 1878 a second 8 per cent. loan of £1,604,276, was contracted on the same security, viz., that of the customs.

Army.

The effective force of the army is estimated (on paper) at 271,000 Mantchurians, and 800,000 Chinese soldiers; these last are a sort of militia who, in time of peace, carry on civil occupations in their own homes. The imperial guard is appointed for the protection of the dynasty and the capital. The Chinese army is called the Banner army, and is so-called because it is arranged under eight banners. It numbers about 230,000 non-commissioned officers and privates; 40,000 élèves (paid expectants to the higher ranks), and 5,000 artificers and followers. Of these 86,000 are in Pekin; 50,000 are distributed through the province of Pe-Chih-Li; 40,000 are in Mantchuria, and the remainder furnish the Tatar garrisons of the chief cities throughout the empire.

The most important of all the Banner forces is that known as the Hian-Ki-Ying, and which, according to Sir Thomas Wade, is the only corps which has any claim to be considered as an army. Military exercises are almost always carried on in the imperial hunting park, which is an immense tract of country, surrounded by a wall, access to which is jealously forbidden to foreigners. The force of the Green Banner or standard called Luh-Ying is the real constitutional army of China. The duties of the Luh-Ying are not confined to those of a European army; the duties of a police force are also imposed on them, the occupation of the larger portion of the land force being to prevent robbery, contrabandism, and other crimes. In addition to the land force of the Green Banner the Luh-Ying mans the navy of the sea-board provinces, and has a distinct

* In 1878 this item was £3,953,262

organization of divisions and garrisons, each under its general. The strength of these provincial armies varies with the size of the province, and with the duties they have to perform. Taking all the provinces, the average for each is about 34,600, and 640 officers—one officer to 52 men. Captain W. Gill, to whose interesting paper at the Royal United Service Institution we are indebted for this information, also stated that the Chinese, especially of the north, are hardy, enduring, frugal, and temperate; that they can endure great fatigue on a small amount of food, and support great privations without complaint; that they are docile and obedient to authority, and he believes that the Chinese, well trained, armed, and led would make admirable soldiers.

Navy.

This consists of 40 vessels of very unequal size, and includes 8 iron clads; the chief purpose of these vessels being defence of the coast.

Commerce.

It is only possible to give the value of the foreign trade by sea, and this is but imperfectly known.

Year	Imports	Exports
1868	£21,995,700	£20,234,500
1869	22,341,000	20,143,200
1870	21,946,500	18,597,000
1871	24,124,500	22,458,300
1872	23,419,800	25,116,000
1873	23,040,300	23,262,300
1874	22,381,200	22,348,500
1875	20,340,900	20,673,900
1876	21,080,872	24,255,153
1877	22,052,116	20,233,506
1878	21,241,208	

PER CENTAGE OF THE WHOLE FOREIGN TRADE.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Imports from England and the colonies...	92.28	94.96	95.21	92.77	92.42
Exports from „ „ ...	75.57	74.18	74.12	71.59	72.00
Exports from United States	13.59	13.74	15.49	15.86	10.83

One of the most important articles of import is opium. Both its importation into China, and the cultivation of it there have of late years been steadily on the increase. The importation in the following years amounted to :—

1871	70,860 cwts.
1872	70,134 „
1874	80,812 „
1875	79,906 „
1876	80,790 „
1877	81,106 „
1878	84,890 „

The largest portion of opium is grown in Malwa; the remainder comes from Patna, Benares, and the other parts of India. A large quantity (about 11,000 chests), is annually exported to America for the use of the Chinese residing there, and valued at £109,000 annually.

THE VALUE OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

IMPORTS.

	1872	1873	1874	1877	1878
Opium ...	—	—	£9,502,500	£9,077,400	£9,678,900
Cotton and cotton goods	8,230,240	6,841,520	5,443,200	5,640,000	4,808,700
Woollen goods	1,434,400	1,902,720	—	1,439,100	1,462,500
Other textile fabrics	—	—	1,354,800	38,400	49,800
Metal...	1,155,520	993,280	1,155,900	1,304,400	1,253.400
Raw cotton ...	745,280	687,040	657,000	—	—
Wood ...	437,620	424,000	471,000	—	—
Matches ...	—	—	—	86,100	120,900
Coal	393,280	289,600	—	—	—
Rice	349,760	460 800	—	—	—
Window glass	—	—	—	44,400	35,400
Sundries	2,349,760	2,743,360	—	4,336,192	—

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

	1872	1873	1874	1877	1878
Raw silk ...	£9,104,640	£9,280,000	£6,851,700	£5,177,400	£5,825,700
Silk textures	884,800	778,880	862,200	1,279,600	1,370,100
Tea... ...	14,334,400	12,575,680	12,356,100	9,973,200	9,572,700
Sugar ...	481,600	582,080	429,600	1,116,000	—

Harbours.

Of all the harbours Shanghai takes the first rank.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the various Chinese ports was as follows:—

	1877		1878	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	9,042	6,497,352	9,972	7,439,800
German	1,376	496,908	1,982	743,457
American	1,447	556,112	1,017	341,548
French	167	163,389	174	160,012
Japanese	106	115,263	126	123,707
Chinese	6,032	3,974,544	6,860	4,378,146
Others	638	180,023	797	259,634
	18,807	11,983,591	20,928	13,446,394

Railways.

The first and only railway in China was constructed by English firms; its length was 9 miles, and it was opened in June, 1876. It was purchased by the Government, but only for the purpose of destroying it, which was done in 1877.

It has been ascertained that China is very rich both in coal and iron.

Telegraphs.

There are only two small lines in this enormous territory. Foreigners have laid a submarine cable along the coast.

Post.

Postal duties are mostly carried on by "couriers;" the number of couriers' offices being about 2,040. The expenses of the post are defrayed by the provinces, which contribute annually about £598,736.

SIAM.*

SINCE the transfer of Malacca to the Portuguese in 1510, and from them to the Dutch in 1651, Upper, and Lower Siam, together with Luang-Phrabang, cover an area of 309,043 English square miles. The population is not easy to determine as the Siamese have a great dislike to a census; but Dr. Bashan estimates it at 6,300,000, of whom 2,000,000 are Siamese; 1,000,000 are Chinese; 1,000,000 Malays; and Laoshians, 2,000,000.

Of foreigners, there are only a few hundreds in Siam which is rather to be wondered at, seeing that the greatest freedom of conscience and and person is enjoyed there.

Buddhism is the prevailing form of worship.

The chief town is Bangkok with 500,000 inhabitants of whom one half are Chinese.

The revenue is estimated at £800,000; $\frac{4}{6}$ of which is obtained by a poll-tax. In 1878 the expenditure was £3,150,000. The country has no debt of any kind. Paper money and circulating notes are quite unknown.

Commerce.

The centre of the foreign trade is at Bangkok. The Siamese occupy themselves but little in commerce; it is therefore almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese. The chief articles of export are rice, sugar, and pepper, stag and buffalo hides and horns, teak and cardimums, and a valuable species of rosewood known as Sapan. On an average, the exports of Siam surpass the imports, which is not to be wondered at, when we remember that Siamese resources are manifold, and their requirements very trifling.

* Siam owes its foreign name to the Portuguese and Malays, the Siamese themselves calling it the land of "Tai" (of the free) or in poetic diction the land visited by the Gods.

The quantity of Articles exported in cwts.

Year	Rice	Sugar	Pepper	Sésame*	Sapan	Buffalo hides & horns	Cardimums
1867 ...	2,223,220	156,275	22,332	25,935	71,022	25,004	—
1868 ...	2,470,608	124,754	23,108	44,422	84,854	6,783	—
1869 ...	3,220,728	126,483	26,068	65,835	100,947	19,368	—
1870 ...	3,043,920	132,069	30,324	73,150	104,671	22,545	—
1871 ...	2,210,061	96,318	24,206	67,963	46,018	16,368	—
1872 ...	2,364,607	120,897	22,211	25,935	50,141	22,876	—
1873 ...	1,004,510	102,011	16,226	58,653	69,268	17,290	7,049
1874 ...	2,336,411	62,510	22,078	39,722	83,923	15,249	3,535
1875 ...	4,635,715	67,032	19,953	15,561	100,415	16,226	4,522
1876 ...	4,859,155	24,206	19,285	36,176	118,769	35,112	4,123
1877 ...	3,661,559	46,284	19,812	42,826	83,391	21,812	8,778

Other articles of export are various kinds of wood, cocoa-nut oil, salt fish, peas, edible birds nests, and ivory. The exports of 1878 were estimated at £7,395,000; little reliance can, however, be placed on these figures.

Army.†

In the European conception of a standing army, Siam has really none. In time of peace the Siamese forces are drafted by way of feudal conscription, while in time of war, recourse is had to universal compulsory service, for all males capable of bearing arms, priests excepted.

Navy.

14 steamships, of 5,815 tons and 51 guns.

Mercantile Marine.

58 vessels built according to European pattern, with a carrying capacity of nearly 40,000 tons, including 3 steamers of 996 tons.

Harbour Traffic in the Port of Bangkok.

	ENTERED			CLEARED		
	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargo	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargo
1876	631	224,911	£1,472,927	625	225,366	£1,732,433
1877	583	184,239	1,235,551	526	182,246	1,907,001

Telegraph.

Since 1875 a small telegraph line exists between Bangkok and Paknam.

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* An oily grain.

† The *Times*.

PERSIA (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE area is about 595,336 English square miles. Behm and Wagner reckon 635,988, while Polak estimates the area at only 467,766 English square miles. The population is at most 5,000,000, according to Mounsay's estimate, which is too high rather than too low; he states the town inhabitants at 1,000,000; settled country people at 2,500,000, (the number of whom is steadily decreasing), and 1,500,000 nomads of about 150 different tribes.

Races.

TRANIANS.

Tajiks and *Persians* proper, including the surviving Ghebes or fire-worshippers of Yezd, mostly settled. *Kurds*, including the Bakhtiar, Feili and others, mostly nomadic.

MONGOLO-TATARS.

Including Tûrki, Turkoman, Kizl-bash, Hazarah, and other branches, all nomadic.

ARMENIANS.

Of Aryan stock, allied to the Iranians, all settled and traders.

ARABS.

Of Semitic stock, all nomadic.

CHALDÆANS.

Of Semitic stock, including 25,000 Nestorians.

JEWS.

About 76,000.

GIPSIES.

Of Indic stock.

The State religion is Mahommedan—Shiah sect, but there are many Sunnites.†

† Sunnites are Orthodox Mahommedans, who consider the "Sunna" or Oral law binding. The Schiites are heterodox Moslems.—*Brewer's Phrase and Fable.*

Principal Towns.

Ispahan, the capital, contains between 60,000 and 80,000 inhabitants; Tabriz, between 100,000 and 160,000; Teheran, 80,000 to 100,000; Meshed, between 60,000 and 70,000; Yezd, 40,000; Kerman, 30,000; Shiraz, between 25,000 and 30,000.

Finance.

The revenue is estimated at £2,250,000. All that is required for provincial expenditure is first taken and then the remainder is put into the State treasury. The revenue of 1876 was £1,388,800 in gold and £254,400 in kind,* making a total of £1,643,200. The expenditure of 1876 was £1,600,000, of which £307,200 was for the court and £678,400 for the army.

State debt, there is none.

Army.

The troops were formerly liable to life long service; the time of service is now reduced to 12 years.

The army (Nizam) is organized by European officers, and consists of about 70,000 men.

Commerce.

The imports are valued at about £2,560,000; the exports at about £1,520,000. The principal articles of import are printed cotton, linen and sugar. Chief articles of export being tobacco, skins, silk, silk refuse, cotton and opium.

The chief seat of commerce is at Tabriz.

Post.

The first regular postal service was established in 1877. There are 40 post offices. 366,000 letters passed through the post, and the revenue was about £3,600.

Telegraph.

In 1878 there were 66 offices. Length of lines 322 miles. Length of wire 5,510 miles. Number of messages 500,000. Receipts £14,000.

* In corn, rice, straw, peas and silk.

AFRICA.

ORANGE (Free State).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

THE republic on the Orange River (Batavian-African-Union) was founded by the Dutch Boers, who withdrew from the Cape of Good Hope in 1835-36, and whose independence was recognised by England in a treaty concluded 23rd February, 1854. Its area is about 52,524 English sq. mile in extent. The white population numbers about 65,000, and that of the native, 10,000, exclusive of the wandering bushmen. Most of the white population are members of the Reformed Church.

The chief town is Bloemfontein, with from 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants.

Finance.

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1872-73	£112,040	£102,142	£130,000 paper
1874-75	103,091	95,682	32,923
1878-79	125,114	115,045	17,400 10,712
1879-80	107,074	104,719	28,112

Commerce.

The exportation consists principally of wool, though quite lately diamonds have been found.* The trade is confined almost entirely to the Cape Colonies.

	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		VALUE OF EXPORTS	
	Merchandise	Precious metals	Merchandise	Wool †
1874	£694,522	£25,958	£588,852	£637,828
1875	677,732	19,293	743,604	787,279

Telegraph.

A line from Bloemfontein to Fauresmith, a length of 73 miles.

* In 1872 to the value of £150,000; in 1873 only for £7,400.

† Includes also ostrich feathers and hides.

LIBERIA.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

A negro colony, founded by the North Americans in 1821 (under Monroe's presidentship), on the west coast of Africa. It was recognised as an independent republic in 1847. Its area embraces 9,567 English square miles. The sea-board of the State stretches over 600 miles; its population given by the Consul General in 1879 was 1,500,000.

The chief town is Monrovia, with about 8,547 inhabitants. At the close of 1879 the vast and important country adjoining the interior frontier of Liberia, and known as the kingdom of Medina, was annexed to the republic on mutual and peaceful terms.

By this new acquisition Liberia has opened still wider the door into the interior of Central Africa.

The Medina-Bopora country, with its 700,000 souls, will, with the exception of the coffee plantations on the St. Paul's River, form the richest and most populous portion of the republic. The Liberian coffee plant grows spontaneously in Medina to the height of 30 and 40 feet. This annexed territory abounds in Africa's richest productions.

Great impetus has been given to agricultural pursuits in Liberia owing to the great demand from all coffee-growing countries for Liberian coffee seeds and plants. The coffee is so good that even Ceylon and Brazil send for seed from Liberia.

Finance.

The financial year closes on the 30th of September in each year

	Revenue	Expenditure.
1868	£22,561	£22,238
1875	23,220	23,220

In 1871 the republic contracted a loan in England of £104,166 at 7 per cent., repayable in 15 years.

Commerce.

The principal exports are palm oil, palm nuts, ivory, arrowroot, coffee, sugar and juniper berries.

The principal part of the commerce is carried on with England, Holland, Hamburg and America.

Army.

There is no standing army, but every man between 16 and 50 years of age is bound to serve in the militia.

AUSTRALASIA.

HAWAIIN or SANDWICH ISLANDS (Kingdom).

LAND AND PEOPLE.

The area of these islands is officially stated as follows:—

Hawaii ...	...	2,500,000 acres
Maui ...	...	400,000 „
Ohau ...	...	350,000 „
Kauai ...	...	350,000 „
Molokai ...	...	200,000 „
Lanai ...	...	100,000 „
Nichau ...	...	70,000 „
Kahuliu ...	...	30,000 „
		4,000,000 acres = 6,250 English square miles

The census taken at the end of 1878 shows a total population of 57,985, being 1,088 in excess of that of 1872. The natives and half-castes decreased from 51,531 in 1872 to 47,508 in 1878; but the number of foreigners increased from 5,366 to 10.477. This last number includes 883 Britons; 1,276 Americans; 272 Germans; 5,916 Chinese, whose numbers here are increasing rapidly. The chief town is Honolulu, and contains 14,852 inhabitants.

Commerce.

	Sugar lbs.	Rice lbs.	Coffee lbs.	Grease lbs.	Wool lbs.	Skins of Oxen and Goats
1873 ...	2,313,000	941,000	262,000	610,000	330,000	87,579
1874 ...	24,567,000	1,188,000	75,000	126,000	400,000	—
1875 ...	25,080,000	1,574,000	166,000	852,000	465,000	93,375
1876 ...	26,072,000	3,802,000	152,000	372,000	314,000	—
1877 ...	25,575,965	5,263,357	131,000	369,829	385,703	—
1878 ...	38,431,000	5,553,000	128,000	240,000	523,000	89,834

THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports	Exports
1876	£350,416	£435,416
1877	532,157	557,542
1878	426,326	649,578

The British Consul states that the reciprocity treaty with the United States has resulted in increased English trade with these islands; some important articles, however, cotton for example, are excluded by the 10 per cent. differential duty.

Finance.

The financial period extends over two years, commencing on the 1st of April.

Financial year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
Ending 1872 ...	£201,032	£202,038	£33,333
„ 1874 ...	210,039	197,782	—
„ 1878 ...	239,940	231,848	92,666

Harbour Traffic.

The most important of the ports is Honolulu. The vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company anchor here on their way to San Francisco from Sydney. The number of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Honolulu:—

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1876 ...	132	107,762 ...	—	—
1877 ...	181	120,907 ...	—	—
1878 ...	216	— ...	197	156,934

Mercantile Marine

Consists of 35 vessels (5 of which are steamers), of 8,000 tons.

Railway and Telegraph.

In 1878 a line of railway was opened between Punalu and Keaiwa, a distance of 4 miles. The first telegraph line was opened also in 1878, in the Isle of Maui, a length of 40 miles.

GENERAL SURVEY.

I. COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE.

a. States of Europe in Round Numbers.

	Area in English square miles	Population	Population to square mile
Great Britain and Ireland	121,305	33,881,966	279
France	204,031	36,905,788	180
Germany	210,493	42,727,360	202
Austro-Hungary	240,462	38,000,000	185
Russia (European)	2,088,274	74,145,223	35
Italy	114,325	28,209,620	246
Switzerland	15,977	2,759,854	172
Lichtenstein	68	8,664	127
Belgium	11,379	5,476,668	481
Holland	12,707	3,865,456	304
Luxemburg	999	205,158	205
Denmark } Iceland }	55,356	2,070,300	37
Sweden	170,928	4,484,542	26
Norway	122,825	1,807,555	14
Spain	195,716	16,809,913	76

	Area in English square miles	Population	Population to 1 sq. mile
Portugal	35,739 ...	4,745,124 ...	132
Greece	19 342 ...	1,679,775 ...	86
Roumania	49,247 ...	5,376,000 ...	109
Servia	19,135 ...	1,860,824 ...	97
Montenegro	3,400 ...	243,329 ...	71
Turkey in Europe	136,620 ...	8,477,214 ...	62
Total	3,828,328 ...	313,740,333 ...	148

Russia extends over considerably more than half (five-ninths) of the whole area of Europe. It is 9 times as great as Austro-Hungary, which ranks next in dimensions. It possesses nearly one quarter (23 per cent.) of the total population of Europe.

In comparing the relative densities of the population of whole countries, regard must be had to the conditions which obtain in the several divisions or districts of these countries, for great inequality will be found to prevail in the density, even of the same country, owing to natural or even artificial causes.

b. States of America.

	Area in square miles	Population
United States of North America	3,603,884 ...	38,925,598
Mexico	743,948 ...	9,389,461
Central America (five States)	174,346 ...	2,460,754
Columbia	318,930 ...	2,951,984
Venezuela and Ecuador	457,133 ...	2,650,331
Peru, Bolivia, and Chile	1,138,600 ...	7,160,669
Argentine States, with Paraguay and Uruguay	1,748,390 ...	2,610,834
Brazil	3,218,166 ...	11,108,291
Hayti and San Domingo	29,766 ...	800,000
European Possessions	3,691,073 ...	7,750,000
Greenland, and land at North Pole ...	808,556 ...	11,000
Terra del Fuego and Falkland Islands ...	382,716 ...	30,000
Canadian Seas, &c.	93,552 ...	—
Total	16,409,060 ...	85,848,927

The Great Western Division of the Globe, known as America, is not partitioned out into dominions of well-nigh equal strength and populousness, as obtains in Europe.

The United States possess pre-eminently supremacy, both in extent and numbers of inhabitants. Even Brazil, which yields but little in territorial area, is far below the Union in importance.

The United States occupy nearly one-fourth (24.32) per cent. of the territory, and claim close upon one half (47.74) per cent. of the peoples, of the Great Western Continent; and not only do these proportions exceed those of the other countries of this division of the Globe numerically, but they transcend them still more conspicuously in education, enterprise, and physical and moral conditions.

c. The other Divisions of the Globe.

The English colonies in Australasia range over about 3,076,611 English square miles, and the population is estimated at about 2,635,000. The other islands of Oceanica and the vast continents of Asia and Africa have not yet been accurately computed. Two countries in Asia are admitted to be extremely populous, viz., China, alleged to contain 537,000,000, exclusive of the protected States, which are computed at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000; and India, including the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and islands, numbering a population alleged to be about 300,000,000. Japan is credited with upwards of 33½ million inhabitants; Asiatic Turkey with 16,000,000; and Persia with between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. All the other countries are but sparsely inhabited. Russia in Asia with its 6,274,696 English square miles, barely numbers 12,122,827 souls; Arabia and Afghanistan about 10,000,000.

Africa has no census of any kind, but modern travellers represent the interior of this continent as undoubtedly more populous than it was formerly believed. The computation which assigns to it 200,000,000 is evidently too high. Where culture is at so low an ebb, the means of life are too limited for any conspicuous increase of the population, and a supply only adequate for the barest subsistence is not conducive either to the value or to the relative intensity of life.

All the States of Africa, about which we possess any reliable information, are very sparsely inhabited, and in the exact proportion to the reliability of the evidence, is this paucity of population conspicuous.

All Africa may be computed to contain 120,000,000 inhabitants, and the general area and population of the earth will be best seen in the annexed table:—

d. General Survey of the Size and Population of the Earth.

	English sq. miles		Population
Europe	3,828,328	...	313,740,333
America	16.402,934	...	85,848,922
Asia	18,838,630	...	780,000,000
Africa	11,587,790	...	120,000,000
Australia and Oceania	3,401,920	...	3,500,000
Total about ...	54,059,602	...	1,303,089,255

It has been calculated that the annual number of deaths throughout the world is 35,693,350, or 97,790 per day. On the other hand, the number of births per day is 104,800. 70 new lives are ushered in every minute of the 24 hours.

1,390,500,000 are thus arrived at as the best proximate estimate of the human beings now peopling this globe.

For all practical purposes the population of the three out of the five divisions of the globe does not admit of dispute or doubt. As regards Asia, a doubt exists in relation to one country only—viz., China. That this is densely populated no one will dispute, the difference in the computation of its millions of souls is practically unimportant. There remains one continent only, and that is Africa, which baffles the statistician in his estimates.

Religious Denominations in Europe.

	Catholics	Protestants	Greek Church	Other Christian Denominations	Jews	Mohammedan
Germany	14,867,000	26,600,000	3,000	100,000	530,000	100
Austria	*28,200,000	3,600,000	3,200,000	80,000	1,450,000	300
France	36,300,000	585,000	—	30,000	50,000	3,100
Great Britain...	5,500,000	20,700,000	—	5,600,000	40,000	—
European Russia	7,000,000	4,000,000	57,200,000	550,000	2,277,000	2,092,000
Italy	27,500,000	60,000	—	45,000	45,000	—
Switzerland	1,100,000	1,600,000	—	11,500	7,500	—
Belgium	5,300,000	12,000	—	—	3,000	—
Holland	1,400,000	2,300,000	—	10,000	80,000	—
Luxemburg	204,000	850	—	—	600	—
Denmark	2,000	1,980,000	—	5,000	4,300	—
Sweden	600	4,420,000	—	4,000	1,850	—
Norway	350	1,800,000	—	4,800	25	—
Spain	16,000,000	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	4,280,000	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	20,000	2,500	1,600,000	1,000	2,600	—
Roumania	114,000	13,800	4,500,000	14,000	400,000	2,000
Servia...	3,500	400	1,580,000	—	1,500	5,000
Montenegro	25,000	—	225,000	—	—	—
Turkey in Europe	280,000	45,000	5,600,000	300,000	75,000	3,600,000
Total in round numbers ...	148,096,450	67,719,559	73,908,000	6,755,300	4,968,375	5,702,500

* On page 480, total number of Catholics, *read* 27,904,308

The "United Greeks" are here grouped with the Catholics in pursuance of the admission that the Catholic Church contains a united Greek and Armenian rite.

Buchsen reckons the heathens of European Russia at about 200,000. There remain about five millions of whom we have no certain returns, and who therefore have no place in the above list

By this table about one half (48.60) of the inhabitants of Europe are grouped as Catholics; nearly one fourth (23.13) belong to the Greek Church, and 21.85 to the Protestant denominations; 2.19 per cent. are Mohammedans, and 1.58 are Jews.* The remaining denominations, among whom are reckoned the majority of the English sects, amount to a little over 2 per cent., whilst the heathen constitute a rapidly diminishing number, now scarcely exceeding 0.06 per cent.

In America an estimate is given of about 45,000,000 Catholics, and a similar number of Protestants, but many of the Indians classed as Christians are not baptised.

The total number of the inhabitants of the globe may be thus classed according to their religious creed :—

Catholics ...	200,000,000	Mohammedans ...	100 000,000
Protestants ...	112,750,000	Jews	6,000,000
Greek Church ...	80,000,000	Heathen, and of no known creed ...	796,339,255
Other Christians...	8,000,000		
Total about ...	400,750,000	Total about...	902,339,255

Grand total 1,303,089,255

By this estimate it appears that less than a third of the entire population of the globe profess Christianity. Those grouped as Catholics compose half of this third, constituting somewhat less than a sixth of the whole. Bhuddism is the religion of the largest proportion of the non-Christian world, estimated at about 500.000,000, a number much in excess of all who profess Christianity.

The Three Principal Races of Europe.

TEUTON.		LATIN.		SLAVS.	
a.—Germans in		*a.*—French in		*a.*—Russians	
Germany ...	39,400,000	France ...	33,000,000	*a.* Russians	60,000,000
Austria ...	9,600,000	Belgium ...	2,300,000	*b.* Poles & Lithuanians in Russia	5,700,000
Switzerland.	2,000,000	Switzerland.	700,000		
Russia & Poland	1,500,000	Scattered...	800,000	Austria ...	18,000,000

* The following interesting statistics of the Jewish race were published a short time since in Berlin: "The total number of the Hebrew race to-day is about what it was in the days of King David, nearly 7,000,000. There are in Europe nearly 5,000,000; in Asia, 200,000; in Africa, over 80,000; in America, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 More than half of the European Jews reside in Russia. The majority of the African Jews live in the province of Algiers; but they are to be found in Abyssinia, and all along the coast, and even in the Sahara Oasis, frequently acting as intermediaries between the Mahommedans and Christians. 25,000 of the Asiatic Jews live in Palestine.' The population of Jerusalem is given as 7,000 Mahommedans, 5,000 Christians, and 13,500 Jews."

a. Germans in		*a.* French in		*a.* Russians	
Holland ...	3,800,000	Total French	36,800,000	Prussia & Saxony	2,800,000
Belgium ...	2,800,000	*b.* Italians ...	27,500,000	On the Danube & Turkey	6,000,000
Scattered ...	600,000	*c.* Spanish & Portuguese	20,000,000		
Total Germans ...	59,700,000				
b. Britons ..	27,500,000				
c. Scandinavians	8,200,000				
Total Teutons ...	95,400,000	Total Latin race ...	84,300,000	Total Slavs	92,500,000

The three principal races are thus represented in nearly equal numbers. Language is accepted as the usual test of nationality, and, as a general rule it answers well; but there are exceptions to the rule. Individuals who are placed for a long time in any other country than their own, frequently fall into the language of that country, and their descendants almost unavoidably adopt it. In many cases language indicates rather education and surroundings, than origin. It certainly is no mark of nationality, when it has been introduced among a people by wide-spread conquest. Among the languages of civilized nations, English is the most widely spread; it is the mother tongue of about 80,000,000 of people; German of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000; French between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000; Spanish 40,000,000, and Italian 28,000,000 of people. Russian is the language of between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000.

Foreign Possessions of European States.

	Area English Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain	8,551,760	252,702,000
Russia	5,251,028	12,000,000
Turkey	2,019,890	30,000,000
Holland	660,609	24,000,000
Spain	116,255	8,291,442
France	318,930	6,000,000
Portugal	497,726	2,000,000
Denmark	42,524	48,000
Total	17,458,722	335,041,442

THE LARGE CITIES OF EUROPE

According to the latest returns, in round numbers.

INHABITANTS.

CLASS I—With more than 1,000,000 inhabitants (4 cities):—

London	3,254,000
Paris	2,000,000
Vienna	1,050,000
Berlin	1,044,000

CLASS II—With more than 500,000 (6 cities):—

St. Petersburg	680,000
Constantinople	650,000
Moscow	600,000
Glasgow	548,000
Liverpool	525,000
Manchester	500,000

CLASS III—With between 200,000 and 500,000 (25 cities):—

Naples	425,000
Hamburg	406,000
Birmingham	375,000
Madrid	367,000
Lyons	345,000
Marseilles	320,000
Warsaw	320,000
Dublin	315,000
Brussels	310,000

Buda-Pesth	300,000
Amsterdam	296,000
Leeds	292,000
Sheffield	275,900
Breslau	240,000
Rome	230,000
Lisbon	224,000
Bucharest	224,000
Munich	220,000
Palermo	220,000
Bordeaux	215,000
Edinburgh	215,000
Barcelona	215,000
Copenhagen	206,000
Milan	200,000
Dresden	200,000

CLASS IV—With between 100,000 and 200,000 (41 cities):—

Turin	193,000
Prague	190,000
Belfast	185,000
Odessa	184,000
Bristol	183,000
Antwerp	182,000
Bradford	173,000
Florence	167,000
Genoa	162,000
Lille	162,000
Stockholm	157,000
Valencia	153,000
Adrianople	140,000
Hull	137,000
Rotterdam	136,000
Leipsic	135,000
Cologne	135,000
Toulouse	131,000
Stoke-upon-Trent	131,000
Venice	129,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	128,000
Ghent	128,000
Kiev	127,000
St. Etienne	126,000
Portsmouth	125,000
Königsberg	123,000
Magdeburg	123,000
Nantes	122,000
Frankfort	120,000
Seville	120,000
Dundee	119,000
Liège	116,000

Oldham	113,000
Stuttgart	107,000
Hanover	106,000
Rouen	105,000
Hague	104,000
Kishiniev	103,000
Bremen	102,000
Trieste	102,000
Riga	100,000

If to these be added the middle sized towns, those with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants as Class V., and those with between 40,000 and 50,000 as Class VI., and between 25,000 and 40,000 as Class VII., the following comparison will be arrived at.

	Large Cities.					*Middle-sized Towns*			
Class	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total	V.	VI.	VII.	Total
Germany	1		4	8	13	21	10	31	62
Austria	1		1	2	4	4	8	8	20
France	1		3	5	9	16	9	26	51
Great Britain	1	3	5	9	18	24	18	35	77
Russia		2	1	4	7	11	10	57	78
Italy			4	4	8	12	4	43	59
Switzerland						1	1	2	4
Belgium			1	3	4		1	12	13
Holland			1	2	3	1	2	6	9
Denmark			1		1				
Sweden				1	1	1		2	3
Norway						1		1	2
Spain			2	2	4	5	2	5	12
Portugal			1		1	1			1
Greece							1		1
Roumania			1		1	2	1	3	6
Servia								1	1
Turkey		1		1	2	2		1	3
Total	4	6	25	41	76	102	67	233	402

Finance.

In striving to get a general view of the revenue and expenditure of the European States, it must be borne in mind that the figures cannot be *absolutely exact*, and can only be approximate. The whole survey is beset with difficulties:—War and its consequences disturb the balance of finance; the reduction of the various monies into that of our own, together with the paper money, and its shifting value in the various countries where it is used, all add to the difficulty. Conditions obtain in one country which have no place in another. All these things form obstacles to perfect exactness in drawing comparisons between the various countries.

An Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the States of Europe.

	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
	Gross	Net	Net	Court absorbs	Army absorbs	Debt
Great Britain	£74,921,000	£6,752,814	£67,528,149	£600,000	£25,320,000	£26,700,000
France	98,100,000	88,200,000	86,250,000	—	24,780,000	42,480,000
Germany	85,500,000	58,950,000	58,950,000	1,850,000	18,045,000	7,905,000
Austro-Hungary	61,800,000	52,200,000	55,800,000	910,000	16,350,000	16,020,000
Russia	81,000,000	78,000,000	78,000,000	1,360,000	29,250,000	13,995,000
Italy	42,000,000	34,500,000	42,000,000	555,000	10,900,000	23,700,000
Swiss Confederation	450,000	360,000	360,000	—	150,000	45,000
Belgium	8,250,000	7,650,000	7,650,000	135,000	1,650,000	1,830,000
Netherlands	8,400,000	7,800,000	7,800,000	90,000	2,260,000	3,355,000
Denmark	2,700,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	120,000	720,000	795,000
Sweden	3,150,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	75,000	960,000	420,000
Norway	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	30,000	480,000	150,000
Spain	27,000,000	21,000,000	34,000,000	—	6,000,000	10,800,000
Portugal	5,250,000	4,200,000	4,800,000	135,000	1,020,000	2,550,000
Greece	1,350,000	1,050,000	1,500,000	75,000	375,000	600,000
Roumania	3,400,000	2,750,000	4,350,000	42,500	725,000	2,000,000
Servia	1,000,000	750,000	900,000	20,000	175,000	30,000
Turkey	20,000,000	17,500,000	30,000,000	1,250,000	5,500,000	15,000,000

Of the net revenue therefore the Court absorbs	1.49 per cent.
The army and navy	28.63 „
The State debt	31.43 „
	61.55 „
Leaving only for all other requirements	38.45 „
	100.

SURVEY OF THE EUROPEAN STATE DEBT IN 1878.

	Debt	Per head of Population
Great Britain	£775,873,713 ..	£22 7s. 0d.
France	794,980,143 ...	24 19 0
Russia	409,700,000 ...	3 5 9
Austro-Hungary	344,750,000 ...	1 0 0
Spain	515,900,000 ...	22 18 0
Italy	453,850,000 ...	14 10 0
Turkey	245,200,000 ...	9 1 2
Germany	17,200,000 ...	0 0 9
Portugal	90,650,000 ...	18 2 0
Holland	78,350,000 ...	19 19 0
Belgium	60,850,000 ...	11 8 0
Roumania	24,400,000 ...	4 10 0
Greece	19,390,000 ...	11 18 0
Sweden	10,250,000 ...	—
Denmark	9,900,000 ...	2 10 5
Norway	5,675,000 ...	0 11 1
Switzerland	1,445,000 ...	—
Servia	1,500,000 ...	0 17 0

The mere knowledge of the actual amount of the State debts per head of the population is not a sufficient criterion whereby to judge of the greatness of the individual burden. There are two points of equal importance to be considered, viz., the amount of national property and the purposes to which the sums borrowed are applied. In so far as new loans serve for useful purposes, or are used in reproductive works, the increase of the debt ought to prove an alleviation of the burdens of the peoples, but it is far otherwise when debt is contracted to cover current expenses, or, still worse, to maintain enormous standing armies or to defray the outlay in wars which have no reference to reproductiveness. National property has very greatly increased of late years; and it is the result of reproductive industry. The value of precious metals forming the currency has diminished by reason of the great discoveries of gold and silver; but the solvency of States has not, therefore, become limitless. The financial history of the past reveals many known, and lifts the veil off many hidden, State bankruptcies. The repudiation of financial obligations are not at all infrequent. How long it will be possible to cover an ever increasing expenditure required to meet the State debts in some European countries we know not. If England be brought into review, we know that the increase of debt caused by the efforts she made in her contest with Napoleon produced a financial exhaustion among her people, evidenced by her power of consumption remaining stagnant for 30 years after the restoration of peace.

The rapidly increasing growth of national debts may be seen in the following table:—

	1785-89	1818-20	1844-47	1874-75	1:;8
Great Britain	£240,000,000	£844,500,000	£804,000,000	£785,761,761	£775,873,713
France	75,000,000*	84,000,000	165,000,000	906.300,000	794,980,143
Russia	30,000,000	120,000,000*	90,000,000	435,000,000	409,700,000
Austro-Hungary	34,500,000*	90,000,000	124,500,000	364,500,000	344,750,000
Prussia	4,500,000	24,000,000	21,000,000 } Germany		
Small German States ...	7,500,000	27,000,000	39,000,000 }	175,500,000	17,200,000
Holland	75,000,000	135,000,000	120,000,000	81,000,000	78,350,000
Belgium	—	—	22,500,000	40,611,886	60,850,000
Italy	12,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000	430,000,000	453,850,000
Spain	30,000,000	112,500,000	180,000,000	360,000,000	515,900,000
Portugal	3,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000	108,000,000	90,000,000
Denmark	2,250,000*	5,400,000	16,500,000	5,600,000	9,900,000
Norway	—	2,250,000	750,000	3,950,006	5,633,000
Sweden	900,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	7,200,000	10,250,000
Greece	—	—	6,000,000	10,500,000	19,430,000
Turkey	—	—	—	135,000,000	245,200,000
Roumania	—	—	—	6,000,000	24,400,000

* After the periods marked with a * national bankruptcies occurred in France, Russia, Austria, and Denmark.

III. *Standing Armies of the States of Europe.*

Independently of special efforts in case of war, the standing armies, in time of peace, amount to about the following numbers:—

Germany	432,000
Austro-Hungary	280,000
France with Algeria	475,000
Great Britain with India	220,000
Russia	793,000
Italy	199,500
Switzerland	—
Belgium	46,000
Holland	35,000
Denmark	18,000
Sweden	36,000
Norway	12,000
Spain	100,000
Portugal	32,000
Greece	24,000
Turkey	210,000
Roumania and Servia	48,000
Total	2,960,500

If we add to this the navy, of about 250,000 men, we reach the amount of 3,210,000 in Europe whose vocation is war.

One State alone in Europe maintains no standing army; this is Switzerland, which, notwithstanding her small population, is able in case of need to bring out a practised militia of 200,000 men at the shortest notice. Servia and Montenegro likewise maintain the militia system, and are thereby enabled to produce 115,000 men in their defence.

The following concise comparison will suffice to shew the large increase of troops during the quarter of a century immediately preceding 1874.

	1859		1874	
	Total Strength	Standing Army	Total Strength	Standing Army
Germany	836,800	483,700	1,261,160	710,130
Austro-Hungary	634,400	443,800	856,980	452,450
European Russia	1,134,200	604,100	1,401,510	665,890
Asiatic Russia	89,950	75,650	118,300	87,550
France	640,500	428,000	977,600	525,700
Italy	317,650	156,450	605,200	322,000
Belgium	80,250	53,800	93,590	59,140
Netherlands	58,550	42,200	64,320	32,430
Great Britain	245,800	77,300	478,820	71,860
Denmark	57,550	38,450	48,700	30,500
Norway & Sweden	134,900	46,300	204,510	54,910
Total	4,230,550	2,459,750	6,110,690	3,012,560

The cost of the military forces of the whole of Europe in time of peace averages £157,500,000. If to this be added the sacrifice of industrial prosperity, assuming that each of these 3,000,000 of strong men could earn 2*s.* a day (the lowest estimate which could be allowed), the produce of the daily earnings would reach £300,000. This sacrifice is enhanced by the loss sustained in labour of the 400,000 horses now employed for cavalry and artillery. The total for 300 working days must exceed £105,000,000.

The maintenance of standing armies in Europe results in the continual emigration of young men of the most promise and enterprise, and a great increase of mortality among soldiers living in barracks.

Navies.

Amid the changes which have taken place and are still occurring in the war marine it is very difficult to make comparisons between the navies of the various States. The following was published in April, 1878, and seems, as a whole, a careful and good representation.

	Vessels				
	Active	Reserve	Sailors	Marines	Officers
England ...	162	350	60,000	15,000	3,326
France ...	115*	78	48,000	16,000	1,800
Germany ...	61	48	8,000		500
Russia ...	158	—	6,000		2,000†
Austria ...	68	—	7,000		500
Italy	65‡	—	12,000	3,000	540
Turkey ...	57	28	36,000		1,000
Spain ...	128	—	21,000		—
Greece ...	21	—	7,000		—
Denmark ...,	33	—	10,000		—
Holland ...	87	—	12,000		—

In 1875 the number of war ships in the whole of Europe was 2,039, of which 209 were ironclads, with 280,000 men and 15,000 guns.

Manufacturing and Commercial Condition.

PRESENT STATE OF COMMERCE IN THE WORLD.

To what extent the official statistics of commerce are untrustworthy, comparative tables of estimates may furnish a clue. A general impression prevails that no department of statistics can be so reliable as that which deals with imports and exports, at least so far as their quantities are concerned. The published tables of various countries, however, dispel the illusion, and force the conviction that however comprehensive may be the measures of control taken in the customs, however firmly it may be asserted that not an ounce of goods is entered which does not actually pass the frontier, inasmuch as no one would surely pay custom-dues without being charged with them lawfully; yet undeniable facts testify that there is scant reliability to be placed on the official tables, prepared without stint of

* Among these three monster ironclads.
† One-third of whom were in active work on board ship.
‡ Two very large ironclads with 8 guns of 100 tons.

expense in the offices, and printed in any number of thick folios. No department of statistics is so deceptive as that which deals with international commerce, nor can the discrepancies be laid to the charge of illicit or contraband trade, for the defects are equally observed where there is no reason to suspect smuggling. The untrustworthiness is confined to no locality, nor is it limited to any special period. It has been pointed out that "the export of silk from France to Belgium stood in the French customs-accounts at 36,862 kilogrammes, but in the Belgium accounts for the same year we find the number of kilogrammes stated as introduced from France 25,947. Again, the export of coals from Belgium to France in the same year figures as 21,121,520 cwts., whereas the French registry certifies the importation as 19,655,869 cwts. What, then, has become of the missing 1 million and a half of coals?" Take an example of an inverse of the above. The export of wool from Belgium to France amounted in 1853 to 371,260 kilogrammes, against which the custom accounts state an arrival of wool in France of not less than 3,301,500 kilogrammes. The wool increases tenfold in the short transit from Belgium to the French custom-house.

Take now a comparison of the French with the English customs register. In one of the above-mentioned years the value of wool imported into Great Britain from France is stated in the French books to be 11,750,000 francs, or £470,000, but in the books of the former it occurs as of the value of £1,280,280. We stumble on the converse in the article of cotton. France exports to England cotton to the value of £345,760; the latter states the sum as not more than £180,000, little more than half.

The succeeding year France sends 952,035 kilogrammes of silken goods to Great Britain, but only 233,739 are stated to have been received.

According to the British accounts the import of silk into France amounted to 245,925 kilogrammes, but the French accounts are more than double the amount, stating it at 597.354. In like manner the English export of wool figures as 2,207,741 kilogrammes, whilst the French state the same at 3,940,496 as having arrived. Corn has the like mode of progression; 87,716 hectolitres become 312,768. Coals, on the contrary, decrease from 7,292,411 to 5,631,829 cwts.

Comparing the English with the Belgian customs tables, and taking one of the above-mentioned years, 1,015,173 kilogrammes of coffee are dispatched from Great Britain for Belgium, and the arrival is entered as 572,613 kilogrammes. Again, 4,036,049 kilogrammes of wool are exported, sand n import of 1,643,766 entered. Again, 1,676,701 kilogrammes of hops are sent from Belgium to England, the amount entered, as arrived, is 861,466. On the other hand, glass goods from Belgium to the British Isles are entered at 3,776,544 kilogrammes, but on arrival they increase into the following, 5,645,826, as they appear in the British entries.

The mere accidents of shipment or loss on the sea passage, or the differences in keeping the accounts in the ports of either country, according as the transmission took place under the flag of the importing or exporting country, are no adequate explanations of the discrepancies to which only a passing allusion has been made. These instances are recorded, as the errors have by no means disappeared in more recent times.

The subjoined return of the value of international commerce (imports and exports together) are based on official tables.

Great Britain ...	£590,000,000	British N. America	£45,000,000
Germany ...	400,000,000	Spain ...	28,500,000
France ...	370,000,000	Argentine States	21,250,000
United States	212,500,000	Egypt ...	20,500,000
Belgium ...	177,500,000	Antilles ...	17,500,000
Russia and Finland	114,000,000	Turkey ...	16,500,000
Austria ...	105,000,000	Portugal ...	11,500,000
Holland ...	100,000,000	Japan ...	10,000,000
British India ...	100,000,000	Dutch E. Indies	9,000,000
Italy ...	91,600,000	Roumania ...	9,000,000
Australia ...	91,500,000	Mexico ...	8,750,000
Brazil ...	80,000,000	Greece ...	7,500,000
Switzerland ...	55,000,000	Persia ...	5,600,000
Scandinavia ...	53,500,000	Columbia States	5,600,000
Chile, Peru, Venezuela, etc.	29,000,000	Servia ...	3,000,000
China ...	42,500,000	Central America	1,150,000
		Tunis ...	1,150,000

This represents a sum of £2,833,600,000. Dr. Fr. Xav. Neumann gave the sum for 1875 at £2,739,920,000, and divided it thus :—

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL
Europe ...	£1,087,095,000	£888,965,000	£1,976,060,000
America ...	195,120,000	212,220,000	407,340,000
Asia ...	95,050,000	116,415,000	211,465,000
Australia	44,290,000	39,510,000	83,800,000
Africa ...	28,735,000	32,520,000	61,255,000
	£1,450,290,000	£1,289,630,000	£2,739,920,000

Mercantile Marine (*sea-going vessels only*).

The following is a statement from the Globe Marine Insurance Company, with which our notices in the individual States must be compared :—

	SAILING VESSELS		STEAMERS	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
England ...	20,265	5,807,365	3,299	3,362,992
United States ...	7,288	2,390,521	605	789,728
Norway ...	4,749	1,410,903	122	55,874
Italy ...	4,601	1,292,076	114	97,582
Germany ...	3,456	875,995	226	226,688
France ...	3,858	725,048	314	334,334
Spain ...	2,915	557,320	230	176,250
Greece ...	2,121	426,905	11	7,133
Holland ...	1,432	599,993	126	134,600
Sweden ...	2,121	399,128	219	88,660
Russia ...	1,785	391,952	151	105,960
Austria ...	983	338,684	78	81,269

	SAILING VESSELS		STEAMERS	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Denmark	1,348	188,953	87	60,697
Portugal	456	107,016	26	22,277
South America ...	273	95,459	81	59,623
Central America ...	153	57,944	6	3,132
Turkey	305	48,289	30	28,264
Belgium	54	23,344	35	40,700
Asia	42	16,019	11	10,877
Liberia	3	454	—	—
	58,208	15,553,368	5,771	5,686,640

The importance of this list is not so much in the number of vessels as in the amount of tonnage.

Dr. Neumann has furnished the following table of the number of vessels of both kinds at different periods :—

	Steam Vessels	Sailing Vessels	Total	Tons Burden
End of 1860 ...	2,974	92,272	95,246	10,800,647
„ 1865 ...	4,021	95,993	100,014	12,436,208
1868-69	4,289	96,009	100,298	12,761,875
1870-71	4,824	92,053	96,877	12,607,627

The average number of ships lost annually in the ten years, 1850-59, was 2,066; in 1860 it was 2,148; in 1861 it was 2,171.

Transatlantic steam navigation began in 1838. In the 34 years, from 1841 to 1873, 44 large steamers were lost, 7 of which left no trace behind; many small steamers suffering a similar fate are here omitted.

According to a report furnished by the Veritas Insurance Society, 2,628 sailing vessels were lost in the year 1872, of which 1,310 were English, 239 French, 222 German, 211 American, 194 Norwegian, 103 Dutch, 78 Italian, 71 Swedish, 56 Danish, 44 Greek, 42 Russian, 33 Spanish, 16 Portuguese, 10 Austrian, 4 Turkish, 4 Brazilian, and 1 Belgian.

Concerning 135 of these vessels all information is wanting. In the same year 244 steam vessels were lost, of which 142 were English, 56 American, 11 Spanish, 8 German, 6 French, 4 Brazilian, 3 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 2 Russian, 2 Belgian, 2 Swedish, and 1 Portuguese. Those not specially indicated belonged to the less important American States.

In the year 1873 the various lines of steam vessels, running between Europe and New York, made 1,368 passages. Their receipts for the conveyance of passengers amounted to £3,980,000, and for the conveyance of goods £7,954,600.

Railways.

The following table is based upon Stürmer's calculation at the end of 1877, referring our readers at the same time to the statistics given in individual countries, which bring up the information to somewhat later dates :—

	Length Miles	Cost of Construction	Gr	Cost of Working Per Cent.	Nett Revenue	Number of Persons Conveyed	Weight of Goods Conveyed—Tons
Belgium ...	2,303	£48,167,411	£4,933,175	64.0	£1,775,901	49,162,965	27,225,079
Great Britain ...	17,102	643,773,299	62,553,595	54.1	21,618,519	506,975,234	203,000,000
Switzerland ...	1,592	20,605,755	1,955,506	53.9	900,170	15,455	4,001,909
Germany ...	18,818	354,863,757	41,716,320	58.8	17,187,478	202,372,930	123,068,673
Holland ...	1,225	17,597,357	1,739,981	51.4	841,144	12,150,029	5,279,566
France ...	14,520	405,540,000	33,576,720	45.3	18,376,700	116,546,175	57,481,419
Denmark ...	786	5,621,954	564,951	60.0	225,782	5,648,777	867,469
Austro-Hungary	11,214	225,485,606	18,298,172	52.2	8,750,820	41,396,384	37,075,170
Sweden ...	2,975	14,096,372	1,416,676	62.8	526,054	6,538,604	5,085,678
Italy	5,098	91,832,840	5,806,198	62.1	2,200,575	28,254,971	7,229,974
Spain	3,849	88,000,000	4,031,078	42.5	2,316,126	11,960,176	4,776,221
Portugal ...	601	6,006,028	393,741	33.2	263,030	729,272	110,084
Russia... ...	12,710	198,000,000	21,199,771	62.7	7,893,996	22,809,000	24,082,566
Roumania ...	765	17,367,022	637,840	80.8	122,296	1,013,344	708,370
Norway ...	498	1,999,228	210,778	77.4	47,655	1,675,890	755,959
Turkey ...	954	19,791,150	—	—	—	—	—
Greece ...	7	120,000	—	—	—	—	—
Europe ...	95,017	£2,158,867,779	£199,025,502	54.8	£83,046,246	1,007,249,206	500,748,137
United States...	77,031	931,641,726	100,613,101	63.1	37,101,288	167,995,553	167,893,122
India	6,930	108,065,434	7,571,541	50.8	3,726,297	26,779,437	4,388,660
For the Five Divisions of the Globe							
Europe ...	95,017						
Asia ...	7,132						
Africa ...	2,021						
America ...	91,249						
Australia ...	2,970						
	198,389						

The preceding list shews a length of miles of rail sufficiently long to reach eight times round the globe, and yet it is but little over half a century that the first railway worked by steam was opened between Darlington and Stockton, September 27, 1825; and between Manchester and Liverpool, September 15, 1830.

The rapidity with which the railway system has been developed is shewn in the following calculation. The length of railways at the various periods from 1830 to 1877.

	1830 miles	1840 miles	1850 miles	1860 miles	1870 miles	1877 miles
In Europe	152	1,898	14,758	32,008	64,425	95,017
„ America	54	3,437	8,853	33,070	59,863	91,249
„ Asia	—	—	—	867	4,949	7,132
„ Africa	—	—	—	276	1,101	2,021
„ Australia	—	—	—	164	1,125	2,970
Total miles	206	5,335	23,611	66,385	131,463	198,389

These railways represented, even in 1870, a weight of 660,000,000 of cwts. of iron in the extent of their lines, and a total of 410,000,000 sleepers. Of this amount of iron 40,000 cwts. are daily destroyed, and of the sleepers, the daily destruction is 137,000. In 1870, 48,000 locomotives, 96,000 passenger carriages, and 1,280,000 goods vans were employed upon the railways. £399,999, at least, are required daily, in order to make up the average interest at 5 per cent.

Railways furnish employment to about 1,900,000 men, representing families amounting to 5,000,000 individuals. According to a paper just published on the rate of velocity at which the trains run in various countries, the swiftest is in England, where the average velocity of the express trains reaches 50 miles an hour; in Belgium the rate at which some of the trains travel is 41½ miles in the hour. The express train from Paris to Bordeaux goes at the rate of 39½ miles; the express between Berlin and Cologne travels at the same speed. Between Bologna and Brindisi the average is 31¼ miles; the Austrian express 25 to 30 miles. In Russia 27 miles an hour; the same in Switzerland, between Geneva and Lausanne, and between Zurich and Romanshorn. In other parts of Switzerland the rate per hour is only 15½ miles.

Some very interesting statistics were issued in September, 1878, shewing the proportion of accidents to railway travellers in various European countries. There is no comparison between diligences and railways in the matter of safety. In France, previous to the existence of railways, there was one passenger killed to every 335,000 carried, and out of every 30,000 carried, one was wounded; whereas, out of 1,781,403,678 passengers who travelled on the railways in France, between September, 1835, and December, 1875, only one to every 5,178,890 was killed, while the proportion of wounded during the same period was one to 580,450. The tendency of railway accidents in France is towards diminution, as an analysis of those of 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 plainly indicates.

On the railways of Belgium, the proportion between 1872 and 1875 of killed to those carried was one in 20,000,000, and of wounded one in every 368,000.

In Switzerland the proportion of killed and wounded to every million travellers was 0.63 in 1874, 0.66 in 1875, and 0.88 in 1876. Railway travelling in England, if judged of by statistics, is attended with greater risk than in almost any other country of Europe.

A French statistician, after a very laborious examination of the deaths occurring from railway accidents, in all parts of the world, states the result of his investigation thus—"that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage, and spend all his time in railway travelling, the chances in favor of his dying from railway accident would not occur until he was 960 years old.

The cost at which the various railway tunnels were constructed is given thus:—The most expensive was the Kilsby in England, viz., £145 per yard; the Bletchingly tunnel in England at £75 per yard; the cost of the French tunnels varied between £30 and £95 per yard; the cost of the very difficult Hauenstein tunnel in Switzerland was £80 per yard.

EUROPEAN STATES.

	Length of line, miles	Length of wire, miles	Number of Stations	Receipts	Expenditure	Number of telegrams
Great Britain	18,210	42,687	5,316	£1,313,107	£1,123,790	21,726,148
France	35,465	93,464	2,984	800,688	773,576	12,422,112
Germany	27,243	97,828	5,950	672,022	747,927	11,391,846
Austro-Hungary	32,910	86,404	3,345	422,400	496,000	8,150,000
Russia	56,571	112,650	1,970	896,349	712,580	4,507,904
Italy	14,958	50,049	1,292	304,000	260,400	5,610,000
Switzerland	4,040	9,890	1,080	79,600	77,600	2,790,000
Holland	2,185	8,000	346	65,928	104,775	2,985,000
Norway	4,708	8,483	196	54,308	55,021	880,000
Sweden	5,135	12,625	676	73,804	68,824	1,015,593
Denmark	2,002	5,549	242	34,000	36,400	980,000
Spain and Portugal	17,512	29,256	501	186,000	224,400	2,680,000
Belgium	3,213	14,015	636	85,559	101,157	2,900,079
Greece	1,712	2,182	77	20,230	24,931	354,123
Roumania	2,571	4,476	173	75,200	72,100	960,000
Wurtemberg	1,582	4,214	353	19,946	19,612	1,050,000
Bavaria	4,935	20,782	985	53,600	52,000	1,976,458
Turkey	17,075	32,370	417	139,129	221,444	1,344,702
Total	252,027	634,924	26,539	£5,295,870	£5,172,537	83,723,965
United States	87,208	206,034	9,726	2,290,142	1,262,200	26,965,014
India	18,210	42,687	239	306,080	352,186	1,431,452
Australia	23,680	39,965	925	—	—	4,126,349

The length of wire, in Europe alone, would wind 26 times round the Globe

The number of telegraph dispatches sent in 1877, amounted for the whole Globe to nearly 130,000,000, or an average of 353,000 daily. More than one third of these dispatches are private, dealing with private concerns only.

Postal Affairs.

It has been ascertained that about 3,300 millions of letters are sent annually through the post. That gives 9¼ millions daily, or 100 letters per second, averaging 3 letters per head for the whole world. Of this total 2,355 millions belong to Europe; 750 millions to America; 150 millions to Asia; 25 millions to Africa; and 20 millions to Australia. The postal traffic is relatively largest in Great Britain, where, in the year ending March 31, 1878, 1,058 millions of letters passed through the post, which gave a proportion of 3,163 letters to each 100 of the population in the United Kingdom, or 31 per head, and 102 millions of post cards, or 304 to each 100 of the population. Next comes Switzerland, averaging 20 letters per head; the German Empire, 14 per head; France and Belgium, 12 per head. In Austro-Hungary the number of letters averages only from 4 to 5 per head; in Russia only 0.6 per head. It is estimated that 1 out of every 46 inhabitants of Europe writes a letter every day.

It has been ascertained that to every inhabitant the following number of newspapers per head annually are sent:—

In Switzerland ...	14.33	per head	
„ Wurtemberg ...	10.67	„	
„ German Empire	7.58	„	
„ Holland ...	6.34	„	
„ Italy	3.57	„	
„ Austria and Hungary ...	1.55	„	
„ Sweden ...	1.61	„	
„ Roumania ...	0.54	„	
In Bavaria ...	13.01	per head	
„ Belgium ...	10.07	„	
„ Denmark ...	7.41	„	
„ France ...	3.67	„	
„ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ...	3.11	„	
„ Greece ...	0.75	„	

Switzerland, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg are no doubt indebted to the existence of a great number of small and cheap newspapers for the high percentage observed in the table. The active exchange of newspapers which has prevailed for the last ten years must be regarded as an important indication of the degree of civilisation and education no less than of the political activity of a country and its people.

Mining Profits.

(*a*).—PRECIOUS METALS.

The average annual value of the produce of precious metals has been thus estimated:—

Years	
From 1500—1550	£150,000
„ 1550—1600	600,000
„ 1600—1650	3,525,000
„ 1650—1700	4,575,000
„ 1700—1750	6,000,000
„ 1750—1800	11,400,000
„ 1800—1850	26,256,000

The value of the produce in these three and a half centuries is divided thus:—

	Gold	Silver	Total
In America... ...	£405,150,000	£1,096,050,000	£1,501,200,000
„ Russia	45,000,000	13,200,000	58,200,000
„ Europe* ...	21,000,000	79,500,000	100,500,000
„ Africa and Isles of Sunda ...	102,000,000	—	102,000,000
Total ...	£573,150,000	£1,188,750,000	£1,761,900,000
Reserve from Middle Ages	12,000,000	30,000,000	42,000,000
Grand total ...	£585,150,000	£1,218,750,000	£1,803,900,000
	33 per cent.	67 per cent.	

The value of the produce of gold in the whole world in the 20 years 1848—1868 has been estimated at £670,410,000, and the produce of silver £183,015,000.

From 1868 the produce in the whole world has, according to Del Mar, been as follows:—

	GOLD	SILVER
1869	£22,125,000	£9,854,166
1870	22,270,833	10,750,000
1871	37,479,166	12,708,333
1872	20,750,000	13,583,333
1873	20,250,000	14,625,000
1874	18,916,666	14,895,833
1875	20,312,500	14,583,333
1876	18,750,000	16,020,833

(*b.*)—YIELD OF BASE METALS AND MINERALS.

Coal.

It has been computed that the area of the coalfields is as follows:—

	English Sq. Miles
In North America, including British colonies	180,000
„ Great Britain	9,000
„ France	1,800
„ Belgium...	900
„ Spain	900
„ All other countries	28,800
Giving an area of	221,400

* Exclusive of Russia.

The yield of coal in the two periods 1866 and 1876 has been computed by Pechar thus in tons:—

	1866	1876
Great Britain	103,069,804	134,000,000
Germany	28,162,805	48,296,367
France	12,234,455	16,889,201
Belgium	12,774,662	14,329,578
Austro-Hungary	4,893,933	13,362,586
Russia	271,533	1,709,269
Spain	432,664	706,814
Italy	70,000	102,140
Sweden	36,467	92,352
Other parts of Europe	—	80,000
United States	21,856,844	48,273,447
Canada	558,519	709,646
Other parts of America	—	400,000
Asia	—	4,120,000
Africa	—	100,000
Australia	774,000	1,380,000
Total tons	185,135,686	284,551,400

Yield of Iron.

Great Britain	4,596,279	6,660,893
Germany	1,000,492	1,614,687
France	1,260,348	1,453,112
Belgium	482,494	490,508
Russia	314,850	426,896
Austro-Hungary	284,638	400,426
Sweden	230,670	351,718
Luxemburg	44,460	231,658
Spain	39,254	42,825
Italy	22,200	20,278
Other parts of Europe	—	60,000
United States	1,225,031	2,351,618
Other parts of America	—	115,000
Asia	—	60,000
Africa	—	30,000
Australia	—	15,000
Total tons	9,500,716	14,324,619

Bessemer Steel Works.

	Works	Produce—Tons
Great Britain	25	762,000
United States	11	534,412
Germany	18	390,434
France	7	218,000
Austro-Hungary	13	97,470
Belgium	2	75,258
Sweden	19	22,138
Russia	2	8,636
Total	97	2,108,348

The total capacity of the steel mills throughout the world is estimated at about 3,000,000 tons, for the year's production.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCE IN EUROPE.

	Cwts.
Of lead	4,510,000
„ zinc	2,515,000
„ copper	916,000
„ salt	100,000,000

The number of miners in Europe is estimated at 1,275,000, and divided thus:—In England, 363,000; in France, 206,500; in Prussia, 184,000; in Austria, 125,900; in Belgium, 111,500; in Russia, 80,000; in Spain, 73,600; in Italy, 36,000; in Sweden and Norway, 29,000; in Saxony, 23,300; in Bavaria, 11,200; in Switzerland, 5,100; in Portugal, 4,200; in Würtemburg, 2,200; in Baden, 2,100; in Greece, 800; and in Denmark, 300.

EMPLOYMENT OF IRON.—To every head of the population we find annually employed—In Great Britain, 100 lbs.; in Belgium, 65 lbs.; in France, 53 lbs.; in the German Zollverein, 38 lbs.; in Austria, 19 lbs.; in Sweden and Norway, 12 lbs.; in Spain, 10 lbs.; in Russia, 8 lbs.; and in Italy, 8 lbs.

(*c.*) *Petroleum.*

This occupies one of the most important positions among natural productions, and yet, as an article of commerce, it is quite of recent growth. Dr. Hildreth had his attention drawn to the existence of rich springs of petroleum, in a valley of Virginia, by some Indians as early as 1836, but the discovery was unheeded by speculators. In 1859, however, while a well was being dug 70 feet deep, in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, a spring was found which yielded daily 1,000 gallons of oil for several successive weeks. This encouraged a search for similar springs, and within a year 2,000 oil springs were tapped. In 1868 380 companies were at work for the purpose of procuring petroleum, with a capital rapidly increasing from £1,000,000 to £5,000,000.

In May, of 1861, the first instalment was announced as ready for export, and the sale of 10,000 gallons to Europe was regarded as an important transaction; and before the close of the year 1861 1,112,476 gallons were exported from New York to foreign countries. The export from all the ports of the United States amounted to—

1,500,000	gallons in	...	1861	67,052,020	gallons in	...	1867
10,887,701	„	...	1862	99,281,750	„	...	1868
28,250,721	„	...	1863	102,748,604	„	...	1869
31,872,972	„	...	1864	107,857,571	„	...	1870
29,805,523	„	...	1865	142,069,771	„	...	1871
67,430,451	„	...	1865	261,432,348	„	...	1876

"The gain of iron and copper vitriol (green and blue) from the sulphuric acid used in the purification of raw petroleum (which was formerly

deemed refuse), the production of ammonia from the offensive tar water of gas works, the utilization of all the intermediate substances obtained in preparing phosphorus from bones illustrate the development of science in more recent times. One of the wonders of the age is that what we cast away to day as rags, comes perhaps into our hands again as paper." The numerous valuable products which have been derived from refuse, which was actually expensive to get rid of, now prove a source of wealth to those who have skill and patience enough to put them to their right uses.

Agricultural and Industrial Productions.

I. CORN.

The total yield in average harvests is thus reckoned by Dr. Neumann

	Quarters
Russia	192,584,000
Germany	89,414,000
Austro-Hungary	68,436,100
France	67,748,300
Great Britain	45,738,700
Italy	23,747,100
Spain	17,882,800
European Turkey	16,163,300
Roumania	16,507,200
Norway and Sweden	10,326,000
Denmark	10,326,000
Belgium	9,285,300
Portugal	3,882,900
Holland	3,439,000
Switzerland	2,407,300
Servia	1,721,000
Greece	1,032,600
Total Europe	580,641,600
United States	196,023,000
Canada	13,412,100

The harvests of 1878 and 1879, throughout Europe and America, are thus estimated in the *Borsen Zeitung*, the average being represented by the number 100.

	1878	1879
Austro-Hungary	109	78
Germany	104	85
France	80	78
Switzerland	80	80
Italy	102	82
England	105	76
Russia	100	79
Roumania	112	90
America	110	108

II. COTTON.*

Of all agricultural produce cotton is that which, after corn, is the most extensively used. Its consumption in India and China—those countries which embrace at least half the population of the world, and whose inhabitants, to a great extent, clothe themselves exclusively in cotton—is scarcely to be, even approximately, reckoned. If, on the one hand, cotton clothing has been used in the East from time immemorial, on the other it was long before it obtained a footing in Europe. Our ancestors clothed themselves in flax and wool—the two fabrics of the North. Silk was only used as a costly adornment. Cotton first appeared among us in the sixteenth century, brought from Italy, Venice being the chief emporium of the raw material, whilst the towns of Upper Italy were the seats of the chief factories. Nevertheless, the present colossal consumption of cotton in Europe owes its magnitude, not to Asia, but to America.

The entire produce of cotton in the whole world (United States, India, China, Egypt, Central Asia, the Levant, Brazil, the West Indies, etc..) is reckoned in round numbers at 45,000,000 cwts. for average years. About 20,000,000 of this are spun by hand by the native inhabitants of the countries where it is produced, whilst about 25,000,000 cwts. pass into the machine-spinning mills of Europe and North America. The United States consume about 5,000,000 cwts. in hand and machine spinning. Previous to the American Civil War, at least two-thirds of the raw cotton then used in European commerce came from North America.† This civil war produced an extraordinary disturbance not only in the cotton-growing countries, but also in all those countries where the manufacture of cotton was important, England perhaps prominently. The cultivation of cotton was now commenced in many districts to an extent not previously thought of, especially in the East Indies and Egypt. An influx of money thereby resulted to these countries which induced a sort of social revolution.

The cotton, which was sold in the different periods by the various countries producing it, is estimated in the following manner in lbs. :—

	1846 to 1850	1851 to 1855	1856 to 1860	1861 to 1865
United States	749,400,000	1,003,000,000	1,254,900,000	347,300,000
India ...	83,500,000	126,700,000	194,400,000	496,800,000
Brazil ...	21,000,000	23.000,000	24,500,000	32,200,000
Egypt and the Levant	60,600,000	100,600,000	76,100,000	196,500,000
West Indies	6,300,000	6,300,000	7,400,000	15,300,000
Total	920,800,000	1,259,600,000	1,557,300,000	1,088,100,000

	1866 to 1870	1871	1872	1873
United States	724,000,000	1,363,900,000	891,800,000	1,080,100,000
India ...	576,400,000	553,700,000	610,600,000	558,000,000
Brazil ...	98,000,000	108,800,000	161,000,000	121,600,000
Egypt and the Levant	205,900,000	209,200,000	241,100,000	263,200,000
West Indies	36,800,000	50,400,000	49,800,000	50,400,000
Total	1,641,100,000	2,286,000,000	1,954,300,000	2,073,300,000

* The information about cotton is extracted from the writings of Dr. Alexander Peez.

† The value of the North American cotton crop in the favourable year 1859 was estimated at £43,500,000. This is as much as the amount of gold produced by California and Australia put together.

America yielded in lbs. :—

1874		1875		1876
1,358,600,000	...	1,260,400,000	...	1,491,400,000
1877		1878		1879
1,843,300,000	...	1,977,400,000	...	2,085,400,000

Great Britain manufactures at least as much cotton as all other countries together. From 1735 to 1749 only 1,000,000 lbs. were consumed annually, but by 1860 at least 1,000,000,000, that is more in *one working day* than in *three years* of the former period.

One workman can manufacture as much with one machine as 100 Indian hand-workers. Although an Indian spinner formerly received but 8*d.* per week, and an English workman, or even a woman or child, earned on an average 16*d. per day* as far back as 1860, nevertheless the Indians are unable to compete with the much more expensive English hands.

The number of hands employed in all the cotton-mills of Europe and America, including the children, is 1,250,000; their wages, taken at an average, of £22 10*s.*, amount annually to £28,200,000. But there are perhaps four times this number *actually* dependent on this branch of industry for their living.

The number of spindles at work in the mills was reckoned at 32,600,000 in 1852. In 1870 there were 56,584,000, and in 1873 the number had risen to 66,890,000.

The following table for the last named year is given by Otto Trümpler :—

	Spindles	Consumption per Spindle	Total Consumption in lbs.
England	39,500,000	... 32	1,264,000,000
United States*	8,350,000	... 57	476,000,000
France	5,200,000	... 38	197,600,000
Germany	5,100,000	... 45	228,000,000
Switzerland	2,060,000	... 27	56,600,000
Russia	2,000,000	... 60	120,000.000
Austria	1,600,000	... 67	106,900,000
Spain	1,400,000	... 48	67,200,000
Belgium	650,000	... 43	27,900,000
Italy	500,000	... 48	24,000,000
3 Scandinavian States ...	300,000	... 60	18,000,000
Holland	230,000	... 43	9,800,000

The finer the yarn, the less of course is the consumption per spindle.

It requires no explanation that the consumption of cotton goods increases with the growing prosperity and higher civilization of nations. While in England the consumption per head of the population is 24 to 26 lbs; in Turkey, and other equally little advanced countries, it amounts only to between 2 and 3 lbs.

* In 1877 there were 12,000,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation in the West and North-west States of America; which produced 4,485,423 bales of cotton, averaging 468,128 lbs. each. There were in 1875, 875 cotton factories in the United States; viz., 694 containing 9,057,543 spindles in the north; and 181 in the south, with 481,821 spindles. Since then, 415,000 new spindles have been put up in the north, and 100,000 in the south. So that there are now in 1878 a total of 10,054,364 spindles in the United States.

In 1878 there were in the United States...	10,054,364	spindles
„ „ Great Britain ...	39,500,000	„
„ in other European countries ...	19,500,000	„
„ in India	1,231,000	„

Wool.

The yield of wool in Europe is not nearly equal to the demand. It is estimated by the number of sheep in existence at about 570,000,000 lbs. Of this, Russia contributes 112,000,000 lbs.; England 86,000,000; France 76,000,000; Germany 75,000,000; Austria 72,000,000; Spain 55,000,000; Italy 27,500,000; Roumania 12,500,000; Sweden and Norway 8,333,333; Portugal 6,500,000; Denmark 4,666,666; and Greece 4,500,000 lbs. It is a very moderate estimate to state that 950,000,000 lbs. are required for manufacturing purposes in Europe; nearly 400,000,000 lbs. are, therefore, required to be imported. The imports from other countries, which at first served only to make the supply sufficient, have latterly created immense competition. The imports to Europe in 1864 were 458,000 bales; in 1865, 567,000; in 1866, 609,000; in 1867, 739,000 bales, The imports into Great Britain (considerable quantities of which were from European countries) in the beginning of the last century were estimated at 7,000 lbs.; in the beginning of this century at 7,000,000 lbs.; in 1837 the imports of wool had increased to 48,333,333 lbs.; in 1853 to 119,338,333; in 1861 to 147,000,000; in 1864 to206,500,000; in 1869 to 258,500,000; in 1872 to 306,3333 lbs.; in 1873 to 318,250,000; in 1874 to 344,250,000 lbs.; and in 1875 to 365,225,000 lbs.

Belgium imported in 1840 and the following years about 9,000,000 lbs.; in 1867 above 66,000,000 lbs.; in 1870, 83,675,000 lbs.; in 1876, 104,000,000 lbs.

The French imports of wool rose in the 40 years ending 1874, from 17,500,000 to 160,000,000 lbs. In 1875 the imports of wool were 256,000,000; in 1876, 246,000,000 lbs. The greater part of these imports come from other parts of the world. The exports from the Cape colony in 1835 were only 215,000 lbs.; but rose in 1849 to 5,000,000 lbs.; in 1860 to more than 23,000,000, and in 1868 to 36,500,000. In 1871 the quantity exported was 46,500,000 lbs.; in 1872, 48,750,000. In 1876, however, it returned to 34,750,000 lbs. The increase is still greater in Australia. An English colonist, Mr. Arthur, who went to Sydney in 1790, sent for three merino rams and five sheep from the Cape; a few more were imported from England in 1803; these formed the basis of their improved stock, and in 1868, there were 47,000,000 head. The export of wool amounted in 1807, to 245 lbs.; in 1820 to 100.000 lbs.; in 1868 to nearly 190,000,000 lbs., and in 1876 to 298,750,000 lbs. A similar increase is found to have taken place in the wool exports of the La Plata territories. According to De Mousses, the wool exported from South America already amounts to more than 200,000,000 lbs. The English *Economist* estimated the total produce of wool in all the world for 1871 at 1,121,519,000 lbs. weight, divided among the various countries as follows:—

	lbs.		lbs.
England	159,969,000	Denmark	7,034,000
Australia	152,500,000	Germany	52,080,000
Tasmania	6,136,000	Holland	6,130,000

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand ...	28,875,000	Belgium	3,500,000
Cape Colony ...	38,000,000	France	91,108,000
La Plata	138,070,000	Spain	74,432,000
East Indies	18,797,000	Italy...	24,840,000
Russia	90,760,000	Austria	31,075,000
Sweden	6,082,000	Switzerland	1,336,000
Norway	6,395,000	United States ...	177,000,000
Greece	7,618,000		

Silk.

The syndicate of the Lyons silk merchants reckons that the total production of raw silk in 1876 was as follows:—

	Cwts.
France, with Corsica and Algiers	1,561
Italy	9,930
Spain...	855
Portugal	30
Turkey, Anatolia	1,050
„ European	937
„ Syrian	1,175
Greece	160
Georgia, Persia, Korassan	3,100
China, exported from Shanghai	35,250
„ from Canton...	10,208
Japan, exported from Yokohama	11,500
India, exported from Calcutta	5,648
Total	81,404

The same Syndicate gave the produce of these lands in 1872 as... 89,478
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1873 „ ... 84,948
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1874 „ ... 100,738

The east of Asia produced more than ¾ of the total of 1876. China and Japan need for their own use over 60,000 cwts.

Of the raw silk production in Europe and the Levant the following is another estimate.

	1875 cwts.	1876 cwts.	1877 cwts.
France	7,310 ...	1,550 ...	5,470
Italy	26,060 ...	9,930 ...	15,060
Spain...	1,150 ...	850 ...	660
Brussa	1,520 ...	1,050 ...	590
Syria	1,360 ...	1,170 ...	1,400
Total...	37,400 ...	14,550 ...	13,180

The east Asiatic exports for the same years:—

Shanghai	30,375 ...	32,400 ...	23,400
Canton	5,715 ...	7,200 ...	5,850
Japan	9,460 ...	9,450 ...	9,000
Bengal	4,060 ...	3,500 ...	2,800
Total...	49,610 ...	52,550 ...	41,050

The value of the raw silk produced is estimated at £44,800,000 Italy claims of this total £11,400,000; France £4,320; China, £17,000,000; India and Japan £8,000,000; other countries £4,000,000. England consumes more than half of the silk used in Europe. An Englishman consumes five times as much as a Frenchman, although his country produces no silk.

Sugar.

It is said that sugar became known throughout the whole of central Europe by means of the Crusaders. If so, it is remarkable that even in the last century the consumption of it scarcely reached 1,000,000 cwts. on the Continent, whilst in Great Britain alone twelve times as much was consumed. The imports of sugar into Europe for the year 1730 was estimated at more than 2,000,000 cwts.; in 1800 at 6,000,000 cwts.; in 1830 at above 10,000,000 cwts. The consumption rose in 1852 to 17,000,000 cwts. 3,500,000 of which were beet sugar. In 1870 it amounted to 40,000,000 cwts., nearly half of which was made from beet root.

With regard to cane sugar, the total yield a few years back, including the quantities produced and consumed in the countries of Eastern Asia, Australia, and America, has been computed at from 33,000,000 cwts. to 38,000,000 cwts., supplied by—

		Cwts
1	Spanish Possessions :—	
	Cuba and Puerto Rico	11,800,000
	Manilla	1,200,000
2	English Possessions :—	
	West Indies	3,600,000
	Guyana	1,600,000
	Mauritius	2,400,000
3	French Possessions :—	
	West Indies	2,000,000
	Réunion	1,000,000
4	Dutch Possessions :—	
	Java	2,600,000
	Antilles	300,000
5	China	2,800,000
6	Brazil	2,600,000
7	Mexico	700,000
8	Hawaian Islands	180,000
9	Natal	120,000

Add to these that the United States, Canada, and Australia produced between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cwts. of maple sugar, and about the same quantity of palm sugar.

Far more important than these latter sources of supply is that derived from the red beet. The whole quantity of sugar manufactured from this root has been estimated in cwts. :—

	cwts.		Cwts.
1859	7,600,000	1872	17,465,594
1866	13,784,000	1873	22,847,935
1867	13,847,500	1874	24,300,000
1868	13,391,197	1875	23,400,000
1869	13,098,000	1876	26,870,000
1870	16,844,591	1877	25,486,000
1871	18,851,770		

The production of the year 1877 was thus divided :—

Germany	5,800,000
France	9,286,000
Austro-Hungary	3,500,000
Russia	4,500,000
Belgium	1,500,000
Holland	600,000
Other lands	300,000
Total	25,486,000

From the actual average weight of the beet devoted to the manufacture, the per centage of sugar obtained is in the—

Zollverein	8.6
Austria	8.3
France	7·5

In some samples of beet these proportions are far exceeded.

Beet Sugar Factories.

The number of these is constantly increasing, especially so in Central Europe. In 1879 there were 1,663, and thus divided. In England and in Italy 1 each; in Sweden 4; in Holland 20; in Belgium 135; in Austria 228; in Germany 310; in Russia 481; in France 483. The following countries do not manufacture beet-sugar :—Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Turkey, and Roumania. In America it is only in the early stage of development.

It appears from a statement published in 1877 in Bohemia that the total sugar production of the whole earth was :—

	cwts.
Raw sugar	40,000,000
Beet sugar	24,000,000
Palm sugar	2,000,000
Maple, and other sorts of sugar	800,000

Giving a total of 66,800,000 cwts. This gives an annual average consumption of 5.2 lbs. per head of the population in the whole world.

Taking special countries, the consumption in Austro-Hungary is 6.3 lbs. per annum; in Belgium 29.3; in France 26.7; in Holland 16.5; in Germany 13.7; in Russia 6.8; in Great Britain 93.9 lbs. per head per annum.

Coffee.

The earliest use of coffee that we hear of was in Venice, 1615; and the first writer who published any accurate account of it, was the celebrated Anthony de Jussieu in 1713. We read that tea and coffee were offered to the guests of Richelieu, and he died in 1642. The first public coffee houses were erected in Change Alley, London, in 1667, and in the Rue des Fossés, Paris, in 1672.

The estimate of the amount annually produced wavers between 6,000,000 and 12,000,000 cwts. (depending on good or bad crops); 6,500,000 cwts. are valued at £22,500,000.

Production in good years in cwts.:—

	Cwts.		
Brazil	4,500,000	to	5,000,000
Java	1,500,000	„	2,000,000
Central America	300,000	„	1,420,000
Ceylon			1,050,000
British India			400,000
San Domingo			750,000
Sumatra			300,000
Cuba, Puerto Rico			800,000
Venezuela			300,000
Arabia*			180,000
English West Indies			75,000
Other parts of West Indies			30,000
Manilla			85,000

The consumption per head of the population is estimated by Dr. Neumann for 1868-1871 thus:—Belgium 8.82 lbs.; Holland 7.03; Switzerland 6.76; Sweden 3.60; France 3.20; Austro-Hungary 1.46; Italy 0.94; Great Britain 0.83; Portugal 0.69; Spain 0.23; Russia 0.18.

It is estimated that 1,000 lbs. of coffee berries are produced from 100 bushels of seed.

Tea.

Some species of camelia was used in very early times to give a flavour to the insipid water in various districts in China and Japan; it may be doubted whether any authentic accounts of the special cultivation of the tea plant dates earlier than the fifth century. It appears, however, that an impost or duty was levied on it in the year 800.

Europe did not affect its use till the middle of the 17th century, when coffee was in demand pretty generally. In the year 1868 174,000,000 lbs. was exported; in 1876 237,800,000 lbs. The import into the English

* The produce of coffee in the celebrated town of Mocha amounts only to 7,400 cwts., or in very good years to 9,000 cwts. annually.

market alone in 1870 was 148,000,000 lbs., value £10,097,619; it rose in 1875 to 177,200,000 lbs., value £13,766,961; in 1876 to 186,000,000 lbs., and in 1877 to 186,300,000 lbs. Japanese tea goes mostly to North America.

The various countries imported tea to the following amount:—

	1870 lbs.	Value	1876 lbs.	Value
Holland ...	4,036,728	—	4,435,268	—
Denmark ...	1,319,039	—	1,572,740	—
Russia	19,550,196	—	28,588,356	—
Newfoundland	711,918	£29,722	775,229	£32,301
Canada* ...	10,021,559	758,192	13,474,888	715,913
Australia ...	13,835,454	941,120	21,689,024	1,448,557

The consumption per head of the population in 1868 was—

In Great Britain ...	3.19 lbs.	In France and Belgium	0.018 lbs.
„ Holland ...	0.80 „	„ Sweden and Norway	0.006 „
„ Denmark ...	0.40 „	„ Spain and Portugal	0.004 „
„ Russia ...	0.16 „	„ Italy	0.002 „
The Zollverein ...	0.035 „		

8.—*Paper.*

The production of this article increases continuously. The number of paper-mills and the weight of paper manufactured in 1874 are stated to be in:—

	Manufactories	Making cwts. of paper
Germany...	423	3,600,000
Great Britain	274	3,600,000
United States	467	3,230,000
France	404	2,960,000
Austria	130	1,440,000
Italy	67	960,000
Russia	66	670,000
Belgium	19	450,000
Norway and Sweden ...	20	270,000
Spain	17	260,000
Holland	10	144,000
Portugal	16	120,000
Denmark...	5	72,000
Switzerland	30	20,000
Canada	2	10,000
Brazil	1	8,000
Africa	1	5,000

We find from this statement that the United States possess the largest number of manufactories, although Germany and Great Britain produce the largest quantity of paper. The average weight manufactured per mill in Germany is 9,000 cwts.; in England 15,000. As it is impossible to procure rags for so large a quantity of paper as this, it became necessary to seek

* 1874.

for substitutes. A great quantity of straw is used for this purpose, and especially the Espartero grass, which grows very luxuriantly in Spain and in North Africa. In 1862 878 tons only of this grass were brought into England; in 1866 the quantity had increased to 69,832 tons. A further substitute has been found—wood reduced to pulp.

Wine.

There are in round numbers 16,815,360 acres in Europe planted with the vine, the yearly average yield being 3,288,208,000 gallons, and may be thus divided:—

	Acres	Imperial gallons
France	5,928,000	1,320,000,000
Italy	4,446,000	660,000,000
Spain	3,458,000	594,000,000
Austria	1,729,000	418,000,000
Portugal	494,000	110,000,000
Germany	419,900	96,800,000
Greece	123,500	25,300,000
Switzerland	83,980	24,200,000
Roumania	83,980	22,000,000
Russia	49,000	17,908,000
Total	16,815,360	3,288,208,000

Hops.

The following is the latest estimate of the area, average production, and consumption in the countries where they are grown:—

	Area in acres	Average yield cwts.	Consumption cwts.
Germany	93,860	480,000	330,000
Great Britain	69,232	380,000	550,000
Austro-Hungary	19,760	90,000	110,000
Belgium	16,055	90,000	16,000
France	9,880	86,000	80,000
Other parts of Europe	1,482	8,000	40,000
Total of Europe in round numbers	210,269	1,134,000	1,126,000
North America	41,990	250,000	250,000
Australia	1,235	6,000	—

Beer and Breweries.

Homann makes the following estimate for 1875:—

	Beer Production Imperial Gallons	Number of Breweries
North Germany	461,648,000	—
Bavaria	278,850,000	5,177
Wurtemberg	87,890,000	2 510
Baden	25,102,000	—
Alsace Lorraine	19,558,000	—

	Beer Production Imperial Gallons	Number of Breweries
Austro-Hungary	307,692,000 ...	2,636
France	154,000,000 ...	—
Russia and Scandinavia	61,006,000 ...	—
Total	1,395,746,000 ...	10,323
Add to the above.		
Great Britain	385,017,002 ...	2,671
Belgium	154,000,000 ...	2,060
United States	219,603,956 ...	2,785

Relatively the largest consumption of beer is in Bavaria.

Value of the Average Annual Produce of the Earth.

The following calculation is based principally on estimates, and, therefore uncertain. We give it because, in some respects, it may serve as data—

I. Mineral Kingdom		II. Animal Kingdom	
1. Metals ...	£57,672,000	1. Wool ...	£50,600,000
2. Fuel ...	37,968,000	2. Raw silk ...	23,250,000
3. Salt	21,879,600	3. Cattle, hides, milk & cheese	540,000,000
4. Earths & stone	30,000,000	4. Game & fisheries	36,000,000
Total ...	£147,519,600	Total ...	£649,850,000

III. Vegetable Kingdom	
1. Corn	£656,752,500
2. Pulse	27,900,000
3. Rice	3,600,000
4. Potatoes	47,190,000
5. Wine and Raisins	96,810,000
6. Olive oil	37,725,000
7. Tobacco	7,995,000
8. Hops	6,000,000
9. Other plants and fruits	192,000,000
10. Hay, clover and straw	320,000,000
11. Wood	48,000,000
Total	£1,443,972,500

Total Produce of the whole Earth.

1. Mineral kingdom	£147,519,600
2. Animal	649,650,000
3. Vegetable	1,443,972,500
Total	£2,241,142,100

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

HITHERTO the affairs of the States, in their economic aspects alone, have been considered, something must now be offered on the general condition of the people themselves. Sufficient materials for the solution of great social questions have nowhere yet been collected, far less sifted, and systematically arranged. Political arithmetic has only just begun to recognize her task in this direction. A bare beginning has been made in feeble efforts to classify these problems, and the results so obtained deal with but a few points of important investigations into the well-being of the human race. The science is yet in its infancy, and can lay claim only to a bare approximation to the truth where absolute correctness might have been expected; the results are, nevertheless, calculated to arrest attention from their practical importance.

It is a remark of *Dr. Engel* that "the capital represented by the individuals composing the population is by far the most considerable in the State, and its well-being ought to be the paramount object of the State's solicitude. The reproductive capital existing in the living generation far exceeds the value of all other capital. Every needless impediment to the physical development, and everything which tends to deteriorate the bodily condition of the population, is a waste of its intelligence and its strength, and is identical with a ruinous squandering of a nation's wealth."

Wappäus adds—"How many hopes, how much energy and happiness lie buried in an early death! A gradual approach to the *ideal* (the greatest

natural tenure of life) is not outside the limit of reasonable human aspiration, or of human attainment: every advance made by a people in morality profitable and healthy employment, and in useful knowledge brings it nearer to this ideal. How many preventible and, so to speak, unnatural causes of human decay are the effects of negative conditions of civilization! How many arise from a ruinous policy—a real or supposed State exigency!"

Vital Statistics.

(1.) In the seventeenth century some earlier calculations, relative to the *value of life* called also the *intensity of life*, were commenced; a glance at these tables, derived from the lists of births and deaths in the town of Breslau, led the astronomer Halley, in 1693, to a more methodical calculation of the duration of human life. His object, as may be gathered from his treatise was to obtain only a new field "for speculation," in which, subsequently, Déparcieux was a not-inapt follower. The success aimed at depended on the exactness of their calculations for safely floating life annuities and tontines. *Suszmilch* had a higher aim, and was the first to lift this study out of the region of money chances into one of social science. The earlier attempts were confined to such rude material as came readily to hand, but soon the propriety of sifting and extending the range of these observations became apparent, for differences in results were traceable to ranks, conditions, classes and sexes, and the proportions of these existing in the total had, therefore, to be carefully investigated.

Perfect exactness for certain districts and for definite past periods of time may be obtained, but as two contiguous countries present us with varied results, according as the town or rural population preponderates, or as the manufacturing or agricultural interest predominates, there remain averages which have about them something short of absolutely exact calculation when an extended range is taken. This dubitation will recur when changes in the mode of life, and the nourishment and dwellings of a people take place, either partially or for a more or less extended period. The numbers of the classes forming the whole population relatively change, and this within very limited periods, so that it may be safely predicated that a standstill is never found in nature, neither in life nor in death, where mutability seems to be the law paramount. The finance minister of Gotha (*G. Hopf*) has made the following communication for this work on the *Tables of Mortality.*

"It has long been accepted that the mortality of the earth's inhabitants, although in cases the result of accident, and apparently following no rule, yet, as a whole, obeys a law definite and invariable.

The human being appears to undergo the greatest danger of death immediately after birth; this danger decreases daily, and has become very appreciably less as the first year of existence is attained, and it continues to decline till the child arrives at its tenth year, from which period to its fourteenth year a lull or pause takes place. From this turning point the danger is renewed, and increases uninterruptedly till the term of life is reached, at first slowly, but in rapid progression after the 55th year of life. In order to determine the operation of this law whole populations of the largest districts must be taken, the exact proportion of deaths, occurring under different circumstances, noted, and the number of those who enter a fixed period of life, and who die in the course of it, recorded with fidelity.

The quotient of mortality for a definite number of years supplies the tables of the vital statistician with the only information he can rely on for computing the intensity of life at any age. The first year of life should be computed in weeks or months, but subsequent periods may be safely reckoned by yearly intervals."

It is true such observations show only what proportions of deaths occurred within the stated periods, and a definite space—if indeed the time and the space were sufficiently extended to include all the influences which affect mortality—and in their due proportion these observations on the past would constitute an average, according to which we might calculate pretty accurately the mortality of the future. A thousand chance circumstances appear to produce deviations from this standard average, first in one direction and then, perhaps, in an opposite; but although the distinct paths and directions of human mortality may not be calculated and traced out, as the orbits of heavenly bodies are tracked, yet the deviations from the given standard are restricted to within very narrow limits, and, from the careful observations of the past, the events of the future can be predicated, at least, so long as no unforeseen and violent upheavings, resulting in a mighty social transition, take place.

Halley's rude method of calculating the tables of mortality simply from the deaths which take place in any particular country, (as in his estimate made at Breslau from 1687 to 1691,) is obviously fallacious: he did not really know the number of persons living among whom those deaths had occurred. To take for granted that a state of *quiescence* is maintained not only during the time a census of the population is taken, but for an adequate time previous, and for many years subsequently, is to ignore the effects produced by emigration and immigration, and takes for granted, therefore, a condition of things which exists nowhere, and never has existed. Nor is this quantity a fixed quantity, and dependent on certain conditions recognisable by the statistician; yet this system is the basis of many English life assurance societies, and it is the main reason why the tables of Duvillard and those of many Belgian actuaries are unreliable.

A reliable table of mortality, which shall state over a lengthened period of time and an extended area, what is precisely the rate of mortality at each age is still wanting.

The great improvement in taking the census which is now obtained, will lay the basis of more reliable returns. Three samples are appended which are worthy of serious attention.

ENGLAND BY DR. FARR, 1838—1845.

	MEN			WOMEN		
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
0	51,175	8372	39.91	48,825	6577	41.85
1	42,803	2752	46.65	42,248	2616	47.31
2	40,051	1422	48.83	39,632	1402	49.40
3	38,629	921	49.61	38,230	924	50.20
4	37,708	672	49.81	37,306	660	50.43
5	37,026	504	49.71	36,646	487	50.33
6	36,532	395	49.39	36,159	381	50.00
7	36,137	331	48.92	35,778	325	49.53

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Age	MEN			WOMEN		
	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
8	35,806	273	48.37	35,453	272	48.98
9	35,533	230	47.74	35,181	233	48.35
10	35,303	198	47.05	34,948	205	47.67
11	35,105	178	46.31	34,743	186	46.95
12	34,927	166	45.54	34,557	176	46.20
13	34,761	164	44.76	34,381	175	45.44
14	34,597	168	43.97	34,206	179	44.66
15	34,429	178	43.18	34,027	189	43.90
16	34,251	193	42.40	33,838	202	43.14
17	34,058	211	41.64	33,636	221	42.40
18	33,847	232	40.90	33,415	240	41.67
19	33,615	254	40.17	33,175	261	40.97
20	33,361	277	39.48	32,914	282	40.29
21	33,084	286	38.80	32,632	286	39.63
22	32,804	283	38.13	32,346	292	38.98
23	32,521	287	37.46	32,054	295	38.33
24	32,234	290	36.79	31,759	299	37.68
25	31,944	292	36.12	31,460	302	37.04
26	31,652	296	35.44	31,158	306	36.39
27	31,356	298	34.77	30,825	308	35.75
28	31,058	301	34.10	30,544	311	35.10
29	30,757	304	33.43	30,233	314	34.46
30	30,453	306	32.76	29,919	316	33.81
31	30,147	310	32.09	29,603	319	33.17
32	29,837	314	31.42	29,284	321	32.53
33	29,523	317	30.74	28,963	323	31.88
34	29,206	321	30.07	28,640	326	31.23
35	28,885	325	29.40	28,314	328	30.59
36	28,560	330	28.73	27,986	330	29.94
37	28,230	336	28.06	27,656	332	29.29
38	27,894	340	27.39	27,324	335	28.64
39	27,554	347	26.72	26,989	338	27.99
40	27,207	353	26.06	26,651	340	27.34
41	26,854	359	25.39	26,311	343	26.69
42	26,495	367	24.73	25,968	346	26.03
43	26,128	375	24.07	25,622	349	25.38
44	25,753	382	23.41	25,273	352	24.72
45	25,371	391	22.76	24,921	356	24.06
46	24,980	401	22.11	24,565	359	23.40
47	24,579	409	21.46	24,206	363	22.74
48	24,170	419	20.82	23,843	366	22.08
49	23,751	429	20.17	23,477	371	21.42
50	23,322	440	19.54	23,106	374	20.75
51	22,882	463	18.90	22,732	379	20.09
52	22,419	475	18.28	22,353	383	19.42
53	21,944	489	17.67	21,970	388	18.75
54	21,455	501	17.06	21,582	424	18.08

ENGLAND—*continued.*

	MEN			WOMEN		
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
55	20,954	515	16.45	21,158	444	17.43
56	20,439	528	15.86	20,714	463	16.79
57	19,911	542	15.26	20,251	482	16.17
58	19,369	559	14.68	19,769	501	15.55
59	18,810	575	14.10	19,268	520	14.94
60	18,235	593	13.53	18,748	541	14.34
61	17,642	612	12.96	18,207	562	13.75
62	17,030	631	12.41	17,645	584	13.17
63	16,399	652	11.87	17,061	605	12.60
64	15,747	672	11.34	16,456	629	12.05
65	15,075	692	10.82	15,827	650	11.81
66	14,383	711	10.32	15,177	674	10.98
67	13,672	730	9.83	14,503	694	10.47
68	12,942	746	9.36	13,809	715	9.97
69	12,196	759	8.90	13,094	753	9.48
70	11,437	770	8.45	12,361	749	9.02
71	10,667	775	8.03	11,612	762	8.57
72	9,892	777	7.62	10,850	769	8.13
73	9,115	773	7.22	10,081	774	7.71
74	8,342	764	6.85	9,307	772	7.31
75	7,578	749	6.49	8,535	766	6.93
76	6,829	726	6.15	7,769	752	6.56
77	6,103	699	5.82	7,017	733	6.21
78	5,404	666	5.51	6,284	707	5.88
79	4,738	627	5.21	5,577	675	5.56
80	4,111	583	4.93	4,902	638	5.26
81	3,528	536	4.66	4,264	596	4.98
82	2,992	486	4.41	3,668	550	4.71
83	2,506	435	4.17	3,118	500	4.45
84	2,071	383	3.95	2,618	449	4.21
85	1,688	333	3.73	2,169	397	3.98
86	1,355	284	3.53	1,772	346	3.76
87	1,071	239	3.34	1,426	296	3.56
88	832	196	3.16	1,130	250	3.36
89	636	159	3.00	880	206	3.18
90	477	126	2.84	674	167	3.01
91	351	98	2.69	507	134	2.85
92	253	74	2.55	373	103	2.70
93	179	56	2.41	270	79	2.55
94	123	40	2.29	191	59	2.42
95	83	28	2.17	132	43	2.29
96	55	20	2.06	89	30	2.17
97	35	13	1.95	59	21	2.06
98	22	9	1.85	38	14	1.96
99	13	5	1.76	24	9	1.86
100	8	3	1.68	15	6	1.76

ENGLAND—*continued.*

	MEN			WOMEN		
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
101	5	2		9	4	
102	3	1		5	2	
103	2	2		3	1	
104				2	2	

	BELGIUM BY QUETELET 1856						SAXONY BY HEYM 1840-49		
	MEN			WOMEN					
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
0	1,000	162	37.42	1000	136	38.95			
1	838	56	43.56	861	56	44.01			
2	782	30	44.63	808	31	46.02			
3	752	18	46.44	777	21	46.84			
4	734	14	46.57	756	15	47.13			
5	720	10	46.47	741	11	47.07			
6	710	8	46.12	730	10	46.77			
7	702	7	45.63	720	8	46.41			
8	695	6	45.09	712	7	45.93			
9	689	5	44.48	705	6	45.38			
10	684	5	43.80	699	5	44.77			
11	679	4	43.12	694	4	44.09			
12	675	3	42.37	690	3	43.54			
13	672	3	41.56	687	3	42.52			
14	669	3	40.74	684	3	41.71			
15	666	3	39.92	681	3	40.89			
16	663	4	39.10	678	4	40.07			
17	659	5	38.33	674	5	39.30			
18	654	7	37.62	669	9	38.59			
19	647	7	37.03	660	10	38.11	6415	47	39.308
20	640	7	36.43	650	9	37.69	6368	47	38.594
21	633	7	35.82	641	10	37.21	6321	47	37.877
22	626	8	35.22	631	9	36.80	6274	46	37.157
23	618	7	34.67	622	8	36.32	6228	46	36.428
24	611	7	34.06	614	7	35.78	6182	48	35.696
25	604	7	33.45	607	7	35.20	6134	49	34.971
26	597	8	32.84	600	6	34.60	6085	50	34.289
27	589	8	32.28	594	6	33.94	6035	50	33.528
28	581	7	31.71	588	6	33.29	5985	52	32.804
29	574	8	31.09	582	6	32.62	5933	52	32.087
30	566	8	30.53	576	8	31.96	5881	55	31.367
31	558	8	29.96	570	7	31.29	5826	56	30.658
32	550	9	29.20	562		30.55			

	BELGIUM BY QUETELET 1856						SAXONY BY HEYM 1840-49		
	MEN			WOMEN					
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
33	145	8	28.87	555	8	30.11	5770	57	29.951
34	533	8	28.29	547	8	29.54	5713	58	29.244
35	525	8	27.72	539	8	28.97	5655	60	28.539
36	517	8	27.14	531	8	28.40	5595	59	27.840
37	509	8	26.56	523	8	27.83	5536	60	27.131
38	501	8	25.97	515	8	27.24	5476	61	26.423
39	493	9	25.38	507	8	26.68	5415	61	25.715
40	484	9	24.85	499	8	26.10	5354	62	25.002
41	475	8	24.31	491	8	25.51	5292	63	24.289
42	467	8	23.72	483	8	24.82	5229	66	23.576
42	459	8	23.12	475	8	24.33	5163	67	22.871
44	451	8	22.52	467	8	23.74	5096	71	22.165
45	443	8	21.92	459	8	23.15	5025	73	21.471
46	435	9	21.31	451	9	22.55	4952	75	20.780
17	426	8	20.75	442	9	22.00	4877	76	20.092
48	418	8	20.14	438	9	21.44	4801	77	19.403
49	410	7	19.52	424	9	20.89	4724	81	18.711
50	403	7	18.85	415	9	20.33	4643	83	18 028
51	396	7	18.18	406	9	19.77	4,560	87	17.347
52	389	7	17.50	397	8	19.21	4,473	92	16.675
53	382	8	16.81	389	8	18.59	4,381	98	16.015
54	374	8	16.16	381	8	17.97	4,283	103	15.370
55	366	9	15.50	373	8	17.35	4,180	110	14.736
56	358	9	14.83	365	7	16.72	4,070	114	14.119
57	349	9	14.20	358	7	16.04	3,956	118	13.513
58	340	10	13.57	351	7	15.34	3,838	122	12.913
59	330	11	12.96	344	7	14.65	3,716	128	12.321
60	319	12	12.39	337	8	13.94	3,588	135	11.742
61	307	13	11.86	329	8	13.27	3,453	138	11.182
62	294	14	11.36	321	10	12.59	3,315	146	10.627
63	280	15	10.90	311	10	11.97	3,169	152	10.094
64	265	15	10.49	301	11	11.35	3,017	159	9.577
65	150	15	10.09	290	11	10.77	2,858	166	9.082
66	235	15	9.70	279	12	10.17	2,692	169	8.611
67	220	15	9.33	267	14	9.61	2,523	172	8.154
68	205	13	8.98	253	15	9.11	2,351	173	7.714
69	192	13	8.55	238	17	8.65	2,178	175	7.287
70	179	13	8.05	221	17	8.28	2,003	174	6.880
71	166	13	7.74	204	17	7.93	1,829	178	6.487
72	153	14	7.55	187	17	7.60	1,651	174	6.133
73	139	14	7.04	170	16	7.32	1,477	169	5.797
74	125	14	6.77	154	17	7.02	1,308	163	5.481
75	111	12	6.56	137	14	6.83	1,145	154	5.190
76	99	11	6.30	123	13	6.55	901	142	4.919
77	88	10	6.02	110	12	6.27	849	129	4.658

	BELGIUM BY QUETELET 1856						SAXONY BY HEYM 1840-49		
	MEN			WOMEN					
Age	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life	Living	Deaths	Average Duration of Life
78	78	9	5.74	98	11	5.98	720	116	4.403
79	69	9	5.41	87	11	5.67	604	104	4.152
80	60	8	5.16	76	10	5.42	500	93	3.912
81	52	7	4.87	66	9	5.16	407	77	3.692
82	45	7	4.55	57	9	4.90	330	68	3.436
83	38	6	4.30	48	7	4.72	262	58	3.198
84	32	6	4.01	41	6	4.44	204	49	2.966
85	26	5	3.82	35	6	4.12	155	41	2.745
86	21	4	3.61	29	5	3.87	114	32	2.553
87	17	4	3.34	24	5	3.57	82	25	2.354
88	13	3	3.22	19	4	3.37	57	19	2.167
89	10	3	3.18	15	4	3.14	38	14	2.000
90	7	2	3.13	11	3	3.10	24	9	1.875
91	5	1	3.04	8	2	3.07	15	6	1.700
92	4	1	2.85	6	1	2.93	9	4	1.500
93	3	0,6	2.63	5	1,3	2.42	5	2	1.300
94	2,4	0,7	2.17	3,7	1,3	2.07	3	2	0.833
95	1,7	0,6	1.85	2,4	0,9	1.96	1	1	0.500
96	1,1	0,5	1.59	1,5	0,5	1.83			
97	0,6	0,2	1.50	1,0	0,4	1.50			
98	0,4	0,2	1.00	0,6	0,2	1.17			
99	0,2	0,2	0.50	0,4	0,1	0.50			
00									
101									
102									
103									
104									

The Probable Average Duration of Life.

Belgian tables show that out of 1,000 boys born alive 501 are still living after the age of 38, and 493 after the age of 39; half have died, therefore, between the ages of 38 and 39. The probable duration for the new-born boy is, therefore, between these two dates, and may be fixed at $38\frac{1}{2}$ years. To find the probable duration of life of the youth at 20, it is calculated that out of 640 persons of that age 320 will be dead between the 59th and 60th year; but as 11 of the 330 living at 59 died in their 60th year, the probable duration of youth at 20 will be $59\frac{10}{11}-20 = 39\frac{10}{11}$. And the probable duration of life of a man of 40, at which age 484 were alive, half of these (242) die after the 65th year, which gives $65\frac{8}{15}-40 = 25\frac{8}{15}$.

But differing from the probable duration, and of far higher importance, is the *mean duration* of life by which is understood, according to Déparcieux, the number of years which a person, living after a fixed age, has in prospect as an average. According to Brune, only one person in the 1,000 born lives beyond 94, and he dies in the 95th year, which, according to the laws of probability, is valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ a year; 4 persons live to 93, of whom 3 die in the succeeding year. The probability of life at 93 is, therefore, $\frac{4\times1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$ $= 0.75$, or $\frac{75}{100}$ of a year.

This mean mortality is to be found only by extensive observation and great exactness. The attempts to infer the mean duration of life at the period of birth from the number of births and deaths in a country, or by the arithmetical means, or from the average age of the living and the dead, is fallacious. If a question arise about the mean expectation of life, either of a nation or of any *calling*, the "data" must be carefully observed; if of a "calling," much of its reliability will depend on the age at which it was undertaken. The mean expectation of life at the time of birth, according to the most experienced statistician, may be epitomized thus:—

	Year		Males	Females
Belgium ...	1856	(Quetelet)	37.42 years	38.95 years
Holland ...	1840-1851	(Von Baumhauer)	35.44 „	38.26 „
France ...	1817-1831	(Demonferrand)	39.29 „	40.95 „
England ...	1838-1854	(Dr. Farr, No. 3)	39.91 „	41.45 „
Town of Carlisle	1779-1787	(Milne)	38.72	
Sweden ...	1755-1763	(Wargentine Price)	33.20 „	35.70 „

The mean expectation of life in modern times oscillates (for men) between 35 and 40 years, and for females between 38 and 42 years. In former times, and before the introduction of vaccination the evidence is that the mean expectation was not so high, but the difference is difficult to verify as the exactitude of the older tables of mortality is defective. *Wappäus* and others desire to mix up with this term the consideration of the average age at which persons die in any country, and therefore to substitute the term "Vitality" or "Vital intensity," for the common term of the "*mean duration of life*," but this would imply a different thought, as the average age of the deceased of a nation does not express with accuracy the average mean duration of life of those newly born.

Birth-rate and Death-rate.

The birth-rate expresses the proportion of those annually born in any country to its population; and the death rate the proportion of those who die. Each proportion is so tabulated as to show how many there are living to one birth, and how many to one death. In recent times it has become usual to determine the proportion by stating how many births and deaths occur annually in every 100 or 1,000 of the population. Thus the per centage of births and deaths are found, but the number of persons living among whom the births and deaths occur is liable to important fluctuations. To attain a reliable estimate the census should be taken at a fixed and specified period of the year—within the most limited time practicable, and if this be not done every year—which is very rarely done, the two *censuses* nearest to a definite period should be taken, and the differences in the number of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants during the intervening period calculated; and although this method can lay claim to no mathematical precision, yet the error would not be great where considerable populations are taken, the numbers of whom are not subject to great and unwonted variations.

According to Wappäus the annual average was in :—

		Births, per cent.	Deaths, per cent.
Saxony ...	(1847-1856)	24.82	34.12
Wurtemberg	(1843-1852)	24.85	31.99
Prussia	(1844-1853)	25.47	33.85
Austria ...	(1842-1851)	25.80	29.72
Sardinia ...	(1828-1837)	27.52	33.34
Bavaria ...	(1842-1851)	28.33	34.65
Holland ...	(1845-1854)	29.12	36.25
England ...	(1845-1854)	30.06	43.79
Norway ...	(1846-1855)	30.35	51.77
Denmark	(1845-1854)	30.83	45.00
Hanover	(1846-1855)	31.36	40.09
Sweden	(1841-1850)	31.38	46.69
Belgium	(1847-1856)	32.83	40.08
France	(1844-1853)	35.82	41.73

In the arrangement of these proportions the "*still-born*" are reckoned both with the births, and with the deaths in all countries, except in England where still-born babes are not registered, although in a late Parliament the medical members pressed the registration of this class on the Legislature. The proportion of total births to the population in the countries enumerated ranges from 1 : 24.82; and 1 : 35.82. The proportion of the total deaths from 1 : 29.72 and 1 : 51.77.

A general average gives a mean proportion of births to the persons living, or a mean fertility of 1 : 29.53, and a mean mortality of 1 : 36.21

A high proportion of births is, as a rule, the result of numerous marriages, and these are regulated by the amount of toil requisite to obtain the means of founding a household; or the difficulty or facility with which a provision may be obtained or anticipated for actual wants. Where the labour market is in a prosperous state the conditions of increasing prosperity exist also, and a higher rate of marriages obtains, and in this case the increase of the population is a hopeful sign, and an indication of at least material prosperity; and when the converse to this state of things prevails, when heedlessness and a low state of moral responsibility multiply improvident marriages or illegitimate births, there is something at fault in the tone of society. Some supposed State necessity, by some arbitrary prohibition or tax expediency, has broken down or vitiated the force of social opinion, and the result is found in a fearful increase of mortality accompanying the increase of an illegitimate progeny. All enhancements of the difficulties of settling and raising up a family are mischievous to the moral no less than to the material condition of a people; the inferior training and education of illegitimate children is a direct consequence of the conditions under which they were born and reared.

Engel has endeavoured to show by research among the people of one kingdom, viz., Saxony, that the proportion of births to the population is independent of the prevailing kind of employment of a people; but whilst it is admitted in Saxony that the highest proportion of births among the artisan class is 23.72, the lowest among the agricultural is 25.80. But the opposite prevails in Prussia. The town population of Rhenish Prussia and

Westphalia average births of 27 to 28, whilst the agricultural has the proportion of 22.36 in the three eastern provinces (specially rural.)

Guillard has attempted to revive the exploded theory that the fecundity of a population is in the inverse proportion to its density. But Saxony in its densely populated districts has a high birth rate, and Hanover with a sparse population has a very low birth rate.

The rate of mortality only indicates the proportion of deaths to a population. If the liability to death were the same at all ages the rate would depend solely on the registered number of deaths, and be subject to the same fluctuations; but as the liability to death differs at various stages of human life, the *rate* of mortality may change and yet the proportion remain the same in these separate stages.

From all the facts recorded it may be gathered that the rate of mortality does not express accurately the mean duration of life, as General Hoffman and other notable statisticians have assumed; and just as little is it expressed by the birth rate, as other authorities maintain, or by an arithmetical mean between the two, although this last approximates to the true "mean." The only true basis must be found in a more extended and more reliable collection of facts in relation to this subject.

The average age of the living is more nearly approached by modern censuses, wherein the age, or, what is better, the date of birth, is stated by the person himself, or those connected with him. The average age of the living is deduced with fair exactitude. The method consists in dividing the amount of the total ages of the population by the number of the population.

This average age amounted, according to Wappäus—

1851—France*	... 31.06 years	1841—Ireland	... 25.32 years
1846—Belgium	... 28.63 „	1845—Denmark	... 27.85 „
1853—States of the Church	... 28.16 „	1850—Holland	... 27.76 „
1850—Sweden	... 27.66 „	1855—Scheswig	... 27.74 „
1855—Norway	... 27.53 „	1845—Holstein	... 26.52 „
1838—Sardinia	... 27.22 „	1850—United States	... 23.10 „
1851—Great Britain	... 26.56 „	1852—Lower Canada	21.86 „
		1852—Upper Canada	21.23 „

Engel computes the average age of persons living in Saxony in 1852 at 27.25 years, and for Prussia he gives the approximate at 27.50.

The difference observable between the average age of France and Upper Canada in 1852, giving to the latter only 21-23 years and to the former 31 years, is well worthy attention. It amounts to nearly one-half the average age of Canada and one-third that of France. This difference is accounted for by the difference in the number of births. In countries like America reproduction is well nigh unchecked, and therefore the average age is less. In France the increase of the population is relatively small—remarkably so—and the average age is higher. According to Wappäus, in the 16 countries given, there are, out of every 10,000 inhabitants living—

* The official statistics of France give a various average for 1851.

Age	France	Holland	States of the Church	Belgium	Sardinia	Denmark	Sweden	Ireland
0-5	929	1,127	1,140	1,164	1,190	1,249	1,257	1,260
5-10	922	1,113	1,120	1,091	1,142	1,075	1,066	1,318
10-15	880	1,078	975	978	1,068	952	964	1,247
15-20	881	928	924	899	1,012	947	977	1,084
20-25	832	900	1,752	908	1,682	955	892	962
25-30	802	843		753		851	878	748
30-40	1,475	1,344	1,365	1,352	1,342	1,299	1,353	1,166
40-50	1,247	1,062	1,109	1,180	1,051	1,088	999	920
50-60	1,017	815	777	780	781	746	832	648
60-70	646	495	563	549	505	529	513	423
70-80	301	221	231	269	189	244	223	157
80-90	63	51	41	71	36	61	44	58
Over 90	5	3	2	6	2	4	2	9

Age	Lauenburg	Schleswig	Great Britain	Norway	Holstein	United States	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
0-5	1,271	1,280	1,306	1,353	1,376	1,482	1,782	1,889
5-20	1,125	1,103	1,168	1,140	1,188	1,384	1,462	1,429
10-15	986	993	1,072	1,000	1,024	1,229	1,257	1,186
15-20	1,048	915	988	855	943	1,089	1,160	1,162
20-25	975	904	935	891	912	1,856	1,759	1,628
25-30	839	821	817	851	790			
30.40	1,263	1,275	1,308	1,356	1,267	1,237	1,096	1,028
40-50	1,030	1,103	982	876	1,074	813	733	745
50-60	729	791	690	781	720	490	439	495
60-70	500	513	451	569	465	267	215	273
70-80	193	244	222	246	200	115	76	126
80-90	39	54	56	73	38	34	18	34
Over 90	2	4	5	9	3	4	3	5

These statistics exhibit the relation which the productive part of the population bears to the unproductive, and the relation between those capable of bearing arms and those incapable. Wappäus thus arrives at his general conclusions: "In Germany one third (33.66 per cent.) of the whole population consists of persons below 15 years of age, that is to say, one-third are incapable of maintaining themselves by their own labour; further, about a tenth (9.72 per cent.) are between the ages of 15 and 20 years of age—a period of maturing growth and, for an important portion, a time of training and preparation for some calling demanding a special education. Not quite half the population (48.88 per cent.) belong to the period of full strength of ages, between 20 and 60, both inclusive. From 60 to 70 the period of decline sets in, constituting about a twentieth part (4.92 per cent.) of the population; and lastly we come to the proportion of great age, who are as a rule unproductive—or more or less helpless, constituting a 40th or 2.81 per cent. of the whole. This forms a very small proportion, compared with those in infancy, although resembling these in unproductiveness, and demanding only sacrifices from society.

Hoffmann remarks, that the exercise of grateful reverence towards decrepit age is a less difficult task for a nation, than the hopes for the future,

which infant life awakens: and the number of the aged, those above 70, are to those below 15 as one to 12.

The average age of those who are *deceased* within a given period, is obtained by adding together the united ages of those, who have died within that period, and dividing the total by the number of persons deceased in that time. Although the result, may in a measure, depend on the proportion of mortality which has predominated during the period, yet will the general rule prevail which gives to the infant population the excess over the older division.

In France in 1853 the average age of those who died, exclusive of still-born infants, was 37.68; in Bavaria from 1854 to 1856 it was only 29.28 years; in Prussia from 1816 to 1860, taken in quinquennial periods, it averaged for males 26.47, and for females 28.64; united it only amounted to 27.53 years.

If a population were stationary for a century, so that those who were born and those that died were the same year by year, and the death tables were all divided in the same way in relation to the different ages; if, moreover, this relation was not varied by emigration and by immigration, then, indeed, the mean expectation of life of the new born, and the birth and death-rate, and the average age of the deceased would be expressed by the same figure; but as these conditions do not obtain the numerical proportions change, and by no means in equal ratio, so that these rates cannot be substituted one for the other. Whether the average age of the living agrees with the average age of the dead within any given period will depend on the proportions of deaths in the several divisions of age.

If it be desired to compare the mortality of different nations, or of the same nation at different periods, we can do so only on the basis above indicated. Exact lists of mortality of each nation, at each period proposed, must be regarded as the one indispensable requisite for determining the laws of mortality, and the mean expectation of life.

The mortality of towns is higher than, and differs from, the average mortality of a whole people taken collectively. It is admitted that the real proportions are difficult to obtain as migrations of population disturb the calculations, and those who remain for a less or greater term without settlement are rarely included. Pregnant women are attracted by hospitals to large towns and new-born children, at the age of the highest mortality, move into the country. Public schools, and prospects of earning money, serve as inducements to migrate to towns, and the prosperous dwellers in towns settle in the rural districts. The parts of town, severally inhabited by the poor and by the rich, exhibit an unequal average of mortality, pure air, and cleanliness conducing to longer life than confined or vitiated air, and sordid squalor. In the census of 1851, of 1,394,963 individuals, above 20 years of age, there were 749,853 who were not born in the place where the census was taken. In the census of 1871, of 3,254,260 inhabitants of all ages, 1,198,684 were not native-born. Of 1,851,792 who constituted the population of the arrondisement of Paris only 642,718 were born in the Department of the Seine; 1,209,074 beyond it, of whom 1,072,873 were of other departments of France; 136,201 were born in foreign lands. More than half the inhabitants of Berlin, in 1864, were born elsewhere, 51.2 per cent. elsewhere, and but 48.8 in Berlin.

Difference in the proportion of the sexes.—The laws of nature are not impartial in this respect any more than in their average mortality.

The following rules prevail—more boys than girls are born. The female population is, on the whole, more numerous. This apparent anomaly is explained by the greater mortality in the males, especially during the first year of life.

Wappäus compared the results in 15 countries for a long series of years and found that on an average 106.31 births of boys occur to 100 of girls. The variations in these several countries were very slight, the maximum 107.18 in Hanover; the minimum 105.22 in Sardinia, but if those only born-alive are taken into account, the mean is 105.83 boys to 100 girls; or if the still-born be added, the excess of males over females is as 140.33 of the former to 100 of the latter. No theories put forward in explanation of this phenomenon have proved reliable. The dogma of *Hofacker*, which threw the burden on the relative age of father to the mother, would not stand the test of enlarged and protracted examination. Where the father was the older an excess of male offspring was predicated, and where the contrary obtained an excess of girls resulted. *Professor Breslau* of Zurich, by elaborate censuses, arrives at the result that, "whilst an excess of males are born throughout all countries, there is an excess of female population living no matter when the census of a country is taken." He shews that the births in 1862 were 4,389 boys to 4,019 girls; which gives an excess of 92 boys in every thousand over the number of girls born. In 5,965 cases in which the father was older than the mother the same proportion obtained. In 616 cases the father and mother were of the same age, when the excess of boys was 124 per thousand, and in 1,827 cases where the father was younger than the mother it was 80 in excess in the 1,000.

In the United States it is asserted that the number of girls born of colored parents exceeds that of boys—but this allegation requires confirmation. It is quite credible that in the negro, as in the white population, there is an excess of girls over boys in any State when the census of a whole population is taken. The tendency to emigrate, and other physical and moral considerations thin the male population, beside the increased mortality to which reference has been made. The arduous lives of the male population and the frequent excesses which their lives exhibit, their exposure to accidents unitedly account for not a little of the excess of females over males.

In the census of 1856 the male population was greater than the female by 14,105, and in 1866 by 11,445. But during both periods and for years prior to either, there was no loss of the people, either by war or by emigration: but after great wars, Belgium, in common with all European countries, owned an excess of female population. In 1829 the excess was 37,340 in every million, and in 1846 this excess was reduced 2,341 to the million; since 1856 the male inhabitants have preponderated.

The increased mortality of males over females, especially in the earlier years of life may be further enforced.

In England, in 1859, there were 7,325 deaths of boys to 6,363 of girls in every million children under 5 years of age. According to *Marc d'Espine* there died from 1838 to 1845 in the Canton of Geneva:—

	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
On the 1st day of life ...	78 ...	63 ...	In the 1st half year	536 ...	420
In the 1st week „ ...	168 ...	152 ...	„ 2nd „	156 ...	144
„ 2nd „ „ ...	68 ...	53 ...	„ 2nd year	223 ...	201
„ 3rd „ „ ...	56 ...	39 ...	„ 3rd „	113 ...	108
„ 4th „ „ ...	29 ...	20			

The original excess of males born is thus balanced at the end of the first year, and consequently the succeeding periods yield a preponderance of females in the whole population.

In Bavaria, during the 33 years from 1836 to 1869 there died during the first year of life 33 per cent. of boys and 28.5 per cent. of girls.

In Baden during the 6 years, 1864 to 1869, there died of boys 30 per cent., to 25.5 per cent. of girls.

In Hohenzollern from 1863 to 1869 the percentage of boys was 31.5, to 26.7 of girls.

Quetelet found in Belgium, not only as a general average, but as a several average in each province that the balance between boys and girls was redressed at the expiration of one year.

In England in 1841 the excess of boys had disappeared before the end of the first year.

Engel proves that in Prussia the mortality among females from the 10th to the 14th, from the 25th to the 40th year and above 60 years of age is greater, but that at all other periods it is less than that of males.

A census taken in Austria, not including Vienna, Dalmatia, Servia, Croatia and Slavonia, shews the deaths to be—(1851):—

	LEGITIMATE		ILLEGIMATE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
From birth to the end of 1st month	61,980	46,806	8,705	7,567
„ 1 to 2 months old... ...	13,407	10,825	2,566	2,292
„ 2 to 3 „	10,336	8,281	1,896	1,761
„ 3 to 6 „	18,656	14,859	2,927	2,617
„ 6 to 9 „	13,243	11,197	1,486	1,431
„ 9 to 12 „	15,036	13,903	1,333	1,401
„ 12 to 18 „	17,299	16,071	1,591	1,593
„ 1½ years to 2 years	13,346	13,200	975	1,028
„ 2 „ to 3 „	15,512	14,448	984	1,055
„ 3 „ to 4 „	9,325	9,007	516	585
„ 4 „ to 5 „	8,053	7,346	405	489
Total in 5 years	196,193	166,343	23,384	21,819

In 1870, in Bavaria, out of 1,000 children born alive there died within the first year:—

	Males	Females	Difference per cent.
Legitimate children ...	248 ...	212 ...	3.6
Illegitimate...	361 ...	342 ...	1.9

In France of 10,000 born alive of each sex there died in the first year, 1,844 boys and 1,507 girls; a difference of 337. In the next three years death took off 1,078 from the remaining 8,156 boys; but only 1,046 of the remaining 8,493 girls, which leads to the correct inference that the average life of females exceeds that of the males. The minimum of deaths among both sexes occurs when puberty is reached. Then an increased mortality obtains first among women when a first birth claims its victims, and the excess of deaths for a short period is found amongst females. From the 21st to the 25th year the loss in the male population is greater, and this mortality is observably increased by a military calling, and its direct and

indirect incidents. From thirty to forty is found a minimum mortality among men, but after this period there is an increase in the number in both sexes.

The excess of value of life in females over males in England is computed at an average of 2 years. *Milnes* found it to be 3.2 in Sweden. *Marc d'Espine*, at Geneva, found it to be 3.5. *Legoyt* discovered it in France from 1851-53 to be still greater, both in regard to the mean age, and the probability of life.

The probability being 36 years and 3 months ...	Men.
The mean age „ 35 „ „ ...	
The probability being 40 years	Women.
The mean age „ 42 „ and ten months ...	

Hopf observed among the insured lives at Gotha that among women from the age of 26 to 40 the mortality was double that of men at the same period of life. From 40 to 60 the mortality was equal. From 60 to 70 the loss of women was one fourth less than that of men, and after 70 years the deaths of women again exceeded those of the other sex.

The Mortality of Children.—is under all circumstances found to be great during the first year of life, but *Dr. George Mayr* records these deaths to vary in various countries. The proportion in every 100 born alive who die in the first year in Norway, from 1856 to 1865, was 10.4 per cent.; in Scotland (1855-64) 11.9; In Oldenburg, 12.3; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, 12.4 (1855-59); in Sweden, 13.5 (1861-67); in Denmark, 13.6 (1850-54), and in 1856-60 it rose to 14.4; in England (1838-54), 14.9, and in 1851-60 it rose to 15.4; in Belgium, 15.5 (1851-60); in France, 16.6 (1840-59) and in 1851-60 it rose to 17.3; in Spain, 18.6 (1858-68); in Transylvania, 19. (1863-65); in the Netherlands, 19.6 (1850-59); in Prussia, 20.4 (1859-64); in Italy, 22.8 (1863-68); in Hungary, 24.7 (1864-65); in Austria (Cis-Leithania), 25 (1856-65); in Croatia and Slayonia, 25.3 (1863-67), and on the Military Frontier from 1860-67 it rose to 26.2; in Saxony, 26.3 (1859-65). The per centage was still higher in Baden from 1864-69, being 27.9; in Hohenzollern, from 1863-69 it was 29.2. In Bavaria, from 1827-69 above $\frac{1}{5}$ of the children died within the first year, a mortality given as 30.7. In Wurtemburg the number reached between 1858-66 was 35.4, and from 1862-68 it rose to 36 per cent.

There is still a difference in different parts of the same country. In Bavaria the general average mortality among children within the period, from 1836-69, was 28.5 per cent., but in Swabia it was 40.9; in Upper Bavaria, 40.6; in Lower Bavaria, 34.7; in the Upper Palatinate, 33; in Mid-Franconia, 31.5; Lower Franconia, 24.1; Upper Franconia, 21.5; the Palatinate, 18.7.

The variety of race, together with the density of the population, has much to do with the difference in the average mortality of localities. Out of 100 children suckled by their mothers, 18.2 died during the first year; of those nursed by wet-nurses, 29.33 died; of those artificially fed, 60 died; of those brought up in institutions, 80 died in the 100.

The effect of plentiful or scanty years tells much on infant mortality. In France the number of marriages year by year depends on the price of

corn ; the cheaper the corn, the larger the number of marriages, and the reverse holds good. The same is observed in recruiting. The conscripts in years of scarcity are not only below the average in numbers, but also in strength and size, and the standard is lowered accordingly.

Quetelet observes that "it appears that years of dearth leave a deep impress on the human species, even as severe winters leave their traces upon the wood-growth of our forests," but the effects of scarcity are more visible in the increase of mortality, The official returns of births and deaths in 1846-50 in Russia showed an excess of 435,836 births above the average ; but in the year of famine, 1848, the mortality was 295,943 above the number of births, making a difference of 730,000 in excess of the normal number.

The total number of deaths in Paris from 1694 to 1784, a period of 90 years, gave the average mortality in the dearest years, 21,174 ; in the cheapest years, 17,524.

Price of Corn			Deaths
In London (1802)	...	58*s.* 10*d.*	... 20,508
„ „ (1800)	...	103*s.* 7*d.*	... 25,670
In Counties (1801)	...	118*s.* 3*d.*	... 55,965
„ „ (1804)	...	60*s.* 1*d.*	... 44,794
In Turin, 5 cheap years*	...	—	... 4,638
„ „ 5 scarce years†	...	—	... 5,231

Nicander found that the number of deaths in Sweden during the scarce years was, in 1762, increased by $\frac{1}{5}$; in 1763 by $\frac{1}{7}$; in 1772 by $\frac{1}{4}$; in 1773 by $\frac{1}{3}$; in 1799 by $\frac{1}{7}$; and in 1809 by $\frac{1}{6}$. All classes and ages do not contribute equally to this increased mortality; the weight resting well-nigh exclusively on the more indigent, who feel the privation well-nigh in every direction.

The Influence of Prosperity or Poverty on Mortality.

The researches of *Caspar* result in the comparative mortality in 9 epochs of life on 1,000 well-to-do, and 1,000 destitute or poor persons born at the same time.

There remained of the two thousand individuals—

	Prosperous	Poor	Epochs	Prosperous	Poor
After 5 years ...	943	655	50 years	557	283
„ 10 „ ...	938	598	60 „	398	172
„ 20 „ ...	866	566	70 „	235	65
„ 30 „ ...	796	486	80 „	57	9
„ 40 „ ...	695	396	—	—	—

Caspar obtained these results by adding together the deaths which occurred in the families of the upper section of the community, and from the lists of the paupers in Berlin during a series of years. The average length of life among the wealthy was 50 years, and among the poor was 32 years. The child born in easy circumstances had a gift of life 18 years

* 1828-30, and from 1834-36. † 1829-31 to 1833-37.

greater than the child born in indigence, and the disparity would have been greater if indulgence had not superinduced disease in the more favoured class.

Villermes found that in the first arrondissement of Paris, which is principally occupied by the well-to-do, only $\frac{1}{53}$ of the total population died annually; whereas in the twelfth arrondissement, occupied principally by the poor, $\frac{1}{40}$ of the population perished. From 1822 to 1826 there died annually—

			Deaths
In the 2nd arrondissement, with a mean rent for dwelling at		£24,	1 in 71
„ 1st	„	„	16, 1 in 66
„ 9th	„	„	7, 1 in 50
„ 12th	„	„	5, 1 in 44

In the prosperous departments throughout France $\frac{1}{46}$ of the people died, whilst in the poorer $\frac{1}{33}$ was the average yearly.

Lord Ebrington some years since found the average mortality of London to be 25 per 1,000, but in some quarters it rose as high as 40 per 1,000; in others it stood at 13 per 1,000. The *mean expectation* of life among artisans in unfavourable localities was from 19 to 20 years, but among commercial men and gentlemen it stood from 40 to 45 years. According to *Chadwick*, in 1844 of 100 children born of well-to-do parents 20 died before the age of 5 years, but of the working classes 50 died before the age of 5 years.

The average duration of life among the gentry was 44 years, and among the labouring classes was 22 years.

Whatever objections be taken to the method adopted in arriving at the precise figures, the results on the whole are incontestable.

Villermes took the average ages of 5,419 persons who died at Mulhausen between 1823 and 1834 first in the rank of merchants and manufacturers and then in that of the workers in mills and people in a similar condition, and he estimated the probable duration of life at the time of birth of each of the two classes. The mean expectation of life at the time of birth and the expectation at the age of 20 stood in relation to each other as nine-fold in favour of the latter at birth, and at the beginning of the 20th year more than one-half.

Dr. Schwabe, of the statistical office at Berlin, has discovered that of every 1,000 births the proportion of still-born on the 1st storey of the house is 20.5; on the 2nd floor, 21.2; on the 3rd floor, 22.2; on the ground floor, 22.3; in underground habitations, 24.5; on fourth floors, 27.8. The comparatively low proportion of still births in underground dwellings is accounted for by a great number of publicans, wine sellers, and well-to-do purveyors of delicacies and keepers of refreshments living in these localities.

The decrease or increase of the length of life is a contested point. Of the duration of life in times beyond record little can be safely predicated. Of the increase of life's duration there are doubts, as the bases upon which the assertion rests are not adequate to support the assertion. The mean duration of life in Prussia, according to *Dr. Engel*, from 1816 to 1860 was—

	Males	Females	Together
1816—20 ...	26.41 years	28.80 years	27.57 years
1821—30 ...	27.19 ,,	29.66 ,,	28.39 ,,
1831—40 ...	17.41 ,,	29.33 ,,	28.34 ,,
1841—50 ...	26.21 ,,	28.30 ,,	27.23 ,,
1851—60 ...	25.24 ,,	27.63 ,,	26.40 ,,

As children are most liable to death in the first year of existence, lists had been prepared for those who had survived the first year.

	Males Years	Females Years	Together Years
1816-20	36.65 ...	37.67 ...	37.14
1821-30	38.01	38.76 ...	38.37
1831-40	36.83 ...	37.64 ...	37.23
1841-50	35.85 ...	36.89 ...	36.37
1851-60	35.14 ...	36.69 ...	35.91

This table, says *Engel*, may be sad to those whom it undeceives, and proves that the more glowing estimates are fallacious. He himself tried to weaken the proofs he had discovered, and produced tables to shew the ages of the living population when classified, and the rate per cent. of each.

Male Population of the Age	1816	1840	1858
Of 14 years and under ...	17.87 ...	17.44 ...	17.46
Above 14 years to 20 years...	— ...	6.23 ...	5.10
,, 20 ,, 25 ,, ...	2.56 ...	4.64 ...	4.38
,, 25 ,, 32 ,, ...	3.43 ...	5.20 ...	6.07
,, 32 ,, 39 ,, ...	3.67 ...	4.33 ...	4.90
,, 39 ,, 60 ,, ...	— ...	9.07 ...	9.23
,, 60 ,, ...	3.33 ...	2.99 ...	2.73
Female Population			
Of 14 years and under ...	17.41 ...	17.08 ...	17.15
Above 14 years to 60 ...	29.86 ...	29.91 ...	29.96
,, 60 ,, ...	3.14 ...	3.11 ...	3.oe

The unfavourable results of these figures induced *Engel* to doubt the correctness of the methods employed. The small per-centage of men above 60 years of age is ascribed to the wars waged at the beginning of the 19th century, which left gaps in the ranks of those who, at the census of 1858, might have survived beyond 60 years, and this is more probable, as the men were chosen from the robust and healthy portion of the population, who had safely arrived at puberty. It will be seen that the number of women over 60 years decreased only by decimal .10 per cent., whereas that of men is six-fold greater, represented by a decrease of decimal .60 per cent.

The excess of births over deaths, when unusually great, requires a very careful filling up of the tables of classified ages, as thereby a decline in the average age of a population may surprise beyond warranty.

Marc d'Espine plumes himself on the increased duration of life in Geneva since 1561, and says that in 1847 the mean duration of life appears to have reached its climax and is not capable of further rise. The

expectation of life from 1838-45, in the united Cantons, was 43.62 years, according to *d'Espine* ("town and suburb"); but, according to *Heyer*, it was 47.21 years in 1814-30; and, according to *Mallet* (town only), it was 45.08 years (1814-33), which would indicate a retrogression in more recent times.

Legoyt undertook to collect figures to ascertain the mean duration of life in France in different periods of the present century. The result is that the duration is increasing; but that in one division of epoch, that between 20 and 40 years of age, a decline is very noticeable, especially in the period between 1855-59, attributable to the wars in which the French were engaged. It is indubitable that no steady well-marked progress in the extension of human life has taken place within the last 20 years. The emigration of young men, especially in Germany, tells seriously upon that country. That the duration of life is greater than it was three or four centuries ago is highly probable; that the greatest age reached by old men has remained much the same for centuries, is fairly to be gathered from various data.

In the year 1853 the number of those who lived to 100 years of age was 143; in 1854 it was 115; in 1855 the number was 128; in 1856 it was 114; in 1857 it was 106; in 1858 it was 103; in 1859 it was 99; and in 1860 it fell to 84.

The number of those who outlive the more dangerous years of childhood has decidedly increased. The conditions of life are relatively better, and the moral application of this follows, as we reflect upon the effect that a single year of plenty or of scarcity has on the duration of life. A return has been made, according to which it would appear that only 45 per cent. of the boys born in France, between 1800 and 1807 reached the age at which they became liable to the conscription; but that 61 per cent. of those born between 1822 and 1825 reached that period of life. It must be acknowledged that in the latter period returns were more carefully prepared than in the former. Nevertheless, the decline of the epidemics of small-pox, which carried off formerly the strong and the weakly alike, must not be lost sight of in accounting for part of the disparity related.

In London the number of deaths of children up to 2 years, amounted in the first half of the last century to between 9,000 and 10,000, but towards the end of the century and in the first decade of the present century it reached only from 5,000 to 6,000, whilst the population had increased from 674,350 in 1700 to 1,050,000 in the year 1810.

Cholera Epidemics.—Experience confirms that epidemics no longer raise the total per centage of the deaths of the population as formerly. Thus, whereas, 15,356 deaths occurred in London in 1663 (about the normal rate) it rose to 97,306 in the year following, of which 68,596 were occasioned by the plague (*Farr*), which would be equivalent to a loss of 600,000 at the actual rate of the population of the British Capital.

Compare with this the devastation of the worst of modern epidemics, the cholera. There died of this disease in London (in 1832-33) 6,729; in 1848-49 the number rose to 14,601; in 1854 if cholera and cognate diseases were taken together the deaths were 17,919, of which 11,661 were designated cholera. The same disease swept off in all France (in 1832) 102,735; in 1849, 100,110; and in 1854 the number rose to 145,541.

In Italy this disease broke out in 3,120 communities, and carried off 147,682 persons in 1866-67; of whom 74,498 were males and 73,184

females. In Palermo 3,821; in Messina 3,787; in Catania 3,066, or relatively to the populations 2.00, 3.66 and 4.46 per cent.

Dr. Engel gives for the whole of Prussia:—

Year	Sick	Deaths	Per Cent.
1831	51,517	31,912	57.50
1832	17,713	8,364	47.25
1837	22,655	11,650	51.54
1848	48,810	26,337	54.92
1849	85,078	45,202	56.01
1850	32,115	13,126	36.69
1852	68,436	40,342	61.21
1853	15,610	8,268	54.67
1855	57,252	30,535	52.80
1857	6,378	3,471	55.35
1859	5,304	2,307	43.12
1866	224,382	114,683	51.10
1867	11,505	6,031	52.40
Total	646,755	342,228	53.83

In the year 1873, from May 22nd to December 6th, 44,959 persons were attacked by the epidemic in 9 provinces (exclusive of Westphalia and Rhenish-Prussia), of whom 23,242 died.

In Russia 849,700 individuals sickened of epidemic disease in 1855, of whom 163,000 died. An official return states that only 324,156 persons were attacked by cholera, of whom 124,504 died.

In Austria the cholera swept off 234,920 persons in 1866, causing the general mortality to exceed the average directly and indirectly by 252,597. In 1855 the average death rate was exceeded by 218,149, through the ravages of cholera.

In 1873 cholera attacked in Galicia between the 15th of May and the 6th of July 51,577, of whom 19,007 died.

The number of deaths in Hungary was 15,855, out of 41,673 attacked, within the short period from the 18th of July to the 1st of August.

In Vienna the mortality from cholera is given:—

Year		Year		Year	
1831	2,188	1849	1,117	1855	1,943
1832	1,970	1850	954	1866	2,928
1836	2,316	1854	2,122	1873	2,854

In Breslau, in 1866, out of 6,306 who sickened, 4,442 died in 11 months and 16 days.

In Leipsic during the 146 days, wherein the epidemic prevailed, 1,658 deaths occurred, equal to 1.94 per cent. of the entire population, whilst in Stöthritz, a village appropriated to artizans, there died out of 4,000 inhabitants, 240, equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., between the 26th of July, and 20th of October, 1866. In six dwellings let out to 56 families, amounting in all to 300 individuals, 39 died, equal to 14 per cent.

From the statistical figures collected officially at Munich we gather:—

	Days	Sickened	Died	Per cent.
1. From 23 Oct., 1836 to 18 Jan., 1837	87	2,047	945	45.2
2. „ 27 July, 1854 to 5 April, 1855	232	6,334	3,066	48.4
3. „ 16 July, 1873 to 28 April, 1873	284	3,040	1,466	48.2
The summer epidemic to 11 Nov., 1873	119	1,008	455	45.1
The winter „ from 15th Nov. 1873	165	2,032	1,042	49.7

The population of Munich was in:—

1836	95,000
1854	127,000
1871	170,000

In Spires out of 418 attacked 262 died within 67 days (from the 26th August, to the end of October, 1873). The epidemic raged in seven little streets, simply sparing one house in one of the streets, whilst in a neighbouring street, no house escaped. Three fourths of the deaths occurred in this quarter of the town, peopled by 2,000 persons; a fifteenth of the whole population were attacked, and a 7th of the population died of the disease.

These compared with earlier records of the epidemic are excessive, and it is unquestioned that greater cleanliness, better food, more suitable dwellings and clothing tend to limit these epidemics, and that a neglect of these prime considerations tends to multiply the attacks, and increase the fatality among those who sicken.

According to *Wappäus* out of 12,000 deaths occurring in the course of the year, taking the months as of equal length, there were per month:—

	Sardinia 1828-37	Bavaria 1844-51	Saxony 1847-59	Belgium 1841-50	Holland 1840-49	Holstein 1845-54	Denmark 1845-54	Norway 1846-55	Sweden 1851-55
Jan. ...	1,140	1,143	1,153	1,253	1,191	1,170	1,084	1,181	994
Feb. ...	1,162	1,234	1,030	1,215	1,094	1,155	1,114	1,140	1,151
March	1,067	1,278	1,051	1,208	1,097	1,231	1,179	1,143	1,211
April ...	1,045	1,186	1,066	1,137	1,020	1,149	1,179	1,183	1,178
May ...	860	978	1,041	1,076	974	1,044	1,108	1,127	1,072
June ...	834	876	918	956	941	925	965	944	844
July ...	910	828	876	853	917	815	971	844	760
August	1,084	855	975	839	954	878	882	839	821
Sept. ...	1,021	880	976	866	992	935	801	884	1,019
Oct. ...	910	879	924	830	908	846	828	880	950
Nov. ...	984	919	985	845	918	900	909	916	1,008
Dec. ...	983	935	1,005	972	1,020	951	980	919	992
Difference between maximum & minimum	328	450	277	423	283	416	378	344	451

It is everywhere during the cold months that the most deaths occur. The hot season also increases the mortality, but very slightly, up to the average of the 12 months; but whilst heat takes time to sap the powers of life, cold injuriously affects the system directly as well as eventually. It also disables the wage-earning classes sooner. The keen clear frosty days of January and February, called healthy bracing weather will often

in the course of a week in such a city as London, raise the death-rate a hundred above the average mortality. Many healthy persons suddenly become ill, whilst delicate people, and especially those suffering from privations, or age, or chronic weakness succumb altogether. Among those subject to any form of tubercular disorder, cold will turn the balance against the life which milder weather would have prolonged. Thus *Moser* (*Laws of the Duration of Life*) found with a mean temperature of the year of 45° Fahr. there was a mean mortality of 1,877 deaths (1818 and 1825). The lowest mortality occurred in 1822, amounting to 1,628 deaths only, when the mean temperature for the year was 48° Fahr., and the highest mortality occurred in 1826, which was the coldest of the 28 consecutive periods.

The Mortality of Different Classes.

De Neufirth, in 1853, published his account of all the deaths in the City of Frankfort during the 33 years, from 1820 to 1852; the length of life, and the causes of death in 22 different trades, and the comparative statistics of the Jewish and Christian population. The total deaths amounted to 6,867, among which he discovered the disease which had occasioned death in 1,782. He found the mean age of the persons deceased:—

	Years	months.	Years	months
Clergymen	...	...	65	11
Teachers, gardeners, and butchers	...	...	56	10
Shopkeepers, and curriers	56	9 &	56	7
Fishermen and boatmen	...	...	55	9
Lawyers and Financiers	...	...	54	3
Physicians and surgeons, 1st class	...	...	52	3
Bakers	...	...	51	6
Brewers	...	...	50	6
Carpenters	...	...	49	2
Bricklayers	...	...	48	8
Coopers, painters, and varnishers	...	...	47	6
Shoemakers and printers	...	3 &	47	0
Joiners, smiths, and locksmiths	46	4 &	46	3
Tailors	...	...	45	4
Stonemasons and sculptors	...	...	43	10
Compositors, type founders, and tin men	...	...	41	9
Lithographers and copper engravers	...	...	40	10

The average age among 17,625 persons, who died from 1855 to 1860 in Berlin:—

	Years	months		Years	months
Bakers	41	6	Metal founders	42	6
Sculptors	41	4	Boatmen	41	5
Brewers	34	3	Butchers	43	5
Printers	48	3	Smiths	41	8
Fishermen	47	2	Tailors	46	6
Gardeners	48	4	Compositors	34	8
Curriers	47	0	Shoemakers	49	0
Shopkeepers	47	2	Lithographers	33	0
Fellmongers	28	2	Joiners	47	7
Painters	45	2	Carpenters	46	0
Masons	47	0			

In the year 1865 a return of the mortality among printers was given by the Berlin Journeymen Printers' Union, which indicates that, in 9 years, 196 printers died out of about 1,000, amounting to a mortality of 2½ per cent. annually; of these there died of consumption 135, whilst, from other diseases, died only 61. More than one-third of the total deaths were of ages ranging from 19 to 30 years. Only two reached the age of 80. The so-called lead-palsy carried off only two persons.

According to *Escherich*, the members of all learned professions have a shorter average length of life than the rest of the male population of the same period in Bavaria. The forest officials enjoy a lower rate of mortality than any other of the six classes, and this, at all ages.

The Protestant clergy have amongst them the greatest number of old men, but a high rate of mortality is found in their ranks between the ages of 60 and 70. The Catholic clergy show the same ratio between the ages of 45 and 65. The mortality among physicians is the highest of all the classes, and at an early age. Three-fourths of them die before reaching 50 years, and ten out of eleven before 60.

In estimating the relative healthiness of trades it must be borne in mind that in certain callings strong boys are principally employed, whilst the more weakly are kept back for tailoring and the like occupations.

In England the duration of life has been found most unfavourable among the steel workers, polishers, and grinders at Sheffield. The next in this category is occupied by colliers, partly owing to preventible accidents in mines.

Taking the expectation of life at the age of 20 throughout England, its average is 39.42 years. In the healthiest localities it rises to 43.46, as against 30.57 in the worst of the mining districts (Merthyr Tydvil.)

Expectation of life in out-door and indoor employments:—

	OUTDOOR		INDOOR	
Age	Slight Exertion	Violent Exertion	Slight Exertion	Violent Exertion
20	... 41.88 years	42.01 years	... 37.80 years	43.41 years
30	... 35.70 „	34.50 „	... 30.14 „	36.58 „
40	... 27.90 „	27.80 „	... 23.03 „	29.12 „
50	... 20.50 „	21.18 „	... 17.27 „	21.97 „
60	... 14.04 „	15.14 „	... 11.01 „	15.56 „
70	... 8.64 „	10.44 „	... 4.56 „	9.33 „

There are causes of death which may work slowly but very potently; among these are, 1st, anxieties about providing a bare living; 2nd, an actual want of a sufficient supply of the necessaries of life; 3rd, a constrained and continued unnatural posture of body; and 4th, a lack of sanitary conditions. Starvation by degrees seizes hold of its victim very surely, although rarely suddenly.

The average age of female workers in London is 36.4 years. Out of 1,000 seamstresses who die 438 fall a prey to consumption arising from the causes mentioned, to which must be added the effects of prostitution. Of the shopwomen only 127 in the 1,000 die of phthisis, but not until a considerably greater age than the former attained. Likewise there are, in every 1,000, 106 seamstresses to 37 shopwomen who die of inflammatory fevers. In 1867 there were 127,131 seamstresses in London, 21,000 of whom were under 21 years of age.

Mortality in the Military Profession. — It was a very general belief formerly that among the troops in time of peace the mortality was far lower than among civilians, because the soldiers were supplied with wholesome food, good clothing, and clean dwellings, and freed from the care which harrasses the ordinary citizen in daily life. Statistics tell a different tale. The change from his former mode of living, and the temptations to irregularity of life; the crowding together of the men in the sleeping-rooms, and the want of every kind of ordinary civil occupation, powerfully predispose to unfavourable results. In Lord Dalhousie's Commission it appeared in evidence that the majority of the soldiers who went into hospitals were brought there through the result of their own excesses. It is worthy of notice that whilst on the Continent places without a garrison petitioned for one, many places in England where it became known that garrisons were to be stationed sent in petitions to spare the inhabitants from the danger of such an affliction for the sake of morality. The documents in 1872 in the Herald of Peace have been quoted in confirmation of this assertion.

French Army.—Whilst the mortality among the civil population between the ages of 20 and 30 amounted to 10 per 1,000, the death-rate among the soldiers during the time of the older Bourbons was:—

For the whole army ...	19.0	Subalterns of line (infantry)	10.8
Privates of the infantry ...	22.3	Subalterns of infantry guard	9.0
Infantry guard	16.7		

which raised the death-rate of the military to nearly as much again as that of the civil population.

Dr. Bertillon, hospital-surgeon of Montmorency, in his "Statistique des causes de décés," observes that he had pointed out that the general mortality had decreased since the previous century among all classes and all ages; and he compares the two periods, 1817-31 and 1840-49, but there remained, no doubt, but that mortality among youths between 20 and 25 years of age had increased frightfully, whilst the young females had escaped the same high death-rate.

Mr. Boudin, on "l'état sanitaire et de la mortalité des armées de terre et de mer," (Paris, 1846), shews that the mortality of the services is nearly twice that of the civilians under ordinary circumstances.

In the English army the expenditure is far greater, and the provisioning much better. The uniform is hardly so convenient as in the French army. In many respects the quartering is not yet unexceptionable, although very greatly improved since 1872-73.

The average number of deaths among the population per 1,000 at 19 years of age is 9.2; in the agricultural districts it is only 7.7; in the worst manufacturing towns it varies frem 11.9 to 12.4. Healthy youths only are selected for the army, but the mortality was:—

Cavalry (Life Guards) ...	11.	Infantry of the line ...	18.7
Cavalry of the line	13.3	Foot guards	20.4

The police, with their night duty and long hours, have a mortality as low as 8.92.

The death-rate among the guards as compared with that prevalent in the regiments of the line retains its excess for years after the guards have obtained their discharge.

The British auxiliary forces on their native soil obtain a very varied mortality.

The Fencibles (Maltese serving in Malta) ...	9.0	deaths	per 1,000
„ Hottentots (serving in the Cape of Good Hope)	12.5	„	„
„ Hindoos („ „ Bengal army) ...	13.0	„	„
„ Hindoos („ „ Madras „) ...	15.0	„	„
„ Lascars („ „ Ceylon „) ...	25.8	„	„

The Russian Army.—The defective commissariat and the distance at which the troops are kept from home and the habits and enjoyments of home raises the death rate to 38 per 1000, which has caused great anxiety to the government.

Although recent tabulated statistics shew a very general abatement in the death and sick rates, the inference must not be too hastily arrived at. 1st. The choice of recruits depends more on selection; and 2ndly. When any soldier is subjected to threatening and apparently disabling malady he is not unfrequently discharged and does not figure on the death list of the army, but on that of the civil population.

Typhus fever has been named the disease of barracks and casemates. *Dr. Seeland*, of Warsaw. observes, "The rate of mortality remains in our regiments at 10 per 1000 annually, but the "incapables," of whom one half suffer from tubercular disease to above 40 per 1000. The incapables mean those who for the time or altogether must be discharged from service.

The doctor refers to the Russian soldiers levied in Poland, principally, and adds, "Medical men have long been aware that a continued mental depression prejudicially affects the digestion and the circulation, through its tendency to diminish nervous vigour." No very eminent commander has ever disregarded this phenomenon. If the soldier's calling be a forced one, he is apt to deem it, at least under unfavorable circumstance, to be something between that of citizen and convict—not unfrequently he deems his service a sheer loss both to himself and his family, or to his hopes and settlement in life. Where the service is compulsory, the proportion of crimes committed by soldiers is as 2.58 to 1 in the civil population. Field Marshall Von Moltke appears to have thought that there was something in the truth "that the abnormal state of mind which a soldier experiences from the general abnormal circumstances which surround him, displays itself in some abnormal way," when he commented on the above fact—a comment which gave much offence at the time.

Le Conseil de Santé instituted comparisons in 1866 between the Prussian, French, and English armies.

The average daily number of sick per 1000 in the English army (where those nursed in ordinary hospitals were alone taken) was 49. In the French, 19 in ordinary, and 7 in the regimental infirmaries; add 11 nursed in barracks; total, 37. In Prussia, 42.

The deaths per 1,000 men: In Prussia, 6.70; Great Britain, 8.86; France, 9.22; Russia, 15.50.

The Prussian Ministry of War shews a different calculation.

Amount of sickness per 1,000 men: In France (daily), 50; in England, 42.47; in Prussia, 40.5.

The duration of illness: In England, 17.81 days; France, 8.6; Prussia, 12.7.

Deaths in the Prussian army from 1846-63 equal to 9.49. In 1867 only 6.19.

In the French army, in 1867, the deaths were 11.74 per 1,000
„ English „ „ „ 9.40 „
„ Austrian „ „ „ 12.0 „

Discharged on account of illness per 1,000: Among the French troops, 7.0; Prussian, 15.0; English, 32.6.

The loss per 1,000 among these compared with the other deaths diminishing the effective strength of the armies.

	French	Prussian	English
Dead	9.22	6.70	8.86
Discharged	7.00	15.00	32.60
Together ...	16.22	21.70	41.46

In favor of Prussia the calculation is based on the returns of 1863. It will be found that had the year 1867 been taken the results would not appear so favorable.

With a total strength in 1867 of 253,230 there were 1,657 deaths, or 6.54 per 1,000. There were 13,607 discharged, of whom 6,425 were unfit for service, 121 partially, and 5,971 wholly invalided. The deaths including the effective force are diminished by 34.82 per 1,000. Perhaps the effects of the campaign in 1866 may have contributed to this total, but it does not explain it, especially when the suicides among the troops are considered. In the Prussian army in 1861 there were 103; in 1867 the number rose to 155; in 1868 to 160; in 1869 to 182. But in the Austrian army the number of suicides is put down at 300 a year.

In *Mr. A. M. Tulloch's* comparison of the sickness and mortality, together with the prevailing diseases of seamen and soldiers the proportions on an effective list per 1,000 men are:—

OF THE TOTAL FORCE.			IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Land force	Sea force		Land force	Sea force
Sick	929	1,204.4	Sick	1,088	1,304.
Dead... ...	14	19.7	Dead... ...	20	11.
Discharged ...	26	38.	Discharged ...	95	25.7

The mortality in the English mercantile marine amounted on an average to 18.7 per 1,000 of seamen throughout the ten years 1851-1859 both inclusive. It fell the lowest in 1852, being 13.8, but it rose in 1856 to 20.4. Again in 1867 it stood at 29.9, and in 1868 to 26.6 per 1,000 men. The actual number in 1867 was 5,283; in 1868 it was 5,237. Of these 1,785 perished in shipwreck, 1,141 were otherwise drowned. Of fever there died 340; of dysentry 216; of cholera 175; of consumption 171; of yellow fever 155; of scurvy 26; by murder 16; and by suicide 23.

The numbers in the war marine of the Netherlands in 1863 and 1864 were respectively 7,510 and 10,131; sickness 14,866 and 14,112 making a total for the two years of 28,978 on the sick list; making an average of 1,686.25 of sicknesses treated in the 10.000 yearly. The *deaths* from sickness in 1863 were 102; and in 1864 were 108, averaging 13.6 and 10.7 per 1,000. Deaths by accident 26 and 15; equal to 3.5 and 1.5. Taken together 128 and 123 respectively: equal to 17.0 and 12.0 per 1,000.

The mortality was highest in the East India squadron, being 28.3 and 22.4 among the European, and 26.0 decreasing to 19.5 among the natives.

In the Japanese waters 18.9 and 8.8 of Europeans died to 29.0 and 23.6 of Indian natives.

Dr. Steinburg's survey of the German imperial marine of 1871 gives an average of 1,711 men stationed in Kiel among whom the cases of sickness were 1,910, giving to each man 1.11 times on sick list. Of the total 11 died. But with an average of 1,620 men in an East-Asiatic station there were 2,552 sick persons on the lists during three years so that each man was ill 1.57 times, of whom 15 died annually. This gives an increase of sickness of 45.55 per cent., and of 0.26 per cent. of deaths.

Compare these figures with those stated for the English navy and the result is, that although the sickness varies little, the mortality does vary notably being less by 2.21 per cent.

In the Prussian army from 1846 to 1863 there was estimated by the medical department in the 1,000 soldiers 0.46 suicides. In 1867 the estimate was 0.61 per 1,000. In 1868 it rose to 0.63.

In the French army in 1876 the estimate is 0.46, but in the English army from 1860 to 1865 suicides stand at 0.28 per 1,000 men. According to *Schimmer*, out of every 1,000 who come to a violent end in Austria there are 120.9 suicides among civilians and 558.3 among the soldiers.

According to *Adolph Wagner*, for every 100 suicides among the male civilian population, the military statistics give in—

Saxony*	(1847—1858)	177	Prussia	(1849)	293
Wurtemberg	(1846—1858)	192	Sweden	(1851—1855)	423
France	(1856—1860)	253	Austria	(1851—1857)	643

Suicides.

According to *Dr. Striker's* computation, the annual number of suicides in 100,000—

In Saxony	1856-60	24.15	Nassau	1860-62	10.2
„	1860-63	26.87	Würtemburg	1856-60	8.5
„	1864-67	27.48	Bavaria	1856-60	7.2
Mecklenburg	1856-60	16.2	German-Austria	1860-61	6.4
Hesse	1856-60	13.4	Belgium	1860-61	4.54
Hanover	1856-58	13.7	England	1860-61	4.25
Prussia	1856-60	12.2	Italy	1865-66	2.62
France	1856-60	11.9	Spain	1865-66	1.50
Baden	1856-60	10.8			

* More recent statistics afford ample evidence that these proportions are even more unfavourable in subsequent years. In Saxony in 1868, when the Saxon military system, merged into a more or less absolute Prussian appendage or contingent, made a radical change in the status and condition of the army a sensible fact, as many as thirty suicides were reported; and *five* occurred in the regiment of the Rifles alone.

Whilst the returns from Spain and Italy are acknowledged not to be perfect, those from England are to be trusted, and show a pre-eminence in abstention from suicide. The rate per million over all Germany was 1,300 in the years from 1862-70.

In 1862 it was	66	In 1866 it was	65
„ 1863 „	64	„ 1867 „	66
„ 1864 „	70	„ 1868 „	64
„ 1865 „	68	„ 1869 „	67

The mode of suicide was mostly by hanging. Out of 67 cases it was employed in 28. Next in frequency was throat-cutting, next stabbing, then drowning, poison, and powder and shot.

In Lower Austria, from 1860-65, the average number was 1 in 9,882 inhabitants.

In Transylvania ... 1 in	12,546	1864-65	
„ Moravia ... ... 1 in	13,884	In Galicia ... ... 1 in	23,202
„ Upper Austria ... 1 in	14,628	The military frontier 1 in	32,220
„ Silesia ... ... 1 in	15,930	In Croatia & Slavonia 1 in	32,610
„ Hungary ... 1 in	19,072	The Litoral ... 1 in	32,664
„ Salzburg... ... 1 in	19,584	In Venezia ... ... 1 in	34,015
„ Styria ... ... 1 in	19,668	„ Carniola... ... 1 in	42,576
„ Bukowina ... 1 in	21,078	„ Dalmatia ... 1 in	69,996
„ Carinthia ... 1 in	22,344	„ Tyrol ... ... 1 in	194,270

The suicides of women compared with those of men were:

In Lower Austria	15	per	cent.	of	the	whole.
„ Upper Austria	12	„	„	„		
„ Salzburg	21	„	„	„		
„ Styria	20	„	„	„		
„ Carinthia	14	„	„	„		
„ Carniola	15	„	„	„		
The Litoral	18	„	„	„		
In the Tyrol	25	„	„	„		
„ Bohemia	25	„	„	„		
„ Hungary	34	„	„	„		
„ Moravia	14	„	„	„		
„ Silesia	12	„	„	„		
„ Galicia	22	„	„	„		
„ Bukowina	17	„	„	„		
„ Dalmatia	17	„	„	„		
„ Military frontier	29	„	„	„		
„ Venezia	29	„	„	„		
„ Croatia and Slavonia	30	„	„	„		
„ Transylvania	35	„	„	„		

The average of all these countries—22 per cent.

In France, hanging is the most frequent mode of suicide in young men; but fire-arms, later on in life, to which Paris alone seems to form an exception.

The frequency of suicide does not diminish as has been supposed, but steadily increases with growing years till the period of extreme old age.

Out of every 100,000 persons classified by age, men and women between 5 and 80 years of age in the years 1849-58, in France were :—

	Men	Women
Age from 5 to 30 years of age ...	12.1 ...	5.4
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	35.7 ...	10.7
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	50.9 ...	14.15
„ 50 „ 60 „ ...	67.10 ...	17.5
„ 60 „ 70 „ ...	73.4 ...	22.0
„ 70 „ 80 „ ...	78.3 ...	23.5
„ 80 and upwards	69.3 ...	23.5

The decrease is very slight in men at 80 and upwards, but in women it is still stationary.

From the returns of the French Minister of Justice there appeared in 1865 in the towns (communes of above 2,000 inhabitants), 1 suicide in 4,553 inhabitants, but in the country, 1 only in 10,617.

The total suicides for the 5 years, 1861 to 1865, may be classified as—

Age	Men	Women	Age	Men	Women
Under 16 years ...	102	39	From 60 to 70 ...	2,486	803
From 16 to 21 ...	530	306	„ 70 to 80 ...	1,290	435
„ 21 to 30 ...	2,112	643	Above 80 ...	279	105
„ 30 to 40 ...	2,801	681	Age not ascertained	219	32
„ 40 to 50 ...	3,699	927			
„ 50 to 60 ...	3,839	922	Grand total	18,411	4,893

Of the youthful suicides, 141 under 15 years of age are included.

Of 15 years of age	63
Of 14 „	29
Of 13 „	28
Of 12 „	11
Of 11 „	6
Of 10 „	3
Of 8 „	1

Women constitute about 20 per cent. of the total suicides (210 per 1,000), and with respect to the relative age, the analogy is nearly equal, except during the period from 16 to 21 years, when the figure disproportionally increases.

The occupations of the 23,304 suicides given were :—

Of agriculturalists	8,057
Industrially employed	5,741
Trades...	1,406
Liberal professions	3,860
Servants	917
Without settled employment...	3,323

In the time mentioned (1861 to 1865) the modes of death were:—

By hanging	9,097	
„ drowning	6,746	
„ charcoal	1,753	of whom in Paris 1,035
„ gun shot	1,335	
„ pistol shot	1,114	
„ cutting or stabbing	934	
„ poison	487	
„ precipitation from a height	793	

The alleged cause of the suicide:—

From loss of property and consequent poverty	2,577
Family troubles and misfortune	2,715
Love, jealousy, and debauchery	3,598
Bodily suffering	4,865
Disease of the brain	7,045
Perpetration of murder and arson	206
Motives unknown	2,295

The returns in the Prussian dominions give for the year 1869, 3,187 from the civil officials, but 3,554 from the ecclesiastical statistics, which would equal 15 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 279 from the civil authorities, and 282, according to the Church authorities, were in Breslau, or 20 in 100,000 inhabitants. In Magdeburg the numbers are variously estimated as 196 and 214 suicides, or 26 in 100,000.

SUICIDES CLASSED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 10 years	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Males	2	23	140	299	204	182	197	260
Females	1	5	60	71	54	55	42	39
	3	28	200	370	258	237	239	299

Age	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-80	Over 80
Males	272	253	219	167	141	88	41	18
Females	75	49	50	36	31	18	10	10
	347	302	269	203	172	106	51	28

It must not be forgotten that out of every 1,000 persons born, 484 are still alive in their 40th year, but only 60 in their 80th year.

It is in towns that the larger number of suicides, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, are to be found, being 1,213 males and 269 females, total, 1,482 in 8,500,000 of inhabitants; and in the country, 1,222 males and 331 females, total, 1,553 in 16,500,000.

The dates of suicides, according to the months of the year, and their relative number:—

	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
January ...	221	44	265	July	242	65	307
February ...	181	52	233	August ...	221	44	265
March ...	227	59	286	September ...	196	50	246
April ...	261	65	326	October ...	212	45	257
May ...	246	51	297	November	154	44	198
June ...	222	59	281	December ...	160	31	191

It appears that the suicides increase as the hours of the day increase, and decrease as the days shorten. The numbers for the four quarters of the year were—

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
784 ...	904 ...	818 ...	646

Calculated according to the phases of the moon, the numbers are—

	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter
Males ...	614 ...	644 ...	604 ...	640
Females	151 ...	149 ...	134 ...	162
Total ...	765 ...	793 ...	738 ...	802

The religious persuasions of suicides are classed in every 100,000 as 18.71 Protestants, 6.93 Roman Catholics, and 9.6 Jewish. The Jewish race has a monopoly of Cosmopolitanism. The mortality among them is especially low, and their tenacity of life is greater than that of any Europeans.

Sub-section.—General mortality under special conditions.

In Algeria the rate of deaths in the six years, 1844 to 1849, per 1,000 was 57.7 among the Europeans, but only 33.9 among the Jews.

In 1856 the returns of births were—

	Europeans	Moslems	Jews
Births	1,234 ...	331 ...	211
Deaths	1,553 ...	514 ...	187

De Neufville gives the lists of mortality in 1846 to 1848 in Frankfort—

Age	Christians	Jews	Age	Christians	Jews
1 to 4 years	24.1 ‰	12.9 ‰	50 to 54 years	4.6 ‰	3 8 ‰
5 „ 9 „	2.3 „	0.4 „	55 „ 59 „	5.7 „	6.1 „
10 „ 14 „	1.1 „	1.5 „	60 „ 64 „	5.4 „	9.5 „
15 „ 19 „	3.4 „	3.0 „	65 „ 69 „	6.0 „	7.2 „
20 „ 24 „	6.2 „	4.2 „	70 „ 74 „	5.4 „	11.4 „
25 „ 29 „	6.2 „	4.6 „	75 „ 79 „	4.3 „	9.1 „
30 „ 34 „	4.8 „	3.4 „	80 „ 84 „	2.6 „	5.0 „
35 „ 39 „	5.8 „	6.1 „	85 „ 89 „	0.9 „	1.5 „
40 „ 44 „	5.4 „	4.6 „	90 „ 94 „	0.16 „	0.4 „
45 „ 49 „	5.6 „	5.3 „	95 „ 100 „	0.04 „	— „

The avoidance of hard work and the temperate habits, which may be deemed a peculiarity of the race, are not sufficient to account for the superior intensity of life, which characterises the Jewish people. It cannot be said that this is a speciality of the Semitic Races, as the Phœnicians and Carthagenians have entirely disappeared from off the earth.

In 1834 to 1869 the number of Jews in Cis-Leithania had risen from 355,234 to 820,200, having shewn an increase exceeding that of all the other people.

Disease Considered in Connection with Rank and Age.

It is a great part of statistics to tabulate disease according to the occupation and age of those attacked. The friendly societies of England have supplied some important information on this topic; the subjoined table gives the number of days that the persons belonging to the friendly societies were ill.

	OCCUPIED IN ORDINARY WORK		OCCUPIED IN LIGHT WORK		OCCUPIED IN HARD WORK	
Age	Per 1,000	Per Year	Per 1,000	Per Year	Per 1,000	Per Year
15 to 16 ...	6.21	6¼ days	5.13	5 days	6.99	7 days
16 „ 21 ...	33.77	6¾ „	30.72	6 „	35.34	7 „
21 „ 26 ...	34.32	6¾ „	30.55	6 „	36.33	7¼ „
26 „ 31 ...	34.54	7 „	30.14	6 „	37.45	7½ „
31 „ 36 ...	34.61	7 „	29.28	6 „	38.40	7½ „
36 „ 41 ...	39.08	7¾ „	34.33	6¾ „	42.96	7½ „
41 „ 46 ...	44.14	8¾ „	37.50	7½ „	49.82	10 „
46 „ 51 ...	54.67	10½ „	46.44	9¼ „	58.25	11½ „
51 „ 56 ...	64.83	12¾ „	60.57	12 „	68.92	13¾ „
56 „ 61 ...	82.16	16¼ „	73.13	14½ „	91.57	18½ „
61 „ 66	118.26	23½ „	103.86	20¾ „	133.63	26¾ „
66 „ 71 ...	180.28	36 „	167.37	33½ „	194.13	38¾ „

From the 15th to the 85th year of life, including 80 years of the working period, the laborer is subjected to 5 years of illness, but only 78 weeks of this illness overtakes him from the age of 16 to 66, a period of 51 years. If therefore, the period be divided into equal halves, the result is:—

In the 1st 26 years, from 15 to 41, less 182.52 days, there is just ½ year
„ 2nd 25 years, from 41 to 66, „ 362.17 „ nearly 1 year
„ 3rd 11 years, from 66 to 77, „ 543.0 „ 1 and ½ years
„ 4th 8 years from 77 to 85, „ 763.68 „ above 2 years

This is an universal average.

The proportion for those occupied in light work and hard work is:—

Light Work			Sickness
In 29 years work, from	15 to 44		182.37 = 6 months
24 „	44 to 68		356.49 = 12 „
11 „	68 to 79		567.86 = 18 „
6 „	79 to 85		577.35 = 18 „
			1,684.07 = 4½ years

			Sickness
In 24 year's work, from	15 to 39	... ...	179.61 = 6 months
25 „	39 to 64	... ...	361.32 = 12 „
12 „	64 to 76	... ...	582.27 = 19 „
6 „	76 to 82	... ...	576.69 = 19 „
3 „	82 to 85	... ...	319.67 = 10 „
			2,019.56 = $5\frac{1}{2}$ years

With *hard work* a whole year's illness is the excess over the working period of the life of one who is occupied in *light work*. In his 39th year the man of hard work has lost half a year by illness, which the man of light work does not experience till his 44th year Yet in both cases the second period of 25 years doubles the time of sickness of the 1st period: and later on in life the difference is still more visible in favor of those employed in light work.

According to tables published in 1859, by the late *Mr. Tidd Pratt* sickness is distributed thus:—

MEN EMPLOYED IN LIGHT WORK.

Age	Large Towns	Smaller Towns	Country
30 years ...	4.91 days ...	6.22 days ...	6.22 days
50 „ ...	10.41 „ ...	11.59 „ ...	9.37 „
70 „ ...	26.74 „ ...	46.44 „ ...	42.71 „

MEN EMPLOYED IN HARD WORK.

Age	Large Towns	Smaller Towns	Country
30 years ...	8.41 days ...	7.60 days ...	7.65 days
50 „ ...	12.92 „ ...	13.19 „ ...	12.34 „
70 „ ...	52.29 „ ...	36.62 „ ...	47.98 „

The varied proportions in which trades furnish men fit for military service, according to the statistics of Saxony, 1852 to 1854, are seen by the *unfit*:—

Fishing trade	42.86 per cent. *unfit*	Tailors	79.94 per cent. *unfit*
Stonemasons	46.39 „	Weavers	72.77 „
Brewers	52.97 „	Spinners of all kinds	79.07 „
Carpenters	52.28 „	Compositors and printers	85.0 „
Bricklayers	54.87 „	Lithographers	85.19 „
Joiners	69.91 „	Watchmakers	88.23 „
Farm servants & day laborers	62.37 „	Teachers	87.38 „
Miners	67.41 „	Gymnasts	88.66 „
Smelters	61.23 „	Apothecaries	92.54 „
Shoemakers	70.51 „		

The results of examinations were:—

	Able-bodied	Not so favourable	Unfit
From towns ...	19.73 per cent.	9.31 per cent.	70.96 per cent.
„ villages ...	26.58 „	8.17 „	65.26

Of the 18,873 conscripts examined for the levy of troops in Saxony in March 1867, 36.251 per cent. were pronounced fit; 4.969 unfit at the time; 43.353 quite unfit to which number were subsequently added 15.42 per cent. below the standard.

The brewers furnished the highest number of able bodied men, viz., 64.948 per cent. next to them came the butchers 60.107; coopers 57.943; stone-cutters 57.377; millers 56.686 per cent. The most unfavourable results appeared in the class of teachers who supplied only 19.565 per cent., and the copyists who furnished 22.228 per cent. For the levy of October (1868), 18,924 young men were examined. Of these 9,397 were pronounced quite fit for service—that is 39.832 per cent. 986 were less adapted for service, viz., 4.677 per cent., 2,245 unfit at the time, being 10.650 per cent., and 7,296 or 34.609 per cent. permanently unfit. 2,052 or 9,734 per cent. rejected as being below the standard; in addition to whom 105 were refused. Of the permanently unfit the largest numbers were cigar makers, who constituted 60.8 per cent. of their class. Teachers were 58.4 per cent.; clerks 58.1; shopkeepers 57.8; composi.ors 53.2; gymnasts 52.2; printers of books, stuffs, and lithographers, 52.1; girdlers, goldsmiths, and watchmakers 51.3; stocking makers 48.6; instrument makers 47.3; tailors 46.8; musicians 46.0; factory hands 45,5; weavers and lace makers 42.3; artists (painters and sculptors) 41.3; dyers 47.7; tilers and slaters only 14.3; brewers 22.2; butchers 22.8; boatmen 23.9; millers and stuff weavers 26.1; carpenters 28.3; and potters 28.8 per cent.

Deaths caused by Accidents.

According to *Dr. Engel's* statistics the rate of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons in the course of a year were :—

	Men	Women	Mean
In Prussia, from 1861—1864	0.634	0.163	0.397
In the large towns	0.644	0.129	0.386
In Hanover, from 1855—1864	0.649	0.157	0.403
In Saxony, „ 1851—1863	0,418	0.094	0.253
In Bavaria „ 1859—1864	0.397	0.124	0.261
In Austria „ 1851	0.444	0.143	0.294
In Belgium „ 1851—1863	0.514	0.152	0.333
In England „ 1858—1859	1.032	0.349	0.691
In France „ 1854—1860	0.443	0.103	0-277

The loss of life in the mines of Prussia afford more unfavourable results than England, and are scarcely less than in Austria.

Railway accidents afford some important variations. In 1870 there occurred in Austro-Germany 754 fatal accidents, and 1,054 were more or less severely wounded. In 1871 the killed rose to 931, and the injured to 1,177.

Dr. Engel presented to the German Diet, on the introduction of a "Bill to provide compensation to those who suffered from railway companies' negligence, the subjoined tables of the number of persons killed or injured in their several occupations in 1869, separating the employers from the employed :—

Employed.	FATAL. Employers	Employed	Total	NOT FATAL Employers	Employed	Total
a In Agriculture ...	107	455	562	25	86	111
b Forest cultivation ...	3	67	70		12	12
c Fisheries	25	22	47			
d Mining and smelting...	—	523	523	5	132	137
e MANUFACTURES AND WORKS OF ART :—						
1 Workers of ores and stone ...	3	36	39	1	10	11
2 Workers of metals ...	—	27	27	—	27	27
3 Chemical works ...	—	26	26	1	15	16
4 Textile industry ...	—	23	23	—	46	46
5 Manufactures in paper and leather	2	21	23	—	13	13
6 Ditto wood & carving	—	23	23	1	9	10
7 Food, distillers, brewers, sugar factories, and milling	9	91	100	2	51	53
8 Manufactures of clothing material ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
9 Manufactures of machines and implements	—	31	31	„	42	42
10 In building	17	328	345	7	219	226
11 Polygraphic trades ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
f In commerce	6	18	24	4	16	20
g Traffic by land (railways, &c. ...	2	198	220	4	97	101
2 By water, including sea	6	93	99	—	4	4
3 Lodging and entertaining other persons	3	1	4	2	2	4
n Rendering personal help	—	28	28	—	16	16
	183	2,013	2,216	52	800	852

Accidents.

Of the 61,949,816 passengers who travelled on the Prussian railways, in the year 1869, over 301,261,210 miles, 4 were killed and 17 injured. Of the 45,849 officials employed in 1869, in working and tending the lines of rail, 78 officials and 96 persons employed, *i.e.*, 174 persons were killed; and 171 officials and 207 workmen, *i.e.*, 378 persons were injured. Slight injuries, less than maiming are included.

In every 1000 who met with accidents in the exercise of their calling there were :—

	Fatal.	Not Fatal.
In Agriculture	0.13	0.03
„ Forest cultivation	1.99	0.34
„ Manufactures and works of skill, exclusive of building	0.17	0.13

	Fatal	Not Fatal
„ Building	1.38	0.90
„ Commerce	0.09	0.07
„ Traffic by land, road, and railway ...	1.51	0.76
„ Fisheries	3.24	
„ Mining and smelting	2.60	0.68
By Prussian railway	3.80	8.24
„ Water	2.00	0.08
„ Lodging others	0.04	0.04
„ Rendering help	0.03	0.01

These returns indicate that agriculture is not less liable to injure those employed in it than manufactures. If the causes of accidents be investigated, a question will soon arise as to the proportion, which occurs through the fault distinctly traceable to the sufferer himself, or to the fault of others.

In mining, quarrying, and smelting, out of 660 accidents, 214 are traced to the sufferer himself, but 428 to that of others, and in 18 cases the cause of the accident was undiscoverable. Of the circumstances which led to the accidents, fatal or not fatal, the statistics are :—

A.—AGRICULTURE.

	Men	Women	Both
Accidents connected with agriculture (the machines used)	42	33	75
Falling from the upper floor, as of barns or granaries...	92	13	105
Falling from or being run over by wagons.	25	13	272
Kicked or otherwise injured by animals ...	43	—	43
Buried while digging sand, clay, marl or gravel	34	9	43
By the fall of trees in felling, or wood-cutting	33	—	33
Drowning while sheep-washing or swimming horses	38	4	42
Struck by lightning	13	9	22
Various unclassified causes	31	7	38
	585	88	673

B.—FOREST CULTIVATION.

	Men	Women	Both
1. Wood cutting	68	3	71
2. Being run over	2	3	5
3. Being shot or cut	3	—	3
4. Drowning 2, lightning 1	3	—	3
	76	6	82

C.—FISHERIES.

	Men	Women	Both
By falling out of boats 15, upsetting boats 13	28	—	28
„ Breaking ice	4	—	4
Run down by other vessels 5, unclassified causes 10	15	—	15
	47	—	47

D.—MINING AND SMELTING.

	Men	Women	Both
1. Falling of rock or earth in mass ...	283		
2. „ down the shaft	93		
3. Noxious vapours	24		
4. Explosions of dynamite or powder ...	43		
5. Falling of bucket or other object down the shaft	25		
6. „ into machinery or other gear...	30		
7. By boiler explosions	12		
8. Crushed while entering or leaving mines or trams	56		
9. Suffocation in damp 10, common daily accidents 51...	61		
10. Unclassified injuries	33		
Including 523 killed.	660		

E.—MANUFACTURES AND SKILLED LABOUR (EXCLUSIVE OF BUILDING).

	Men	Women	Both
By machinery, driving bands, mill wheels, and the like	200	26	226
„ Explosions of boilers and powder mills	79	9	88
„ Burning, suffocation, or scalded by steam or molten metal	33	—	33
„ Fall of scaffolding while raising machinery or weights	26	—	26
Crushed by the falling of machinery or implements	52	—	50
By unclassified accidents	88	2	90
	478	37	513

F.—BY VARIOUS KINDS OF CONSTRUCTION OR BUILDING.

	Men	Women	Both
In road-making, by the falling of stones or caving in of earth	72	—	72
By being run over...	17	—	17
In bridge-making, by fall of scaffolding ...	27	—	27
„ the digging and constructing wells, falling of scaffolding for lofty buildings...	262	—	262
Falling of stones and beams	60	2	62
Caving in of the foundation, or fall of the whole erection	74	3	77
Foul gases 10, and unclassified causes 44	54	—	54
	566	5	571

G.—IN TRAFFIC—*a*. LAND TRAFFIC.

	Men	Women	Both
By being run over on railroads (exclusive of railway servants)	159		159
By being run over by ordinary land-carriages	92		92
By the upsetting of carriages (waggons, &c.)	16		16
By the fall of goods while being loaded ...	4		4
Killed by horses	4		4
Unclassified causes	26		26
	301		301

(*b*)—WATER TRAFFIC.

	Men	Women	Both
By falling overboard	61		61
Drowned by the falling in of a bridge ...	4		4
Drowned by the upsetting of boats	8		8
Found drowned (cause unknown)	16		16
By the bursting of a boiler	1		1
By the falling of masts	3		3
In stowing the freight	6		6
By unclassified causes	4		4
	103		103

H.—IN RENDERING PERSONAL HELP OR SERVICE.

	Men	Women	Both
By falling from windows, or the like ...	2	8	10
By burns with petroleum or spirits	1	3	4
Falling into the water while washing linen ...	3	5	8
Run over	10		10
Unclassified causes	12		12
	28	16	44

The classification and analyses of the accidents which happened in Prussia from 1869 to 1872, and the violent deaths and serious injuries within the same period were—

	KILLED			SEVERELY INJURED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1869	5,323	1,059	6,382	1,207	207	1,414
1870	5,223	1,045	6,268	1,455	163	1,618
1871	5,566	1,153	6,719	1,333	189	1,522
1872	5,815	1,103	6,918	1,649	184	1,833

Of the persons engaged in earning their living in various ways, there were killed—*Fatal Accidents*

Business or Callings	TOTAL NUMBERS. 1869	1870	1871	1872	OF THOSE IN ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT. 1869	1870	1871	1872
1. Agriculture and cattle breeding	1,962	947	1,193	1,112	487	493	453	517
2. Forest cultivation and game keeping	72	63	57	65	54	56	44	52
3. Fisheries	43	43	44	45	34	39	43	43
4. Mining	487	479	615	639	450	457	580	583
5. Building trades	455	373	356	414	267	198	200	227
6. Metal manufacture	166	115	150	195	78	39	64	97
7. Textile manufacture	61	52	57	49	12	9	13	7
8. Other branches of industry...	593	656	625	683	237	285	231	237
9. Trade or traffic industry and mutual assurance system	97	111	130	117	22	21	10	11
10. Railway system (including construction)	193	297	336	376	160	258	293	326
11. Post and telegraph	19	17	16	11	8	9	5	5
12. Navigation and floatage	143	104	135	164	125	86	109	137
13. Goods carrying, letting carriages and road making	80	88	83	101	59	60	53	75
14. Hotel management	34	30	22	20	5	7	2	1
15. Artizans and day laborers	629	715	774	681	221	257	160	189
16. Servants having separate households	19	8	7	9	2	5	4	6
17. Army	147	148	143	152	50	59	75	100
18. War marine	5	27	14	5	4	26	12	4
19. Unclassified callings	86	88	65	77	17	11	4	5
20. Annuitants and pensioners	18	13	29	32	—	—	—	—
21. Almsfolk (those in houses of correction)	140	108	95	95	—	—	—	—
22. Persons in receipt of alms	107	92	60	58	—	—	—	—
23. Persons without definite callings	99	128	151	126	—	—	—	—
	12	6	21	7	—	—	—	—
	4,767	4,708	5,178	5,233	2,292	2,375	2,355	2,622
Beside the above, which were fatal, there were accidents not fatal. They consisted of losses of one or both eyes, or legs, or arms, and other less mutilating	1,290	1,506	1,362	1,633	—	—	—	—

From 1873 to 1876 the total number of killed was—

Totals					
1873	... ...	5,513,	of these	2,769	were in active employment
1874	... ...	5,761	„	2,807	„ „
1875	... ...	6,181	„	2,812	„ „
1876	... ...	6,141	„	2,745	„ „

Of the difference of the proportion of accidents between boys and girls there is little observable under 5 years of age, but from 5 to 15 years of age the boys suffer from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole list of accidents. About 15 years of age and upwards the females meet with only 12 per cent., and the males 88 per cent. of the accidents. Again, 89 per cent. of the accidents which happen to men occur to unmarried youths and 81 to the married, and 70 per cent. to widowers. The widows fatally injured form 30 per cent.

Men, who are denominated the employed, do not place their lives more in jeopardy than their employers. The number, 10,598 of the employed, and 5,959 of employers who met with accidents, to which must be added 906 who were directors, overseers. and accountants, in the 4 years, from 1869—72, illustrate this statement.

Those who pay income tax furnish only 100 to the contingent of sufferers, whilst of the rate-paying class 9,481 fell victims to a violent death in the above period.

1,138 of those who met with a violent death in Prussia within the years 1860 to 1872 were notorious drunkards. These causes of disaster are both of a special and a general kind, and from 1869—72 were :—

	Fatal	Not fatal
1 By chance or providential	5,159	1,226
2 Their own fault or carelessness	16,303	4,649
3 Culpable carelessness	189	26
4 Suspected suicide	146	19
5 By the carelessness or fault of others	3,140	300
6 Suspected intent to kill...	434	21
7 Unknown motives	753	33

The classes 2 and 5 are steadily on the increase.

In the four years 1869-72 fatal accidents occurred thus :—

1,927	in January
1,873	„ February
1,794	„ March
1,694	„ April
2,000	„ May
2,460	„ June
3,240	„ July
2,403	„ August
2,004	„ September
1,803	„ October
2,076	„ November
2,130	„ December

Most of the fatal accidents by drowning occur during the bathing season from May to August. Most deaths from suffocation happen in the cold months.

Disease Caused or Spread by Faulty School Arrangements.

Precise details from Breslau and its vicinity of a great increase in defective sight was afforded in 1867 by the examination of the eyes of 10,060 school children, of whom 1,072 were found to be short-sighted. The village schools showed only 1.4 per cent., but the town schools rose as high as 11.4. In the elementary town schools it was 6.7; in the higher girls schools 7.7, and in the several town schools it ascended from 6.7, in elementary, to 10.3, and in the middle-class schools up to 19.7, and in the high schools to 29.2 per cent. Among the 1st class pupils at the gymnasium there were found to be somewhat above one half short-sighted and incurable; changes in the tissue of the eye had occurred in 20 per cent. of the pupils.

The insufficient supply of fresh air in schools, barracks, hospitals, prisons, and in the very large proportion of the humbler dwellings may be charged with most of the mischief, and one tenth of the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs can fairly be attributed to the same cause.

The Swedish surgeon-in-chief, *Dr. Lilgewälch* ascribes the enormous mortality in standing armies to the defective supply of fresh air in barracks. Each man requires 48 cubic metres; but the Swedish barracks allow space for only 8 metres per head. The renewal of the air is also of primal importance.

The number of cubic metres required per hour to be introduced into any building was fixed by *Roscoe* at 30 cubic metres, *Léon Duvoir* demands 40, and *Pettenkofer* says 60 are necessary. The quantity of air which an adult daily consumes with an average of 16 respirations per minute is 9,000 litres, or 360 cubic feet, and 4 litres of food and fluid are required in the same period. The 9,000 litres weigh 25¼ lbs. 60 cubic metres are on an average required for each person per hour for the ventilation of his dwelling.

On the Marriage of Relatives.

It is found that the marriages between blood relations supply a large proportion of the number of deaf-mutes. Thus while the number of such unions in France scarcely amounts to 2 per cent., *Dr. Perrin* found that 25 per cent. of the deaf mutes of Lyons were the issue of such marriages. *Dr. Baudin* discovered the proportion in Paris to be 28.35 per cent., and *Chazaim* found that in Bordeaux the number rose to 30.33 per cent.; and at Landes to 30.36 per cent. The argument of *Boudin*, "*sur les dangers des unions consanguines*" has been vehemently disputed.

Dr. Karl Mayer finds that the number of deaf-mutes among the Protestants of Bavaria is twice as large in proportion as that among the Roman Catholics, and it has been found that the consanguineous marriages among the former greatly exceed those contracted between Catholics. The reason of this restraint is too well known to be alluded to. The same observation applies to the Jewish population.

Dr. Mitchell in 1865 (*Medical Journal*, Edinburgh), stated that he had traced many cases of idiotcy to the near relationship of the parents.

The influence of Scarcity upon the Amount of Crime.

In 1846 the number of persons in France arrested for theft was...	31,768
In 1847 (the year of famine) the number rose to	41,626
In 1848 the number fell to	30,000
In 1834 the number of imprisonments for crime in England was	22,451
In 1835 and 1836 a marked decrease was experienced. The price of corn fell and work and wages became at the same periods more plentiful:	
In1837, price of corn rose, and the number of prisoners amounted to	25,051
From 1837 to 1841 high prices continued and trade depressed; when the number rose to	31,309
1842—1846—Peel's reform in taxation. Wheat at 54/- a quarter, imprisonments oscillated between ... 24,000 and	25,000
In 1847 a commercial crisis was accompanied by a rise to ...	28,838
In 1848 the commercial crisis continued and was accompanied by a further rise to	30,249
By the abolition of the corn laws and cheapnesss of provision the number was stationary, notwithstanding the increase of population, but in :—	
1853 wheat at 53/- per quarter; the number of prisoners fell to ...	27,057
1854 „ 72/- „ ; „ rose to ...	29,359

Dr. Mayer found that in Bavaria during 25 years, that for about every rise by twopence of the price of a bushel of rye there was one more theft per 100,000 inhabitants; and on the other hand that for every fall by two pence there was one theft less, in the same number of people.

In Cis-Leithania (Austria) the criminal statistics shew that in 1871 the number of persons convicted were 21,620, of whom the number utterly without means were 18,820; of those in possession of small means, 2,637; of those well-to-do, only 163.

Although the possession of means alone may not make men better morally, yet, without doubt, want leads to the commission of acts which society ranks as criminal, and must punish.

The Influence of Education on the Amount of Crime.

It appears, by overwhelming evidence, that a number of criminals, quite disproportionate to the average taken over the whole, are wanting in the simplest elements of education. The mere fact is undeniable, but the inference drawn from the fact, that education of itself improves mankind, is far more debateable. People are not worse, as a rule, because they cannot read or write, but it is the want of such knowledge which, in certain states of society, renders it difficult for them to "get on," and the want and distress which this failure occasions is the commonest cause of crime.

M. Courcelle Seneuil says—"From the time the assistance from the public purse—that mighty exception to the system of voluntary distribution—is accepted, we must admit, as a correlative exception, that the cost of a definite amount of instruction must form a part of the necessary expenses of government. In fact, this instruction tends to the same object as government aid, and it tends in a far more direct manner towards this end. It attacks pauperism itself, and not the mere signs and outcome of it; but its root and cause, which is, without doubt, ignorance."

The Consumption of Chief Articles of Food in Different Towns and Countries.

Admitting the still imperfect returns on this head, the following data of the consumption per head, in lbs., are given ;—

BREAD.—The consumption of this article of food is greater in the south than in the north—and notably in Germany. It is larger in the country districts than in towns generally. Statistics taken in the year 1850 and continued to the present time give the following rate per head for the places named :—

In Prussia	345 lbs.	Darmstadt	321.4 lbs.
„ Baden	471 „	Frankfort-on-Main ...	322.45 „
„ England	450 „	„ Paris ...	365. „
„ France	495 „	„ Bremen ...	123.7 „

MEAT.—In the kingdom of Prussia the consumption of meat by the returns of the slaughter-tax was least in the Province of Prussia. In Elbing it ranged 45 lbs. yearly ; in Cologne, 91 lbs. : in Breslau, 94 lbs. ; in Berlin, 99 lbs. ; Madgeburg, 102 lbs. ; Coblenz and Dusseldorf, 104 lbs. ; Gotha, 134 lbs ; Frankfort-on-Main, 171 lbs. In the provinces the rates were—in East Prussia, 64 lbs. per head ; West Prussia and Pomerania, 69 lbs. ; Saxony, 82 lbs. ; Silesia, 85 lbs. ; Rhenish Prussia, 92 lbs.

Consumption of Meat per Head per Annum.—In

	Pounds		Pounds
1860—Prussia	35.5	1859-60—Vienna (Mayr) ...	135.6
1860- -Baden	50.8	1859-60—Berlin „ ...	81.8
1867—Spain (country) ...	16.10	1867-69—Hamberg ...	92.0
1867— „ (towns) ...	39.58	1863—Barcelona	60.06
1864—France	46.3	1863—Madrid	95.18
1864— „ (towns) ...	106.9	1860—Magdeburg ...	97.0
1864— „ (country) ...	12.0	1860—Frankfort-on-Maine	152.32
1858—England (of beef only) ...	78.67	1871— „ „	164.0
1858— „ (of all meat)	136.0	1860—Darmstadt	101.7
1875— „	114.0*	1867—Augsburg	132.6
1866—London	218.0	1867—Nuremburg ...	131.2
1860—Belgium	84.46	1868—Bamburg	205.0
1867—Brussels	75.2	1864—Paris	165.0
1867-69—Bremen ...	112.7	1864—Basle	153.0
1874— „	124.32	1864—Geneva	235.0
1867—Dresden	86.9	1865—Turin	48.0
1859-60—Munich (Mayr)...	166.4	1865—New York	164.0

KINGDOM OF SAXONY :—

	1860 lbs.	1865 lbs.	1866 lbs.
Dresden	70.9 ...	85.9 ...	86.7
Leipsic	113.6 ...	138.7 ...	136.9

* Not including fish or poultry.

	s.	lbs. 1865	lbs. 1866
Chemnitz	60.8	82.7	84.1
Other towns of above 8,000 persons	57.1	58.8	56.9
Small towns and open country	37.8	42.6	41.6
Average of the whole country	44.5	51.3	60.5
In 1873 only	35.6	—	—

In Palermo one animal is killed for every $7\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants per year, and one bullock to every $18\frac{1}{3}$ inhabitants.

The consumption per head of the population in Paris in 1789 and in 1869 was—

	PER ANNUM			DAILY	
	1789	1869		1789	1869
Wine ...	25 gallons	43 gallons	Meat ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	$6\frac{7}{8}$ ozs.
Alcohol ...	5 pints	1 gall. 1 qt.	Bread ...	12 „	13 „
Beer ...	2 gallons	4 gallons			

The average annual consumption of beer by each person in England is estimated at 26 gallons; in Bavaria, 22; in Belgium, $12\frac{1}{2}$; in Wurtemburg, 10: in Austria, 4; in France $3\frac{1}{4}$; in Prussia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

The produce of beer in Rhenish Bavaria amounted to 64 gallons per head, $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of which formed a sweet wort. The consumption in Darmstadt is 17 gallons. In Switzerland the consumption is only 12 gallons of sweet wort.

Husson reckoned that the daily consumption in Paris per head was bread, 1 lb.; meat, 5 ozs.; and of wine per year, 28 gallons; beer, 3 gallons; milk, 23 gallons; butter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The total annual outlay for provisions amounted to £19 per head, or 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* daily. He, therefore, estimated that the consumption of the population of Paris cost yearly £20,958,685.

The octroi of Paris in 1864 showed a consumption per head of $44\frac{2}{3}$ gallons of spirituous drinks, 35 gallons of which were wine made of grapes, rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of beer. and the remainder cider and alcohol. In Spain the consumption of wine amounted in 1860 to 1865 to an average of 7 gallons in the country, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the towns.

In Belgium the wine consumed amounted in 1866 and 1869 to scarcely 1 gallon per head.

Water Consumption.

The average required per head is half-a-gallon for drinking and for the preparation of food, and 4 gallons for washing per day. A family of 5 persons may find 9 gallons per day sufficient. The Paris average is $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day. Arrangements are adequate to a supply of twice that quantity. A horse requires $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; a two-wheeled carriage $8\frac{1}{2}$, and a four-wheeled one $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. For charging a high-pressure engine, 1-horse power, 45 gallons hourly; one of medium pressure, 90 gallons, and of low pressure 180 gallons hourly. A square metre for garden, 111 gallons; a bath, 67 gallons; a watering hydrant, from 1,111 to 1,333 gallons. These figures will easily indicate what quantity of water is required for a town, and determine the water supply where artificial means must be mainly relied on.

*Weights, Measures, and Money.**

FRANCE.

Weights and Measures	English Equivalent	Money	English Equivalent
1 Kilometre	.621 of a mile	Franc	$9\frac{6}{10}d$ or 25 to £
1 Sq. Kilometre	.386 of a sq. mile		
1 Hectare	2.47 of an acre		
1 Metre	3.28 feet		
1 Kilogramme	2.204 lbs.		
1 Hectolitre	2.75 imp. bushels		
,, ,,	22.0,097 gallons.		
1 Litre	.22 of an imp. gall.		

GERMANY.

Geo. sq. miles	21.262 sq. miles	Mark	1/0
Kilometre	.621 of a mile	Krone	10/0
Sq. Kilometre	.386 of a sq. mile		
Das Tagwerk	.8 of an acre		
Ar	.0247 of an acre		
Hektar	2.47 ,, ,,		
Prussian Morgen	2.4 ,, ,,		
Centner	110.232 lbs.		
Schiffslast	4,409.28 lbs. avoir.		
Tonne	20 Cwts,		
Pfund	1.1 lbs. avoir.		
Loth	8 oz. 13 drams		
Gramme	14 drams		

RUSSIA.

Sq. Kilometre	.386 of a sq. mile	Silver rouble	3/2
Verst	.663 of a mile		
Dessjatine	2.6 acres		
Chetwert	5.77 bushels		
Pood	36 lbs. avoir.		

AUSTRIA.

Sq. kilometre	.386 of a sq. mile	Florin	2/0
Kilometre	.621 of a mile		
Metre	3.28 feet		
Hectare	2.47 acres		
Litre	.22 of an imp. gall.		
Hectolitre	2.75 imp. bushels		

* In reducing the Foreign to English weights, measures, and money, I have adopted the equivalents issued by the Board of Trade.—Ed.

HOLLAND.

Weights and Measures	English Equivalent	Money	English Equivalent
Nijl	.621 of a mile	Gulden	1/8
Pond	2.204 lbs.		
Vas	22.0097 imp. galls.		
Ton. sailg. vessels	1 registered ton		
Ton. steam „	1.06 „		

NORWAY.

Tonde for corn and coal	3.8 imp. bushels	Rix dollar	1/1½*d* or 18 to £
For fish	3.186 „		
Pott	.212 of a gallon		
Last	179.85 cubic feet		

SWEDEN.

Mil	6.64 miles	Rix dollar	1/1½*d* or 18 to £
Tunland	1.22 acres		
Skälpund	.937 of 1 lb. avoir.		
Tunnor	4.03 bushels		
Skeppund	374.68 lbs. avoir.		

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Fanegada	1.58 acres	Real	2$\frac{4}{10}$*d*.
Morgen	1.44 „	Pesata	9$\frac{6}{10}$*d* or 25 to £
		Escudo	2/0
		Milreis	4/6

GREECE.

10 Strema	2.47 acres	Drachme	8½*d*., or 28 to £
Ocque	2.84 lbs.		
Quintal	123.2 lbs.		
Livre	1.1 lbs.		
Drachme	½ an oz.		

SWITZERLAND.

Juchart	.8 of an acre	Money same as	in France.
Pfund	1.102 lbs.		

ITALY.

The same as in France; the franc is called Lira.

TURKEY.

Oka	2.84 lbs.	Piaster	130 to the £
Fortin	8.81 lbs.	Beutel or purse	Equal to £75

UNITED STATES.

Weights and measures.	English Equivalent.	Money.	English Equivalent.
Same as English.		Dollar	4/2

CHILE—ARGENTINE—URUGUAY.

		Peso Fuerte	4/2

BRAZIL.

Centner	Cwt.	Milreis	4/6

JAPAN.

		Yen	4/2

CHINA.

Picul	133 lbs.	Taël	6/

APPENDIX.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Page 39.—*Year* 1878.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Births	891,418	126,707	134,370
Deaths	539,574	76,775	—
Marriages	189,657	24,333	25,363

Page 78.—1878—*Imports.*

Butter—cwts.	Cheese—cwts.	Eggs
1,796,517	1,968,859	783,714,720

Page 79.—1878.—*Imports.*

	Gallons
Wine	16,171,892

Page 80.—*Post Office Savings' Banks.*

	Deposits.
1878	£30,411,563

Page 85.—*Government Expenditure for Education.*

1873	£1,313,078
1874	1,424,878
1875	1,566,271
1876	1,881,776
1877	2,127,518
1878	2,463,283
1879	2,733,404

Appendix—Continued—

Page 100.

	Raw cotton, cwts.	Sheep's wool, lbs.	Raw silk.
1877 ...	12,100,725	409,949,198	4,441,891
1878 ...	11,967,679	399,449,435	4,170,606
	Hemp and flax, cwts.	**Jute, cwts.**	
1877 ...	1,188,079	3,649,877	—
1878 ...	1,219,642	4,242,382	—

Page 101.

Imports 1878	£368,770,742	
Exports ,, ...	—	
British produce		£192,848,914
Foreign and Colonial		52,634,944
Total		245,483,858

Page 139.—*Transvaal.*

The estimated revenue for 1880 was £139,658; and the expenditure, £154,757.

Page 104.—1878.

	Foreign Countries	British Possessions
Imports	£290,834,632	£77,036,110
Exports	173,491,150	71,992,708

The Index to this work has been specially prepared and arranged by **A. H. KEANE**, Esq., M.A.I.

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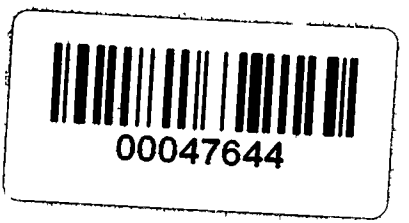
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